The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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ROOFS IN BAD SHAPE

Much Repairing Needed on World's Fair Buildings.

OFFICIALS NOT WORRIED.

Great Manufactures Structure in Worst Condition.

HUNDREDS OF LEAKS VISIBLE

Complaints of Slowness of Exhibiters Are Rife.

WHAT THE CHIEFS HAVE TO SAY.

Those on whom devolve the responsibility of having the World's Fair ready for the opening May I next are becoming somewhat worried over the continued cold weather and the heavy snow and rain. The work of preparation has come to a point where good weather is required imperatively. The roofs, strained as it was never expected by their designers that they would be, have shown weakness, which are not at all surprising, but which must be repaired before exhibits in large numbers can be received. Perfect confidence is reposed in the Construction Department to meet the emergency as soon as work on the roofs is possible, but as week after week goes by without there being a chance to send a workman aloft the situation is growing unsatisfactory.

The continued cold has also tended to keep back shipments, which have been retarded also by the reports of leaking roofs. The tremendous task of installing the exhibits and having the Fair fully ready by May I under these adverse circumstances is fully realized by the officials, but they rely implicitly on the record of what Chicago has done in the past as the guaranty of the few remaining months.

Condition of the Buildings.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE made the complete round of the main buildings yesterday. There had been so many conflicting statements as to the condition of the roofs that it was deemed advisable to get at their exact condition. The rain of the, previous night and morning had turned to snow, but the places where leaks had been started were still shown by wet spots. The examination was not as severe as it would have been had the rain continued, for the change to freezing at once stopped numberless leaks.

The great Manufactures Building was in the worst shape of all. Several small snow slides had occurred during the night, and had carried away the glass and light iron work of the roof. The débris from the big snow slides of ten days ago had not been touched, and the roof in many places looked to be a pretty bad wreck. It seemed much worse than it really was, as the light frame work and glass can be replaced rapidly and at comparatively slight cost. Through these holes water poured in a steady stream. The floor of the building was half covered by water and ice in the afternoon. There were hundreds of spots in the board roofing where the rain had found its way to the inside. Fully 10 per cent of the board roofing was wet in this way. An occasional area was comparatively dry. Exhibits would not have been safe from damage in any part of the building.

Employes Now at Work.

Paying no attention to the wet, workmen were pushing forward the construction of dozens of booths. Raised platforms were appearing here and there and the vast space resounded with the screech of a circular saw. The guards kept the workmen from getting in the places where snowslides might come through. So far as work went water did not count.

Agricultural Building was also extremely wet. The main part was in comparatively good shape, but the pavilions let in floods. Ice formed from an inch to four inches in thickness on the floor. In all places where the roof was but slightly sloped the white paint had changed color, indicating that water had come through. The number of these small leaks was countless, showing that the roof must be practically replaced.

The roof of the Transportation Building has the worst reputation of any on the grounds. At every rain it has shown its weakness and Sunday night's storm caught it at a disadvantage. The wrecks of the big snowslides had not been cleared away. The water poured into the building from 360 leaks by actual count. Workmen who had been laying a beautiful mosaic platform were driven off and water and ice took their place. The interior of the building had been painted recently. The water stains spread over a third of the surface. The leaks were not confined to places where the snow had accumulated. They were everywhere. The eye could not travel ten feet in any direction on the roof without encountering marks of water. The leaks counted were those only where the water had come to the floor. As in the Manufactures and Agricultural Buildings, there was no safe place for exhibits.

Pools on the Floor.

Horticultural Building was not quite so bad as Transportation Building, but it was bad enough. The plaster under the dome showed leak after leak, and in many places the water had come through in sufficient quantities to form pools on the floor. The pavilions were in no better shape. The Japanese had brought in some fertilizer for their flower exhibit and left it in one of the pavilions. It was well soaked in the night and the odor permeated every nook of the building. No attempt was made to count the leaks, but they ran into the hundreds. A Columbian guard who had been on the roof stated that the snow had carried all the gravel off the tarred surface into the gutters. None of the plants have suffered damage from water thus far, it is said.

Water in 122 places trickled into the Woman's Building and left its mark on the painted walls. In thirty-six places it had fallen in such quantities as to leave pools on the floor. The walls in some instances were wet for wide stretches. This building was the first completed and much work was done last season in repairing its roof. It must be done over again.

The Fisheries Building with its tile roof has withstood the winter in fair condition. The interior looked pretty in its new paint until yesterday. The effect of water was to change the color of the paint and in the afternoon the dome resembled a clothesline Monday. The water in a hundred places had made grotesque dados and the beauty of the dome had vanished. The steep roof had saved most of the building, but wherever the demands of architecture had lessened the slope the water fell found a weak spot. There were twenty-seven pools of water in the building.

Is a Vast Skating-Rink.

The Government Building resembled a huge skating-rink. Ice covered half the floor. Most of it had come from the freezing of the waste pipes from the roof. Sunday night, when the storm began, the exhibits, which had arrived from Washington some time ago, were moved into what promised to be dry places, but a guard was kept up all night for another removal if the water spread. The roof also leaked to some extent, adding to the general flood. Not less than 200 spots showed where defects existed and must be remedied.

Mines and Electricity Buildings stood the great test remarkably well. Little work will be required to place both structures in perfect condition.

Machinery Hall showed that its roof was not as good as that of Electricity Building, nor as bad as Transportation Building. The part covering the engine space did not let in water to a dangerous extent on the machinery already in place. The elaborate decorations in the great entrance were scarcely stained. A few pools of water on the north side of the building indicated that the roof at these places must be carefully overhauled.

Illinois Building was not in any better condition than the main structures. The elaborate decorations were in serious danger of being damaged, if not ruined, as the water in a hundred places had begun to change the color of the walls.

FAIR WILL BE OPENED ON TIME.

Director-General Davis Has Full Confidence in the Construction Department.

"For six weeks we have had the worst weather ever known in this climate against us, but it is our business to be ready for the opening on schedule time. That's what we are here for, and unless some unforeseen catastrophe occurs to prevent the successful carrying out of our plans I think I can safely say everything will be in good shape."

Thus replied Director-General Davis of the World's Fair Association yesterday to the inquiries of a reporter for THE TRIBUNE as to what condition the buildings are now in and the progress being made towards the work of completion.

"Look about, see the activity of our workmen, and judge for yourself whether we are pushing matters as rapidly as possible under the circumstances or not. This weather is fit neither for man nor beast to be out in, yet we are keeping our forces at work day and night. I am here all the time and know that nothing is being delayed."

As to whether the buildings, especially their roofs, which are leaky, will be made sufficiently safe to justify exhibitors putting up their exhibits early enough to make a respectable showing the first day, Mr. Davis preferred not to express an opinion.

"I should rather leave that question," said he, "to the judgment of the Construction Department. However, we are receiving a great many of the exhibits, especially the foreign, and the exhibitors are going ahead with their preparations for displaying them. This is particularly true of France, Germany, Italy, and one or two other European nations. They have laid out the space allotted to them, and are proceeding with the building of their courts, inside of which the displays will be arranged. I understand some of them will soon have their show cases erected and goods displayed. This would seem to indicate that they are not alarmed about leaky roofs."

Asked what he had to say regarding the attacks made upon the Exposition management by certain New York newspapers, Gen. Davis took up from his desk a copy of one of these papers and in the headlines read: "Elaborate plans abandoned by the pencil manufacturers, the gold pen makers, the bookbinding trade, and other interests." Then he remarked:

"I only desire to make one statement, and that is, that fully 65 per cent of all the space awarded to the stationery business and bookbinding trade has been given to New York firms. I repeat it, they have been given 65 per cent of the space."

Mr. Davis was positive in asserting that the snow-crushed roofs of the buildings would be speedily repaired, and he reiterated his declaration that unless the present terrible weather continues until late in the spring, the Fair would be opened, as advertised, May 1, and with everything in fully as good shape as could be expected.

ELECTRICITY BUILDING READY.

Complaints That Exhibiters Cannot Get Passes to Put In Their Goods.

Dr. Hornsby is first man under Prof. Barrett, who is Superintendent of the Electricity Building. The professor was not on the grounds, but Dr. Hornsby was, and he did not pick out any honeyed words to round up his talk. He had just come from executive session with Director-General Davis.

"What is the condition of your building?" was asked of the doctor.

"The building is all right," he answered. And he went right on: "There may be a little touching-up to be done here and there, but that can be done any time. This building is, perhaps, better fixed for exhibiters than any on the grounds. But the exhibiters can't get in to place their exhibits, so what's the use——?" And the doctor looked out of his window on a flat car where a big plaster cast of "War and Peace" was turned upward to the inclement blast.

"Ten men," he continued, "turned away from here today. Ten exhibiters, men who are here ready to place their exhibits in this building, stopped with their help at the gates, because they had no passes to get in."

"Couldn't they have paid their way in?"

"They could, yes; but we do not propose in this department to let exhibiters pay a gate fee. They are entitled to passes for themselves and their men."

"As a matter of saving in time could your department not have paid the entrance fees of the exhibiters in question?"

"It could, but it doesn't propose to. We propose to demand as a matter of right that these exhibiters who are here at the gates with their exhibits and their help shall be permitted to come in in the manner provided for and agreed upon."

"Whose fault is it that the passes have not been issued?"

"That's what I have been trying to find out. I do not, understand me, charge it upon any individual. But it is the system to which we object."

"Are any of the exhibits for this building in place?"

"None. Germany is ready. There are two men outside there now from Indianapolis who are ready. The only thing preventing is that they can't pass the gates."

"If the pass business should be satisfactorily arranged, and from this time forward exhibiters should come in with their goods, would this department be ready to have its button touched May 1?"

"I think so; but there must be no delay. It will require constant work from this time on."

Then the doctor said something in a general way to the effect that the Electricity Building is better prepared to have its exhibits placed than any other on the ground; but he repeated that the whole business ought to be punched up.

DELAY OF EXHIBITERS CENSURED.

Supt. W. A. Smith of Transportation Building Preparing to Receive Goods.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE turned up his trousers, hoisted his umbrella, and called on W. A. Smith, Superintendent of the Transportation Building. A half dozen Indian canoes were piled in front of the office door. But these were exhibits of primitive modes of travel and had no connection with the rivulets that had run down and formed pools in various portions of Mr. Smith's great building.

Mr. Smith deplored the weather of course. No one could have foreseen such a winter. The guttering on the building was insufficient to carry off the water when the snow and ice melted. But who ever expected to see so much snow and ice and rain? If this sort of weather continued Mr. Smith evidently feared

(Continued on third page.)

ALL OVER A JACK POT

MR. BROWN VIGOROUSLY DEFENDS HIS CLAIMS TO 20 CENTS.

He Chases His Two Fellow-Gamesters Down the Street, Chastises Them, Pursues Them Into the Great Northern, Whips Them Soundly, Then Follows Them Out to the Street Again to Pommel Them Some More, Varying the Proceedings by Knocking Down Every One in Reach.

A 20-cent jack pot in a penny ante game furnished the guests of the Great Northern Hotel who were in the office at 7 o'clock last night with—as one of them expressed it—"the noblest battle of the season." In its incipiency it was a triangular argument in which a chunky German, who looked something like Tommy Danforth when that New York lightweight was in his prime, did most of the arguing with his fists. Several people foolishly interfered, and every time the youth from over the Rhine launched his right or left a man went down.

The casus belli, as stated above, was a jack pot. The German, who subsequently gave his name as John Brown, a compatriot whose cognomen was placed on the Harrison Street Police docket as John Smith, and another man, whose name disappeared with him, started a little game during the afternoon in a saloon on Jackson street, east of the Great Northern Hotel. It wasn't a "swift game"—penny ante and jack pots in proportion. Fortune was fickle, smiling first on one, then on the other. At 6 o'clock Mr. Brown was 38 cents ahead and dropped remarks that led the other players to believe that he would "jamp the game."

One hour later his winnings had increased 50 per cent. He said it was time to go—there was a man waiting down on State street to see him. He was induced to tarry until a jack pot had been broken open. He got two kings. Mr. Smith was blessed with a pair of typewriters and in the draw each made three of a kind. Mr. Brown cautiously bet five cents, remarking as he did so that he didn't care if he did lose the last pot, a fellow couldn't win all the while.

Then Something Happened.

Just exactly what occurred at this moment it is difficult to state. There was a hiatus in the contiguity of the events that should characterize peaceable conferences of this character. But two minutes later Mr. Smith and the Unknown were running west on Jackson street with Mr. Brown in hot pursuit, he yelling at the top of his voice:

"Thieves, you stole my money!"

Just when the Great Northern was reached the avenger closed in on those who were fleeing from his wrath, and with a straight out from the shoulder felled Mr. Smith to the ground and promptly knocked the Unknown down on top of him. They scrambled to their feet and made a weak attempt at defense. But Brown smote them hip and thigh, and they ran into the Great Northern Hotel. They sought refuge in the wash-room, but the infuriated German swung right and left and they went down like beeves before the practiced slayer in the packing-houses.

But it was in the hotel office that the pursued turned and gave battle to exulted Mr. Brown. To be more correct they turned, but Mr. Brown did most of the battling. When the trio fell over a whole row of chairs somebody yelled "police" and there was a hasty scurrying of bell-boys for porters. A guest, who admitted afterwards that he thought he was something of a fighter himself, essayed to stop one of Mr. Brown's rushes. The force of his fall was broken by a chair. The chair will have to be repaired before it can again see active service. A bellboy tried to interfere, and if he has a widowed mother depending on his salary for support it will go hard with her unless he had an accident policy.

Revenge Not Yet Satiated.

While Brown was attending to the outsiders Smith and his partner were making tracks for the Dearborn street entrance. They were just opening the doors when the man who had been spoiling their complexions overtook them. They made something of a stand here, but were no match for the one man, and when a phalanx of office employés broke through the crowd of excited spectators he had them both on the floor and was almost screaming "Give me back my money you thieves."

They have some pretty husky porters at Mr. Eden's hostelry, but it took three of them to secure Mr. Brown and march him to the desk, where he was asked to give an account of himself. Smith was hustled into a secluded corner, while the Unknown was taken to the wash room as he was bleeding profusely from several bad cuts in the face. After performing his ablutions he coolly threw his overcoat over his arm and walked from the hotel, escaping arrest, the fate that befell Smith and Brown. They were taken to the Harrison Street Police Station, where they were charged with disorderly conduct, assault and battery, and divers and sundry other grave offenses against the dignity and peace of the State of Illinois.

The 20 cents was subsequently found under the table in the saloon and was appropriated by the bartender.

EVANSTON AGAINST ITS CITY COUNCIL.

It Sides Almost to a Man with the Telephone Company.

Evanston's Council and the telephone system of that city are at variance. Some months ago the Council decided that the interests of Evanston demanded that the telephone company should run its business on a different basis. It seems that the telephone company thought it necessary to put up poles and string wires where no poles or wires had been before and petitioned the Council for the privilege.

But the Council thought it smelled a mouse and the committee always reported that the telephone company had enough poles already. Further the Council has declared that not another wire shall be put up or another pole be planted until the telephone company proclaims a uniform rate of rental to all citizens. But the company does not propose to put up a telephone, set up poles, and string the wires for a subscriber three miles away and get no more than from a subscriber a block away.

Thus the company and the City Council are both set, and petitions have been coming in to both for six weeks back from people who want telephones and who are willing to pay for them. One result of the Council's action was that 119 of the 240 wires running out of the telephone exchange were hung on one line of poles. Thursday night last these 119 wires were covered with sleet and Friday morning four poles fell down in the alley between Chicago avenue and Orrington avenue from the overweight. Last night almost all of these lines were in working order again, but for four days people have been running their own errands and swearing at the telephone company. The papers have taken up the fight for the company against the City Council.

Boys Caught Stealing Whisky.

Stewart Gray, George Wilson, and Joseph Ryan, ranging in age from 17 to 13, broke into a New Albany freight car yesterday afternoon. It contained one barrel of whisky. The boys stove in the head of the barrel and after drinking all they could fetched jugs. While they were making away with a load they were arrested by Officer Regan and locked up at the Harrison Street Station.

Thurston Withdraws for Paddock.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—At the Republican caucus late tonight John M. Thurston withdrew and Paddock will be given the solid vote of the Republicans on tomorrow's ballot.

THEATER HATS WERE THERE GALORE.

Will J. Davis Had a Choice Collection of Them at the Columbia.

Manager Will J. Davis of the Columbia did not inaugurate his promised crusade against the big hats at the initial performance of "Robin Hood" by the Bostonians last night. There was the same garden scene of roses and lilies and violets, with birds and feathers, on greater or less expanses of felt when the curtain went up on the first act. There was the same dodging of theater hats, the same craning of necks by people who found their view

A HAT FOR THE THEATER.

obstructed, and the same mild protest in half-spoken words that do not look well in print.

There are several reasons why Mr. Davis did not begin his crusade. First and foremost, according to his view, was the inclement weather, which kept new hats and toques in their boxes and caused the theater-goers to bring out the old ones.

"Then Chicago is looking somewhat in that esthetic taste which aided Boston managers in their fight," Mr. Davis said. "I have not given up hope yet and I look for some leader of fashion to set the style and, once it is set, there will be little doubt about its being followed by others."

There were a few notable exceptions at the Columbia last night. There was one young woman blessed by nature with more than the average of beauty and with wavy tresses of dark brown hair. She was down in the body of the theater and she wore a stylish "chapeau de theatre," the latest fashion set in Paris. It was trimmed with orange velvet ribbon and a jet diadem aigrette. A theater party which included six young women had a section in the parquet, and before the curtain went up each young woman removed her hat, holding it in her lap during the performance.

Mr. Davis promises a notice in the programs requesting ladies to remove their hats.

CHICAGOANS BUYING STREET-CAR STOCK.

Yerkes and Others Interested in a Deal at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Washington street-railway system, or a part of it, is about to change hands. Whether Chicago parties are to come into possession cannot yet be determined. The people who have sold the controlling interest in some of the local companies do not know who gets their stock. Last week it was stated that Chicago capitalists had secured a five days' option on the Metropolitan company. The option had been secured through New York agencies, so that the principals were not known, but Robert Yerkes was said to be in the deal. The option was for five days, and the story was that it was allowed to expire.

Today the story has been revived about the purchase of some of the local lines, including the Metropolitan. This is a horse-car line from Capitol Hill through the heart of the city to Georgetown, with feeders running crosswise. It covers nearly the same territory as the Washington and Georgetown cable line. Both systems have a good patronage. The Metropolitan has been experimenting for several years with electricity, and at intervals has run an occasional storage-battery car. It is now running three or four of these cars during a portion of the day, and the claim is made that the horses will be replaced as fast as the electric equipment can be turned out. The road is not adapted for cable because of the many curves.

It is known that the traction syndicate of Philadelphia and New York with which the Yerkes interest have been identified have been seeking control of the Washington and Georgetown line with a view to combining it with the other systems of the city if they could be bought at a reasonable price. It is claimed, though, that the owners want too much, and that the only line which has actually been sold is the Belt line of horse-cars, which run everywhere in general and nowhere in particular. A syndicate has projected an electric road between Baltimore and Washington, and it is also said to have something to do with the pending deals. An effort to slip through Congress permission to use the trolley system inside the limits of the National Capital has recently failed.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE WHISKY TRUST.

Joseph Wolf Awarded $4,000 by Justice Prindiville on Rebate Vouchers.

Joseph Wolf, No. 87 Madison street, was given judgment by default by Justice Prindiville yesterday for $4,000 against the whisky trust. Wolf brought twenty suits, each for $200, against the trust for the refusal to pay a rebate of seven cents a gallon on whisky which he had purchased from the company. When the cases were called in the court yesterday the distilling company failed to respond and judgment was entered.

Wolf agreed to purchase all his whisky of the company and at the end of six months he was to receive a rebate of seven cents a gallon, the company having charged an excess of that amount for each gallon. At the end of six months the distilling company refused to honor the rebate vouchers on the ground that Wolf had violated his agreement and had dealt with other companies. Justice Prindiville, however, held that Wolf was not bound to deal exclusively with the distilling company.

"The effect of this decision," said Senator Salomon, attorney for Wolf, "is to invalidate the condition in the rebate certificates of the trust, which provides that firms receiving them must buy all their goods from the trust. We shall sue out executions immediately, and levy on such property of the trust as we can find tomorrow morning. With the present Congressional investigation and the recent fluctuations in the stock of the trust we do not know what to expect."

ASPHYXIATION FROM NATURAL GAS.

An Ohio Family Succumbs at Breakfast Is Served.

LIMA, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The family of Charles J. Mohr, comprising himself, wife, and child, were victims of natural gas asphyxiation today. They were all at the point of death when found, and the premises bore evidence of their having gotten up for breakfast, which was on the table, and being overcome lay down, not realizing what occasioned their illness. After several hours' work Mohr and the boy slightly regained consciousness. Mrs. Mohr's condition is more serious and she will die.

For a Pleasure Trip to Florida.

Sixty persons, stockholders in the Florida Phosphate company, and their families, left in three Pullman sleepers for Florida yesterday afternoon. After attending a stockholders' meeting at Ocala Wednesday the party will take a pleasure trip of sixty days.

TO GUARD THE FAIR.

ELABORATE PLANS FOR HANDLING COSMOPOLITAN CROOKS.

Star Detectives from All the Great Cities of the World to Be Brought Here by Capt. Bonfield, Chief of the Secret Service of the Columbian Exposition—Berlin, St. Petersburg, London, and Paris Ready to Co-operate, and to Send as Well Photographs of Their Native Criminals.

Crooks will have a difficult time plying their vocation at the World's Fair next summer if the plans of Capt. John Bonfield of the Secret Service Bureau are carried out. Probably at no previous exposition have there been such elaborate preparations made for the detection of criminals. In this case it does not matter whether the thief comes from this country or foreign parts; he is likely to meet on short notice a detective who will land him in some of the city prisons of Chicago.

Capt. Bonfield has had many years of experience in thief catching while Superintendent of the Police of Chicago. Several months ago a bureau of secret service was created at Jackson Park and the Captain was put in charge of it. Since that time he has been steadily planning successful means for coping with the influx of expert fine-workers who are expected here this summer. Capt. Bonfield has just submitted to the World's Fair Council of Administration what promises to be a successful method of detecting both native and foreign crooks. He has corresponded with the city officials of all towns in the United States having a population of over 25,000. He has asked that from each there be detailed two of its best detectives for service on the Exposition ground during the Fair. From a majority of the cities he has already received favorable and flattering responses. His proposition is that the cities simply detail the men and continue their salaries and that the Exposition company pay a reasonable amount of their expenses. This he estimates at approximately $30 per month, and it will rest with the Council of Administration to carry out or reject the plan, with the chances in favor of approval.

Some big cities in foreign lands have voluntarily offered to send detectives next summer. The police authorities of Berlin are especially anxious to have men detailed here. London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and other large cities also favor the plan; and Capt. Bonfield feels that he is pursuing the proper course to protect visitors at the Exposition. With expert detectives present from all the leading crime centers of Europe the foreign crooks will be met by men who know them. In this country there will be equally shrewd detectives from New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

Then in addition to this the Bertillon system, in all its ramifications, will be made a prominent feature of the secret service bureau. Months ago Paris offered to send copies of the measurements and photographs of the thousands of thieves whose records are known to the French capital. These will all be available, as well as like records from all the cities in the United States where the system is in vogue.

Capt. Bonfield estimates that between 300 and 500 men will be required. He thinks that the readiness with which cities of both countries have fallen in with his proposition is because the Exposition will serve as a training school for detectives. The bureau will be an aggregation of the finest detectives in the world, and the acquaintance and knowledge of methods employed will be invaluable. Again, if the thieves actually come here they will advertise their faces in police circles from one end of the world to the other.

To render the association of the experts more profitable the detectives will travel in pairs, but no two from the same locality. A man, for instance, from New York will be accompanied by one from Paris, and the representative from New Orleans will travel with one from San Francisco, etc., in order that each may avail himself of the knowledge of the other.

Supplementary to the secret service force will be the uniformed Columbian Guards, perhaps 1,500 in number. With this latter force constantly on watch and the 500 detectives in citizens' clothes, there should not be an unguarded spot in Jackson Park. The City of Chicago will also receive great benefit from the arrangement, for all persons arrested are not simply to be run off the grounds, but will be conveyed to city police stations, where their physiognomy and physical measurements may be secured for the use of the City Police Department.

TOILERS AT THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

Five Thousand of Them Listen to a Program at the Auditorium.

Nearly 5,000 Chicago wageworkers were present at the Apollo club concert at the Auditorium last evening. All seats were taken early, and standing room was at a premium after 9 o'clock. The concert was the same as will be given before the regular ticket-holders of the club tonight. Over 1,000 of the tickets for last evening's concert were disposed of through the Trade and Labor Assembly. The soloists, Mrs. Clementine De Vere-Sapio and Mr. Max Bendix, were encored after each song and selection by them. The program opened with Handel's "May No Rash Intruder," followed by Leslie's "Lullaby of Life" and then "Hungarian Airs" on the violin by Max Bendix. After Gollmick's "A Shadow" and Delibes' "The Indian Bell Song," by Mrs. De Vere-Sapio, part first closed with "Judge Me, O God," from Mendelssohn. Part second opened with Cardinal Newman's hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," followed by "Hail, Hail to the Swallow," by Arthur M. Goodhart. Then came violin selections by Max Bendix from Chopin and Bazzini, and Rheinberger's "Evening Hymn" and Mendelssohn's "Early Spring." Mrs. De Vere-Sapio sang a winter and spring song, and the concert closed with Mascagni's "Scene and Prayer."

FIND HIM IN "CAP." STREETER'S BARN.

Detectives Locate James Emmet and Recover Miss Sheehan's Pocketbook.

Miss Adelina Sheehan, No. 385 East Superior street, had an exciting time with a would-be robber yesterday afternoon. She was returning from down-town and was just about to go up the steps at her house when a man grabbed her pocketbook and started down the street toward the lake. Miss Sheehan was not inclined to give up her money without an effort and started after him, screaming for help. William Collins, an ice-wagon driver, heard the cries and joined in the chase. The robber had a good start, however, and was soon out of sight. Miss Sheehan started to look for an officer and met Detectives Cudmore and Meehan of the East Chicago Avenue Station, to whom she reported her loss. The officers made a short search and discovered the man in a carriage in "Cap" Streeter's barn. On his person was found the pocketbook. The man gave the name of James Emmet, and is held charged with highway robbery.

Found a Crap Table in a Hallway.

Sergt. Cudmore, while passing the corner of La Salle and Madison streets at 10 o'clock last night, saw protruding from a hall door in the Major Block what seemed to be a huge sign. Upon inspection it was found to be a crap table 14 feet long and 8 feet in width. The Sergeant stepped to a patrol box and summoned Detectives Weaver, Smith, and Corbus to his assistance. The four officers dragged the table to detective headquarters, creating such excitement and comment on the route. It is supposed the table had been left in the hallway by an expressman.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair, with northerly winds.

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LIE IN WAIT FOR VICTIMS IN HOTELS.

Unwary Strangers Fleeced by Confidence Men by the Employment Dodge.

Every Chicago hotel has its regular habitués, men who by force of habit visit favorite corridors content to observe the busy throng for hours. These are usually harmless characters, though many well dressed loungers are there with an eye to business. The latest scheme now worked successfully in the leading hotel corridors is the employment dodge. Sizing up his man after a brief conversation the confidence worker ascertains the probable line of commercial or official life most likely to meet the stranger's approval. He has a friend who needs the services of a man so well calculated to give satisfaction as the stranger. The friend has an office only a few blocks from the hotel and together they start out to secure the position which will pay at least $3,000 a year. Arriving at the office it is discovered that the friend is not in, though his secretary, after questioning the applicant, concludes that he is competent to fill the position, but final arrangements must be made with the proprietor.

"Young man, I have done you a service," says the man with a "pull," at this point. "You are engaged to work for a firm in whose employ you have reason to feel proud. Now if you have any desire to reciprocate you may do so slightly, only slightly—a mere trifle, you know—in other words, my fee for securing this position is $10."

Ten dollars; surely this is a small sum to pay for a position worth $3,000 a year. Usually the man with a "pull" gets his money and after cautioning the new employé to wait for the proprietor leaves him with the secretary. There is a ring on the telephone and word comes that the proprietor has been called away on business and will not return for two days. Will the young man call again? Though disconcerted he resolves to wait, and the result is he never succeeds in seeing the mythical proprietor. Should he meet the man with the "pull" again he is turned away with: "Well, I did my part, and if you cannot find the proprietor it is not my fault. You paid me my fee for the service I gave you and we have no further business with each other."

STOPPED BY THE FREIGHT TRAIN.

How Inspector Hubbard's Fiery Steed Ended Its Mad Career.

Inspector Hubbard's fiery, untamed buggy-horse ran away yesterday afternoon and finally collided with an Illinois Central freight train back of the Central Detail squad-room.

Assistant Chief Hubbard doesn't drive that horse himself when he can possibly help it, and yesterday afternoon had a coachman along. The man left the horse hitched near the patrol-barn at Madison street and Michigan avenue and the animal promptly ran away. Down Michigan avenue it dashed, pursued by half a dozen officers, until at Monroe street an officer headed it off and turned it down the alley leading to the Central squad-room. The alley ends in a three-foot drop to the Illinois Central tracks, but the horse took it on the fly and plunged into a freight train which happened to be standing on the track. The cutter turned over, landing on the horse's back, and promptly got the bottom kicked out of it. Then the horse started to kick in a freight car, but was captured and led away still kicking.

STEAMER BURNED NEAR PORTLAND.

Fire Destroys the Iron Boat Wilmington, the Loss Being $50,000.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 6.—The steamer Wilmington was destroyed by fire at Lumton station, about ten miles below the city, last night. Her cargo consisted of 1,000 barrels of lime, the loss on which is nominal. The vessel was valued at $50,000 and was covered by insurance of two-thirds that amount. The Wilmington was an iron steamer, owned by the Merchants' Steamship company. It plied from Vancouver and Puget Sound points to this city.

GOV. ALTGELD VISITS NEW ORLEANS.

He Turns Over His Special Car and Returns to Pass Christian.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld and party took a run over to this city this morning, turned their private car over to the Illinois Central people, and returned to Pass Christian on the late train. They are stopping at the Mexican Gulf Hotel, which is a Chicago headquarters, and will remain there some days longer.

South Chicago Counterfeiter Arrested.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A man who gave the name of Harry McMahon and said he came from South Chicago was arrested here tonight on a charge of passing counterfeit quarter dollars. In his room at No. 44 Eighth street were found ladles, metal, and plaster of paris, from which his molds were made. The molds themselves could not be found. It is believed they were secreted by a woman McMahon calls his wife, who is also under arrest.

Dr. Briggs on His Way to Chicago.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Prof. Henry Preserved Smith and Prof. Briggs will have a conference here tomorrow, and Wednesday afternoon Prof. Smith will give a reception in honor of his guest. Dr. Briggs is on his way to Chicago on business connected with the church. He will leave for Chicago Wednesday night.

German Musicians May Not Come.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The *Staats Zeitung* repudiates the cable by its Berlin correspondent, saying that it is rumored in Berlin musical circles that Anton Seidl intends to take a great orchestra composed of artists recruited in Germany to Chicago.

Witness with the Important Link.

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 6.—James Fisher, who has been wanted for the last two months to furnish the connecting link in the famous log-stealing case hanging fire in the Circuit Court, has been brought back from Louisiana, where he fled some time ago.

LAST EDITION.

SAVED FROM A FLOOD

Timely Cold Wave Prevents a Wholesale Inundation.

STREETS RUN WITH SLUSH

Nearly Every Sewer Catch-Basin Is Frozen Solid.

CITY OFFICIALS HELPLESS.

Over 200 Owners of Buildings Appeal for Assistance.

ACCIDENTS DUE TO THE WEATHER

First a flood, then an ice gorge, with all the conditions for a worse deluge present. Rain, snow, slush, sleet, and a drop of 30° in temperature. Just ahead a predicted thaw, with 45,000 catch-basins clogged with ice, and two feet of frozen slush on the streets. Several sewers frozen solid and the water in the river a foot higher than its normal average. These were the conditions in Chicago yesterday, and the city authorities, realizing how serious was the situation, put every available man at work to avert the threatened disaster. These efforts would practically have been in vain but for the unexpected advent of a cold wave which froze things up and furnished a brief respite.

A POOR SHOW FOR BREAKFAST.

Sunday night and yesterday morning rain fell to the depth of .6 of an inch. It fell upon streets and gutters coated with ice from five to thirty inches thick. On either curb, outside the down-town business district, street cleaners and street car sweepers had heaped up snow-ramparts. Between the ramparts the water gathered and grew constantly deeper. The temperature was just above the freezing point, too cold to have any effect on the layers of ice which blocked the catch basins and sewer openings. Driven back at many points by raised crossings, the water found an exit at the side, and many basements and cellars were flooded.

Superintendent of Streets Burke came down to his office in the City Hall early, and he found his work cut out for him. During the day over 200 complaints were received from people whose property was endangered by the flood. The force of street and sewer cleaners was more than doubled, and during the afternoon more than 600 men were at work with pick and shovel.

WHERE THE PAVING BLOCKS ARE LOOSE.

No Tools to Fight the Ice.

"The situation is much worse than people imagine," said Supt. Burke last night, after hearing the reports of his men. "The men who went to work this afternoon with pick and shovel found that the catch-basins were not only covered with ice, but that in most cases the big pipes leading down to the sewers were filled with solid masses of ice. The tools they had were useless and they were forced to abandon the work until suitable crowbars can be provided. On streets where the catch-basins have not been opened for several weeks the situation was better. The snow and ice had been packed hard over the grated apertures and so prevented the formation of ice down into the sewer openings. These basins we were able to open, giving the water free access to the sewers. In this way we succeeded in putting West Madison and Clark streets and Milwaukee avenue in fairly good condition. But elsewhere the case was hopeless. Solid chunks of ice five feet deep filled the openings from catch-basin to main sewer and we were powerless to remove it. The streets were practically without drains of any kind

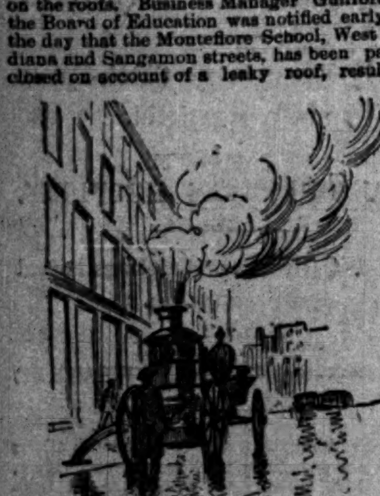
FIRING IN DOWN-TOWN BOILER ROOM.

and only the sudden coming of the cold snap saved us from a flood which would have done immeasurable damage. Now that we have a respite of a few days there will be time to prepare for another thaw and I hope that further damage may be averted. My men cannot accomplish anything, however, until they are provided with suitable crowbars, of which the city has only fifteen or twenty."

Outlying Wards Suffer Greatly.

Aldermen from the outlying wards, where the danger was even greater than down-town, came hurrying up to the City Hall and voiced the indignation of their constituents. Ald. Kenny of the Thirtieth Ward reported that on Wentworth avenue there were five inches of water running clear across the street between great banks of snow thrown up by the street car snow-plow. Last night the Chicago City railway company had men at work there to drain their tracks. Ald. Marrenner came in in an excited frame of mind. "I have had over 100 complaints at my house," he said, "from citizens whose cellars have been flooded. The street car companies must not be permitted to pile up snow on the curbs and leave it there. Something must be done to relieve these people."

One great danger to buildings was from the accumulation of great masses of ice and snow on the roofs. Business Manager Guilford of the Board of Education was notified early in the day that the Montefiore School, West Indiana and Sangamon streets, has been partly closed on account of a leaky roof, resulting



PUMPING OUT A BASEMENT.

from the clogging of a water pipe and gutter with ice. Other school buildings are in the same condition, and steps will be taken to at once get the roofs cleaned.

Ex-Ald. Cullerton, who has just returned from the East, called on the Mayor to call his attention to the danger of a flood. He said that New York and Buffalo were in worse condition, if anything, than Chicago. In Buffalo great pressure is being brought by citizens upon the Mayor to compel the street car officials to remove the snow they have cleaned from their tracks and piled up in the streets.

All the cross town street car lines were in a bad condition, the tracks of West Twelfth and West Taylor streets being in some cases completely submerged. On Milwaukee avenue the sewers were all closed and in a number of places the residents and storekeepers turned out to break open the catch-basins in order to avert the threatened flood.

The cable lines were also considerably damaged, the slots being full of running water. Supt. Crawford of the West Chicago Street railway company, stated that he had 100 men out all night opening the catch-basins. He did not anticipate any serious difficulty.

PROPERTY-OWNERS APPEAL FOR AID.

They Call on the City to Prevent the Flooding of Their Property.

The flood in the streets soon resolved itself into a flood at the offices of the Street Department, the only difference being that instead of water the flood was one of complaints. They came from all parts of the city, and before noon 200 appeals for assistance had reached Supt. Burke's desk. In addition to personal and written complaints the telephone bell rang almost incessantly all day, and with scarcely an exception the message received was a complaint of the accumulation of water and a request for men to clear away the ice covered catch-basins. Later in the day complaints were also received from the following localities:

Alton freight house, Canal street.
Tremont House.
Adams Express Building.
No. 171 Lake street.
No. 245 Lake street.
St. John's School, Eighteenth and Clark streets.
Public school, Western avenue and Augusta street.
Ald. Schumacher's house, on Washburne avenue, near Hoyne avenue.
No. 274 Twenty-ninth street.
Union Depot.
Chicago and Alton baggage-room on Canal street.
Mr. Frankenthal's residence, Indiana avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.
August Blume's house, Groveland avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.
Dearborn avenue and Erie street.
Berkeley avenue and Forty-second street.
Sixteenth street, east of Indiana avenue.

All streets are more or less under water. The North Side cable was seriously impeded by the flood on North Clark street, and Wentworth avenue cars, between Thirty-ninth and Sixty-seventh streets, plowed through six to fifteen inches of slush. West Madison street was in the same slushy condition. The slush was knee deep in many places. Along Lake street, Dearborn avenue, Erie street, Berkeley avenue, Eighteenth street, Sixteenth street, Indiana avenue, Twenty-ninth street, Forty-second street—in fact, all over town water was running over sidewalks and into basements.

Frozen Up and Utterly Useless.

On the South Side the Wabash avenue sewer was frozen up. The openings were blocked and the drain, which is an outlet to a great number of smaller sewers, was utterly useless. Jackson street sewer was frozen from State street to the river, and other sewers were in the same condition.

The American Express company called upon the Street Department to prevent water from running in the basement and to open the catch-basins in the afternoon. The inundation of Lake street between the river and the lake was relieved by an extra force of men and a fire engine. The Tremont House and other hotels called upon the city to relieve them from the dangers of the flood. St. John's School at Clark and Eighteenth streets and the Augusta Street School at Western avenue were closed because water extinguished the furnace fires.

The basement of the Union Depot and the Chicago and Alton baggage-rooms were flooded early in the day. The trouble was reported to Supt. Burke, who sent men to open the catch-basins and thaw the ice which clogged the sewer openings. The water ran onto the platform, where it caused a great deal of inconvenience.

Street pavements were damaged in all parts of the city. The Street Department spent $2,000 a day last month to save the pavements from the situation of yesterday, but it seems that little good was done. The recurring severe weather, followed by thaws and rains, had loosened the cedar blocks, and now in many cases the pavement is bulging up and the blocks are floating in the gutters. It will be an expensive job to remedy the damage to Milwaukee avenue, Halsted, West Twelfth, and West Fourteenth streets, and many thoroughfares on the North and South Sides.

Troubles of the Cable Lines.

All the cable road conduits were reported full of water. The cable sweepers and plows had formed a clear center all along the tracks, and when the thaw came the water went into the slots. The companies had to use pumps and buckets to get the water out. Hundreds of men were kept at the work all day.

The horse car lines will have a hard time of it today. The ice on the tracks makes it difficult to haul the cars over them. An effort was made last night to prevent the trouble by the generous use of salt. In many places in the suburbs the roads are covered with a solid ice surface.

South Side cable cars were delayed from five to fifteen minutes on every trip on account of teams obstructing the roadway. The bad roads made it almost impossible for heavy teams to use Clark street and they have taken to State street and Wabash avenue. Unless they use the tracks the teams can make little headway.

SAVES THE CITY WITH A COLD WAVE.

Weather Prophet Emery Rises to the Emergency and Freezes Things Up.

Weather Observer Emery was a greatly abused man yesterday. While the rain lasted about the only people who could be found to say a word in his favor were the boot and shoe merchants, who sold out their entire stock of rubbers, so great was the demand caused by the prevailing moisture. But Observer Emery saw the danger of a flood and he managed to make connections with a first-class cold wave, which arrived at noon.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury marked 37° above zero and twelve hours later it had fallen just thirty degrees. "It will grow still colder during the night," said Mr. Emery, "and in the morning we may expect zero weather. Then it will begin to rise and by Wednesday will be up to the freezing point again. Tomorrow will probably be clear."

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 40° above zero; 9 a. m., 40°; 10 a. m., 35°; 11 a. m., 31°; 12 m., 28°; 1 p. m., 27°; 3 p. m., 23°; 6 p. m., 20°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.30; 6 p. m., 29.55.

ACCIDENTS DUE TO THE WEATHER.

Mrs. Ida Hurtz Struck on the Head by a Keystone Loosened by the Frost.

The rain and subsequent sudden freeze put a new coating of ice on pavements and streets. It also raised and cracked cement walks and floors and loosened masonry in places exposed to the full force of the cold.

Several resulting accidents were reported to the police.

The Injured.

HURTZ, MRS. IDA, No. 170 South Clark street. Struck on head by falling stone at State and Van Buren streets. Skull fractured, and nose broken. Taken to County Hospital.
HARPER, GEORGE M., machinist, No. 794 Rockwell street. Slipped and fell at Ogden avenue and Rockwell street. Seriously injured by falling on a screwdriver carried in his pocket; taken home; will recover.
ROGERS, MRS. CHARLES, widow. Fell on sidewalk and fractured left hip; taken home.

The serious and probably fatal injuries received by Mrs. Ida Hurtz were caused by the loosening by the sudden freeze of a stone on the building at No. 272 State street. Mrs. Hurtz was walking up State street and had arrived in front of the Inter-Ocean Hotel. A large keystone in the center of a third-story window became dislodged and, crushing through the bottoms of the cast-iron fire-escape, struck her on the head, knocking her senseless to the pavement. The fifty-pound stone and pieces of iron broke into small pieces on the pavement at her side. Several people were struck by flying pieces of rock, but none of them were injured. The injured woman was carried to Eikin & Matkin's drug store at Van Buren and State streets, where her wounds were temporarily dressed by Dr. Sincere. The Harrison street police ambulance was called and the woman was taken to the County Hospital.

MORE WATER IN RIVER THAN USUAL.

It Is One Foot Above the Normal Average—No Danger of Crib Contamination.

"The water in the river is a foot higher than its normal average for this time of the year," said Supt. Sinclair of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking company yesterday. "This is the third time this winter the water has been up—a very unusual circumstance. Today there is absolutely no current running out into the lake. On the other hand the nor'west wind is driving the water back into the river. I do not think there is any danger that the sewage will be carried out as far as the cribs; certainly not unless the wind shifts and blows hard from the sou'west. The thaw has broken the ice and it is an easy matter to get a tug through to the four-mile crib."

City Engineer Geraldine sent a tug out early yesterday morning to break the ice in the South Branch below Twenty-second street. The great sewer opening into the river between Ashland and Western avenues was emptying its contents on top of the ice, and there was great danger that the adjacent property would be flooded. The tug succeeded in breaking the ice and averted this danger.

ENGLEWOOD A NEW WORLD VENICE.

Sidewalks, Streets, and Car Tracks Nearly All Under Water.

Englewood presented a picture of a new world Venice yesterday. The snow of the last month had been shoveled from street and sidewalk to the gutter. The rains and thaws made these banks solid layers of ice, through which the water could not penetrate and find its way into the sewer.

Many of the plank and a few of the cement walks on Wentworth, Yale, Harvard, and Wright avenues are lower or even with the street, and these bordered by the ice wall made a watercourse through which pedestrians were forced to walk. The main thoroughfare, Sixty-third street, has been in an almost impassable condition for months, caused by the laying of new street car tracks, and since the recent flood the water and slush stand shoe top deep in many places. The street car track on Wentworth avenue, between Sixty-third and the Fort Wayne tracks, was completely covered with water, requiring the constant efforts of several sweepers to prepare the way for the switching of cars at this point.

ANOTHER BLIZZARD RAGING.

Fierce Storms of Wind and Snow Sweeping Over Northwestern Regions.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A heavy blizzard which set in here this morning and continued until afternoon was followed tonight by a cold wave. Today's storm was more troublesome to the railroads than any of the previous ones, the heavy wind causing big snowdrifts. Early in the day freight trains throughout the State were abandoned and united efforts were put forth to run passenger trains, although none of them were on time. Lake Michigan is at present about half covered with ice-fields, but the regular line boats between Milwaukee and east shore ports suffer but little delay in consequence.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The blizzard which commenced Jan. 30 has continued at intervals since and rages today as bad as ever, the wind blowing a forty-mile gait from the northwest. The snow is drifting badly and the thermometer is 20° below. No freight trains have run the last seven days, and the supply of coal is exhausted, but there is plenty of wood.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The growing wheat crop and fruit trees have been injured by cold weather, but to what extent it is not yet determined.

HUTCHINSON, Minn., Feb. 6.—For the last three days of last week the thermometer was not above 20° below, and from that at midday down to 44° below. Nearly three feet of snow fell in the meantime, and terrific winds from the northwest have combined to make the worst blizzard of the winter. Roads are blocked and no farm teams have been on the streets for several days past. The public schools were closed two days on account of the weather. For ten days the streets have been deserted and many business places are closed.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 6.—At noon today the thermometer registered 12° below zero, the highest point reached. The wind is blowing almost a gale and the streets are nearly deserted.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—The mercury cut another caper today, falling from 4° above zero at midnight to 10° below at 6 o'clock this evening. The rapid fall in temperature was accompanied by a slight fall of snow.

MEXICO, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The wheat crop is suffering severely in this part of Missouri. The worst blizzard for several winters is raging.

WATERLOO, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—One of the severest blizzards that have been known in years has raged over Iowa today. Yesterday the thermometer showed 40° above zero; this morning it was 10° below. The railroads have not been so seriously blockaded in years as they are tonight, and the wind is still blowing and the thermometer registers 15° below. Not a wheel will turn on the Illinois Central between Dubuque and Sioux City tonight, and only one train has passed through this city today, and that was a light train on the Chicago and Great Western, which was pulled by two engines and preceded by a snow-plow. It required nine hours to run from Des Moines to Waterloo, a distance of 105 miles. On the Illinois Central the passenger train coming west this morning got stuck in the snow a few miles out of Dyersville, and staid there till tonight, when it got back into Dyersville. A fruit train on the Illinois Central is caught in the snow about twenty miles east of Fort Dodge with a dead engine. A big rotary plow was used to open up the line today west from this place, but drifts five feet deep would form within half an hour after the plow had passed. The Minnesota branch of the Illinois Central has been tied up all day.

[Dispatches to THE TRIBUNE from Galena, Elgin, Marengo, Minonk, Fairbury, Mascoutah, and Jacksonville, Ill.; Beloit, Wis.; Burlington, Fort Dodge, Keokuk, Sioux City, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Ottumwa, Mason City, and Lyons, Ia., indicate that railway traffic is seriously interfered with, and that the temperature is from zero to 20° below.]

Additional Justices for Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 6.—A bill was introduced in the Senate today providing for five additional Justices of the Supreme Court and dividing the court into two sections, each to sit alternately.

SHERMAN ACT STANDS.

HILL'S MOTION TO TAKE UP THE REPEALING BILL VOTED DOWN.

The Vote Was 23 For to 42 Against, and This Ends All Hope of Silver Legislation This Session—The Junior Senator from New York Makes a Speech in Which He Seeks to Take Credit from Cleveland—Filibusters Prevent the Anti-Option Bill Being Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Silver legislation is out of sight for this session. If Mr. Cleveland wants anything done within a year he will have to call an extra session. Then a Congress, Democratic in both branches, may possibly find a way of enacting the fiscal legislation promised in the Democratic national platform—that is, the repeal of the McKinley tariff law, the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law, and the repeal of the State bank tax.

The emphatic vote of 42 to 23 by which the Senate today refused to take up the bill for the repeal of the Sherman law was a surprise. Everybody knew the motion would be beaten by ten or twelve votes, but no one thought it would be defeated by nearly two to one. The vote does not promise well for action in the future. It is true that it could not be taken as an index of the alignment of Senators on financial legislation, because many of them, knowing that the only result of taking up the bill would be to interfere with all other business without securing the passage of repeal, simply voted to leave it on the calendar. Yet all of Mr. Cleveland's influence has been exerted in his own party.

Not one Democratic Senator who voted against taking up the bill will vote for the repeal, except as a means of insuring an absolute free coinage bill. On the other hand, four or five Democratic Senators who have heretofore supported free coinage may yield to the blandishment of patronage enough to agree to the repeal of the Sherman bill if the Bland law is reënacted. This is not a promising outlook, especially since after March 4 the deals with the Populists which Mr. Cleveland's friends have arranged in the Western States are bound to strengthen the free coinage men in the Senate.

Hill as a Trickster.

The incidents leading up to the vote were quite interesting. Hill appeared in his favorite roll of a trickster. A motion to take up a bill under the rules of the Senate is not debatable. He, however, took advantage of the presentation of some petitions to make his prepared speech. The speech was a plain bid for credit for himself at the expense of Cleveland in demanding the repeal of the Sherman act. He tried to put himself forward as the leader of that movement. At the same time he sought to curry favor with the free coinage people by arguing that the repeal of the act would be the quickest way to free coinage. When Senator Morrill put the blunt question whether he favored free mintage at the present ratio, Hill dodged, though that is the meat of the whole thing. Inasmuch as he voted for free coinage at the present ratio last year he would probably do so again, but he is not ready to declare himself.

When he had finished his speech Hill sought to press his motion to take up the bill, which would have given nobody a chance to reply to him. A long parliamentary tangle followed, in which Gorman tried to help Hill out by explaining that after the bill was once up the Senators who wanted to speak would have a chance to do so. But those who wanted to talk wanted to reply to Hill at once. Dan Voorhees, who will be Chairman of the Finance committee when the Democrats come into control of the Senate, was vehement in denouncing the trickery of his Democratic colleague from New York. He called on the friends of fair play to vote down Hill's motion. This was done in short order. Senator after Senator rolled out an emphatic nay, and the roll-call had not been half gone through with when it was known that the motion was badly beaten. The result was as follows:

YEAS.

Brice,	Gibson,	Morrill,
Cafferty,	Gorman,	Palmer,
Davis,	Hale,	Proctor,
Dawes,	Hawley,	Sherman,
Dixon,	Hill,	Vest,
Faulkner,	Hoar,	Vilas,
Frye,	McPherson,	White—23
Gallinger,	Mills,	

NAYS.

Bate,	Gordon,	Pettigrew,
Berry,	Hansbrough,	Platt,
Blackburn,	Harris,	Power,
Blodgett,	Hunton,	Pugh,
Call,	Irby,	Ransom,
Carey,	Jones (Nev.),	Shoup,
Cockrell,	Kyle,	Squire,
Coke,	McMillan,	Stewart,
Cullom,	Manderson,	Stockbridge,
Daniel,	Mitchell,	Teller,
Dolph,	Morgan,	Turpie,
Dubois,	Pasco,	Vance,
Felton,	Peffer,	Voorhees,
George,	Perkins,	Walcott—42.

[Summary: Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *italic*. Independents in SMALL CAPS. Yeas, 23; Republicans, 11; Democrats, 12. Nays, 42; Republicans, 19; Democrats, 20; Independents, 3.]

The following pairs were announced, those mentioned first being against taking up the bill:

Aldrich with Walthall, Allison with Stanford, Camden with Paddock, Chandler with Allen, Gray with Butler of South Carolina, Higgins with Sanders, Hiscock with Jones of Arkansas, Quay with Wilson of Iowa, Sawyer with Cameron of Pennsylvania.

Senator Allison said he did not know how Stanford stood, but inasmuch as the California Senator was claimed by the free coinage men, he is so classed. Senators Casey, Colquitt, Warren, and Washburn were not paired. The statement was made by Warren's colleague that he would vote in the negative. Senator Casey was said to be of the same mind, but no one seemed authorized to define his position. Colquitt always has been an aggressive free silver man, so that of those not voting Washburn was the only one about whose position there was much doubt. Carlisle having resigned, Kentucky had only one vote.

Analysis of the Vote.

An analysis of the voting is instructive. It shows up as follows:

Democrats voting to take up repeal, 12, paired, 2; total, 14. Republicans voting to take up the bill, 11; paired, 7; total, 18. Democrats against taking up the bill, 20; paired, 3; total, 23. Republicans against taking up the bill, 19; paired, 6; total, 25. Populists against taking up the bill, 3. This includes Stewart of Nevada, who has formally withdrawn from the Republican ranks.

Of the Republicans who voted against taking up the bill Carey, Cullom, Dolph, Felton, Hansbrough, McMillan, Manderson, Perkins, Platt, and Stockbridge have heretofore opposed free coinage, and none of them, so far as known, has changed his mind. Several of the Western Senators bluntly said their business was not to carry out the pledges of the Democratic platform. They thought that ought to be left to a Democratic administration.

The Democratic list is of more importance than the Republican, as giving some hint of the following Mr. Cleveland will have in his own party in the next Senate. It is possible to figure out fifteen Democratic Senators out of a possible forty-five who will stand by Cleveland for the stoppage of silver purchases unconditionally, but it takes a stretch of the imagination. Putting Carlisle's successor in the list and counting the pairs would show just fifteen Democratic Senators, but it is not possible to count Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Mills, and Vest as unqualifiedly for the repeal of the Sherman law. With the exception of Gibson they have all heretofore recorded themselves in favor of unconditional free coinage. Vest gave an indication of his position by trying to get in a bill for the reënactment of the Bland law.

The action of the Senate today takes all the interest out of the two days which are to be given to silver in the House this week. No one is wild enough to dream now that the free coinage members of the House will permit a vote to be taken. The matter is settled for the present session.

ANTI-OPTION BILL NOT REACHED.

Kilgore's Filibustering Against It and the Bankruptcy Measure Successful.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—This was suspension day in the House, and Mr. Kilgore of Texas early began filibustering, his superficial object being to prevent the consideration of the anti-option bill, but deeper than this was his antagonism to the bankruptcy bill, which public rumor had put down on the slate for today. Many members who were in favor of this proposition would be opposed to the other; and there was a third section which, being in favor of both propositions, was opposed to bills which it suspected would be called up for the consideration of war claims measures. After the long but uninteresting fight Mr. Kilgore found himself in a hopeless minority and was obliged to surrender, and the journal, against which his skirmish line was drawn, was approved. But he was not disheartened, and when he found Mr. Burrows of Michigan leading an attack against a war claim bill he seconded every move made by that gentleman. It was after 1 o'clock when the various filibustering motions of Mr. Kilgore were disposed of and the journal approved.

Then Mr. Bunn moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating $32,000 for the relief of the heirs of Adelicia Chetsau. Mr. Burrows demanded a second, and, as no quorum voted, on motion of Mr. Kilgore a call of the House was ordered. The call showed the presence of a quorum, and tellers were again ordered, again no quorum voted, and again a call of the House was ordered. After some other roll-calls the House adjourned without having reached the anti-option or the bankruptcy bill.

PANAMA INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

Mr. Colve Testifies That He Disbursed $3,000,000—Fees of Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Panama investigation was begun today. Charles Colve, Secretary of the American committee of the Panama company, testified that he had disbursed about $3,000,000 for the purchase of materials, etc. Mr. Thompson was not about the office much. Witness was of the opinion that the formation of the American committee added a great deal to the success of the Panama Canal loan in France. Robert J. Ingersoll received $5,000 and Shellabarmer & Wilson $25,000 for their services in assisting the American company to obtain possession of the Panama road. These attorneys did not appear in any litigation, but Ingersoll had appeared before Congressional committees for the company to explain matters in their true light. The books of the witness showed no authority for the appointment of counsel.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Col. Thompson will not be able to leave for Washington for a week or ten days to testify before the Panama committee. He is much enfeebled and the weather has a bad effect on him.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Supreme Court Adjourns for a Month—Nothing Done in the Lake-Front Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court adjourned for a month today without taking action on the Illinois Central's application for a rehearing in the Lake-Front case. It is probable that the Justices were too busy to give the matter any attention. They may go into it during the recess and file their decision as to a rehearing with the clerk of the court, but the probability is that no announcement will be made until the court reassembles in March. The cases of Barden & Walker against the Northern Pacific railroad company, which were argued before the United States Supreme Court last week, were today ordered reargued before a full bench. These are what are known as mineral land cases and involve title to a large part of the mineral lands along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Quarantine Bill Amended and Passed.

In the Senate, after the silver repeal bill had been disposed of, the credentials of Mr. Stewart of Nevada for his fourth term were presented. The House bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service was taken up, the question being on the substitute reported from the Senate Committee on Epidemic Diseases. The Senate substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed. The House car-coupler bill was next taken up, Mr. Gorman asking that it lie over until next Monday, and Mr. Cullom demanding present consideration. The bill went over without action, and the Senate after an executive session adjourned.

Whisky Trust Inquiry.

The subcommittee of the Judiciary committee did not have any of the Illinois and Cincinnati witnesses who are to give the history of the blowing up of Shufeldt's distillery before it today. It is stated, though, that subpœnas have been issued and some of them will appear this week. Today's testimony was chiefly taken up with Mr. Veazey of Cincinnati, who has been one of the leading spirits in securing the investigation. He gave the committee some object lessons in adulteration, but made no disclosures of importance. He volunteered the statement that if they did not hurry up some valuable witnesses would be off to Europe.

Illinois to Receive No Indemnity.

Secretary Noble today decided the several cases of the Counties of Ford, Macon, and Douglas, rejecting the application of the State of Illinois for indemnity for certain tracts in the counties mentioned which, it was contended, inured to the State under the swamp land grant of Sept. 28, 1850. The ground for the rejection is that the tracts are within the granted limits of the Illinois Central railway withdrawn by the act mentioned, and did not pass to the State under the swamp land grant.

Jackson's Nomination in Committee.

The Senate Judiciary committee this morning took up the nomination of Justice Jackson, but its consideration was postponed until next Monday on account of objections made by Democratic members.

National Capital Notes.

The coast defense vessel Monterey has been formally accepted by the government.

The President has nominated the incumbent, Carrol D. Wright of Massachusetts, for Commissioner of Labor.

Controller Hepburn today appointed Logan H. Root receiver of the First National Bank of Little Rock and J. D. MacFarland receiver of the Capital National Bank of Lincoln, Neb.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster has decided to appoint Robert J. Wynne, his private secretary, Deputy Controller of the Currency, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. M. Nixon.

PATRICK WARDE FROZEN TO DEATH.

Canadian Pacific Brakeman Sets Out to Help a Train in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Patrick Warde, a Canadian Pacific brakeman, was frozen to death Saturday west of here in the blizzard which was raging. The express was snowed up at Sidewood, sixty miles west of Swift Current, and a relief train was sent out from the latter place to its assistance. When about nine miles out, the relief train became stalled and the conductor offered $5 to any person who would go back to Swift Current with the information. It was bitterly cold, the thermometer registering over 40° below zero, but Warde offered to go. He had covered eight miles of the distance and was within one mile of the station when he perished.

ELOPED WITH A MOTT STREET BELLE.

St. Louis Chinamen Hunting an Alleged Embezzler and a Girl.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—Chyo Wah and Lee Sing, Chinamen, have been watching at the Union station for a week for Chung Ton Woo and Miss Fee Lung. Woo, they say, eloped with Miss Lung, who was the prettiest Chinese girl in Mott street, New York. Chyo Wah said also that Woo had taken with him a sum of money subscribed by New York Chinamen to be used in influencing customs officials at San Francisco to let opium be landed free of duty. He claims to represent a syndicate of smugglers on the coast. Miss Lung, it is said, was the only Chinese heiress in New York. Chyo Wah thinks the elopers went via Chicago.

Western Passenger Rates Restored.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 6.—The conference of the passenger officials of the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific railroads was concluded tonight. Passenger rates from both common points to the Missouri River and Eastern points were restored, to go into effect at midnight, and it is decided that the agreement will be maintained. The lines affected are the Rio Grande Western, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, Burlington, Colorado Midland, Denver and Rio Grande, and Atchison.

Spirit Photographer to Be Tried.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Caroline Foster, an alleged spirit medium, was indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses, it being charged that she got $2,500 from Milton Howland, a wealthy manufacturer, by giving portraits of his dead child. A motion was made to quash because the pretenses alleged are those that a person of common intelligence and ordinary caution should not give credence to nor be misled by. Judge Cox overruled the motion today.

Philadelphia Crusade Against Vice.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A monster crusade against vice will be inaugurated here tomorrow, when a mass-meeting of representatives of 800 churches and labor organizations will be held. It is proposed to organize committees that will aggregate 52,000 persons. They first propose to break up tenement-house labor, then stop gambling, and finally drive out fallen women.

Banquet to Archbishop Ireland.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A banquet was given Archbishop Ireland tonight by the Mondamin club.

ONE DEAD, MANY HURT

BIG TENEMENT-HOUSE WRECKED BY A GAS EXPLOSION.

There Was a Leak in the Pipes and a Man Going Into the Cellar with a Lighted Lamp Set the Gas Afire—An Inspector Killed and Sixteen Persons More or Less Seriously Burned—Gen. Weaver Dedicates His Life to Ameliorating the Condition of the Masses.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Fire caused by a gas explosion in the cellar destroyed the double five-story tenement house, No. 423 West Thirty-ninth street, this afternoon. The building was occupied by twenty families. One man was killed and many persons were seriously injured.

This is the list of the dead and injured:

The Dead.

PETERSON, JOHN, gas inspector, in the employ of the Equitable Gaslight company, who was in the cellar when the explosion occurred.

The Injured.

BYER, CALLUS; face and hands badly burned.
BYER, LIZETTE; face and hands burned, cut by falling glass.
HOFFMAN, JOHN; slightly burned.
JOHMANN, MARTIN, burned about face and hands and eyes badly injured.
JOHMANN, PETER, feet and hands burned.
MANNING, JOHN, body badly burned.
MCLAUGHLIN, HERBERT, body badly burned.
SCHAUM, LEPOLDINE, burned about the face and hands.
SCHUBERT, MARY and ARTHUR, burned about the face and body.
WACHMANN, JOHN, badly burned about head and face.

Lizzie Boyle, John Martin, Martin Kraft, John Hayden, Louis Bieber, and Albert Lopz were also burned.

An employé of the gas company had been sent to the cellar of the building to repair a leak in the pipes. He had been in the cellar twenty minutes when Wachmann, who occupies the first floor, heard the gas man groaning. Taking up a candle he started towards the cellar. As he opened the door a sheet of flame shot out into his face. Then followed a thundering report. Wachmann and his clerk Manning were thrown into the street. McLaughlin, another employé, was hurled ten feet and lay unconscious.

The big tenement shook with the force of the explosion. There were wild shrieks of terror from every floor, and screaming women and children rushed to the windows and fire-escapes. They made no effort to save their household goods, but struggled only for their lives. An Italian woman living in the rear of the fourth floor fled from her rooms leaving her 2-year-old babe in its cradle. The little one would have perished had not the policemen and firemen gone through the apartments. Most of the men were away at work and only women and children were in the house.

Of the 100 or more persons who lived on the upper floors few can tell how they escaped. They know that they rushed to some window or fire-escape. They madly fought with each other for vantage ground and many of the wounds received were caused in that struggle to escape. The firemen who came on the first alarm found the building ablaze. A second and a third alarm was ordered. Scaling ladders were placed against the side of the building and the long extension ladders were raised to the roof. Down these the tenants swarmed. Vigorous efforts were made to save the inspector, but to no avail. The damage to the building is $50,000.

GEN. WEAVER DEDICATES HIS LIFE.

"We Have Become a Race of Business Cannibals"—Wants to Help the People.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—"We have become a race of business cannibals and destroy one another in our mad race for enough to keep body and soul together," said Gen. James B. Weaver, late People's party candidate for the Presidency, to a big crowd of Populists which gathered tonight in Cooper Union to welcome him and to protest against the sale or gift of the rapid transit franchise in this city. "During 1892 no less than 150,000 poor people were evicted from their miserable homes," he continued, "because they could not raise money to pay their rent. In the name of Christ and all that is holy, I arraign the men who allow this state of things to exist as murderers and robbers. Because I know these things I dedicate this life of mine to the amelioration of the masses."

Gen. Weaver spoke of the Republican party as dead, and said the Democrats had placed themselves in a position where it only remained for them to stand still and perish. This was because they were in the midst of revolution, peaceful but searching, the outcome of which must be, he said, the triumph of his party.

Secretary Clarence Ladd Davis offered resolutions which when condensed, he said, meant a demand for rapid transit with 3 cent fares and a speed of thirty miles an hour, coal for all at $4 a ton, cheap telegraph and railway rates, and a demand upon the Legislature to provide by appropriate legislation for the submission to the direct vote of the people of this city of the question whether the city or private corporations shall build the proposed roads. Their plan also contemplates the issuance by the city of non-interest-bearing scrip in denominations suitable for free circulation, in volume sufficient to build such roads as are needed for rapid transit, the scrip to be received by the city at par in payment of taxes and car-fares, and the final redemption and cancellation of such currency from year to year as the earnings of the lines of transit shall warrant. The resolutions were enthusiastically adopted.

ARTIST BROWN WILL EXHIBIT.

The Jury Made a Mistake as Regards His Pictures Offered for the Fair.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—J. G. Brown, N. A., President of the Water Color Society, will exhibit at the Columbian Fair, after all. The jury on painting says it was all a mistake and that Mr. Brown really had three pictures accepted, instead of two, out of six. As he had said in his letter of withdrawal that he should not have minded if he was represented by that number Mr. Brown has agreed to recall his request, which, by the way, it is said the committee was not obliged to accede to. Certainly there was a mistake in this matter and the jury made it. The third picture was neither in the list of those accepted sent to the artist nor in the general list furnished the press, which was strange if it had been accepted. Mr. Brown's protest settled that the third picture is accepted instead of being presumably neither accepted nor rejected, and also brought to the surface the large amount of dissatisfaction that exists with the committee.

"LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN."

Oscar Wilde's Play Hopelessly Unreal and Impracticable.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The introduction to the New York public of Oscar Wilde's much discussed "Lady Windermere's Fan" was accomplished this evening at Palmer's Theater before an audience notable for its size, its quality, and its complaisance. It perhaps sufficiently indicates the nature of Mr. Wilde's offering to say that the audience was alternately dubious and gratified, and that a considerable portion of the enjoyment manifested was of that sort which induces people to look curiously at each other before they laugh, or to indulge in deprecating glances after the fact. For Mr. Wilde's comedy is a singularly audacious piece of writing. It has been called an extraordinary play. It is not that at all. It has much cleverness, at times rises to real brilliance, though its dominant level is that of mere superficial smartness. But its merits mostly lie in its detail. There are in it some admirable sketches of society, but these in reality enwrap a commonplace melodrama. The story is hopelessly unreal and impracticable, not to say absurd. It is impossible that the things pictured here as occurring ever would happen in real life. Mr. Palmer's stock company, which returns after a long absence to the home house, does most creditable work throughout.

REDEEMED ONLY BY DUSE'S ACTING.

"La Femme de Claude Ann" Dull, Stupid, Ill-Constructed, and Unsavory.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—With any other actress but Eleonora Duse in the rôle of Cesarine it is doubtful if any audience would have had the patience to sit out a performance of Dumas' "La Femme de Claude Ann" which was produced at the Fifth Avenue Theater this evening. It is a dull, stupid, ill-constructed, and most unsavory play. Compared with Cesarine, Messalina is a blushing débutante, Cleopatra an unsophisticated little thing. In any other hands but those of Duse such a creature would be a theatrical monstrosity; but that she, nevertheless, succeeded in holding the attention of her audience is another proof of her incomparable powers. She went about her work in a stern, relentless manner. It was the surgeon's knife she used on Cesarine—the dear creature—and she dissected her without turning a hair, metaphorically speaking. It was pitiable to see such wondrous talent, such keen intelligence, so much labor, and so lovable a personality thrown away on such matter. There is no doubt the wife of Claudius was shot for good tonight.

NOT UP TO THE GILLETTE STANDARD.

"Ninety Days" a Vehicle for Fine Stage Mechanism and Nothing More.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The long-heralded and many-time postponed "Ninety Days," by William Gillette, was given to the public tonight at the Broadway Theater. It was given with a will by the actors, with scenery that was in mechanical detail more elaborate than this city has seen in many days. "Ninety Days" is a demonstration of how perfect has become the science of the stage machinist. But the play, which is made the vehicle of two or three effective scenes, has no resemblance to anything else that Mr. Gillette has given to or adapted for the public. The plot is based on a will which leaves some $18,000,000 to a spinster if within ninety days she marries the son of an old friend of the testator. Failing this, the fortune goes to his sister. Of course, the intended groom is in the wilds of Burmah, and of course the grave woman declares that rather than miss these $18,000,000 she will go to Burmah.

NEWS NOTES OF THE METROPOLIS.

Cora Tanner's First Husband Testifies in the Sinn Divorce Suit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The secret of the Sinn marital trouble came out in preliminary proceedings today before Judge Clement in the suit by Col. William Sinn, theatrical manager, for the annulment of his marriage to Cora S. Sinn, known on the stage as Cora Tanner. The cause of the whole trouble was another man. His name is C. Frederick Farlin. He lives at Rochester, N. Y., and says he is a doctor. He was Cora Tanner's husband for a while before she married Col. Sinn. Col. Sinn claims to have discovered that Miss Tanner was never legally divorced from Farlin. She claims that she was divorced at Chicago Feb. 24, 1883. Farlin testified that he and Miss Tanner lived together less than a week and that he had not seen her for fifteen years.

Owns $17,000 but Is in Poverty.

Charles H. Sanford, who says he has $17,000 locked up in the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, is now living in extreme poverty in Jersey City. He is 72 years of age, and the money he claims represents the savings of a lifetime of work and economical living. Last June he lost or was robbed of a $2,000 silver or gold certificate and several hundred dollars' worth of coupons clipped from United States bonds and the key to his safe deposit box. Since then he has been somewhat daft. The Mercantile company refused to recognize his claim, and now proceedings have been begun to compel the company to permit an inspection of its books preparatory to a suit for the recovery of the money in the vaults.

To Retire Northern Pacific's Floating Debt.

The directors of the Northern Pacific railroad at a special meeting today formulated a plan for the retirement of the floating debt of $9,000,000. It was referred to the Finance committee. Mr. Villard would not talk about the matter, but it is understood the plan involves a syndicate sale of the securities now in the treasury of the company and the calling in of some which are now hypothecated as collateral for some of the indebtedness. The latter will be turned over to be sold, the amount thus realized to be devoted to the wiping out of the floating debt.

French Ball a Great Success.

The French ball tonight was all that was to be expected. The fun, as usual, began just before midnight and ended just before daylight. Champagne could be had until the drinkers' purse ran dry. Gradually the general dancing gave way to the pas seul and the pas deux, which generally took the form of the cancan. These became wilder, and the dancers developed great abandon until the band stopped.

Gotham Brevities.

The hearing of the motion for a new trial in the case of Carlyle W. Harris, who now stands convicted of killing his wife, Helen Potts, has been postponed to Feb. 13.

James L. Hamilton, the colored minister who killed his wife at Winfield May 1 last, was brought down from Sing Sing this morning and resentenced to be killed in the electric chair at Sing Sing during the week beginning March 13.

Another judgment has been obtained against "Baroness" Blanc, this time by her physician, Dr. John A. Irwin. The doctor appeared in the City Court today and obtained judgment in default for $597 against her for professional services.

OPPOSES UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Cardinal Gibbons Says the Pulpit Should Not Be Muzzled.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6.—Cardinal Gibbons tonight, at the banquet of the Catholic club, replying to the toast "Church and State," said:

"For my part, I believe that the relations between the Church and State are as close and cordial as we should desire. All we ask is a fair field and no special favor. I do not wish to see the day when the State will be called on to build our churches and subsidize our clergy, for it were to be feared that as soon as the government commenced to support the churches it would dictate to us what doctrines we ought to preach and ought not to preach, and in proportion as State patronage would increase the devotion and patronage of the faithful would wax cold. If it is a great wrong to muzzle the press it would be a great wrong to muzzle the pulpit. No amount of patronage could compensate for the evil of a government inspection and government censorship of the gospel and its divinely appointed ministers. Thank God, we can all say in this free country with the apostle, 'The word of God is not bound.'"

Archbishop Ryan responded to the toast of "The Hierarchy." His Grace said he was opposed to any union of Church and State as it is ordinarily understood. I hope that the Catholic hierarchy will be worthy of this glorious country, which in future it will religiously rule."

Bishop Keane spoke to the toast "Higher Education." Archbishop Corrigan did not respond to any set toast, but he said a few words of thanks in reply to the proposal of his health.

Drew the Salary of a Dead Man.

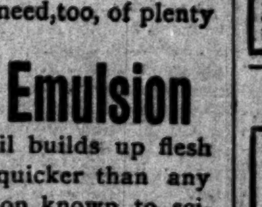
TOLEDO, O., Feb. 6.—Henry Bower, Street Commissioner of this city, was found guilty of malfeasance in office, by a jury in the Common Pleas Court this afternoon. Mr. Bower is charged with having drawn the salary of a man whose name appeared upon the pay-roll of his office, but who in reality was numbered among the dead. In this manner he swindled the city out of from $1,500 to $2,000.

Missing Steamboat Agent Located.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Winfield C. Marshall, the missing agent for the Port Huron and Washburn steamboat line in Minneapolis, is in Hartford, Conn. It is said that he drew drafts on two Minneapolis parties and secured indorsers in Springfield, Mass., which got him into trouble.

Fresh Air and Exercise.

Get all that's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.



Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to science.

Scott's Emulsion is constantly effecting Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods FAIL.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

DOCTORS ASTONISHED.

Something They Cannot Understand or Explain.

It Makes Even the Medical Fraternity Open Its Eyes.

If This Is Not a Wonder Worker We Should Like to Know What Is.

Doctors are surprised at any cure of paralysis, but there is one form of paralysis which has been pronounced absolutely incurable—locomotor ataxia. This is, indeed, the most serious and dreaded of all nervous difficulties.

Having so long pronounced this disease incurable, the astonishment, not to say amazement, of the doctors can be imagined when they learned from Mr. John H. Golding, which resides at 1 Grove-st., New York City, the following wonderful facts:

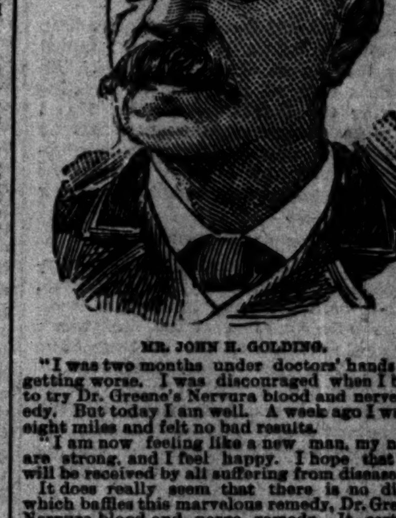
"I was taken six months ago with locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis. The numbness of limbs and dizziness rapidly increased until I could not walk nor stand without assistance; could not button my clothes or dress myself without help.

"On the sixth day of October I commenced taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and have taken four bottles, and can now walk without a cane, and am rapidly gaining every day.

"The numbness has almost completely left my limbs and I feel first rate. I eat and sleep well, and I can recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, since I know that it has saved my life.

"I was refused admittance into St. John's Hospital because they said my case was incurable.

"But Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has done its work well. It is the wonder of my friends that I am alive today, and when I tell them that this medicine cured me when the doctors had pronounced my case as incurable they say it was a miracle.



MR. JOHN H. GOLDING.

"I was two months under doctors' hands and getting worse. I was discouraged when I began to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. But today I am well. A week ago I walked eight miles and felt no bad results.

"I am now feeling like a new man, my nerves are strong, and I feel happy. I hope that this will be received by all suffering from disease."

It does really seem that there is no disease which baffles this marvelous remedy, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It certainly seems to cure almost everything, and if it will cure a terrible disease like the above, heretofore pronounced absolutely incurable by doctors, how much more certainly and surely will it cure all the ordinary complaints of life. If you are sick you are not wise if you do not give this health restorer a trial. It is truly the greatest curer of disease in existence. Druggists keep it for $1, and it is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

Physicians have been everywhere surprised at its wonderful power to cure disease, and they unhesitatingly recommend sufferers from ill-health to use it because it is the discovery and prescription of a well-known physician, DR. GREENE of 35 W. 14th-st., New York City, the successful specialist in nervous diseases, who can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

NO.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL, "The Pile Ointment."—Trial Size, 25 Cts.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO CALIFORNIA

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

DR. SYDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London, Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics," *actually* writes as follows: "From the careful analyses of Prof. ATTFIELD and others, I am satisfied that

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocoas.—It is certainly "Pure" and highly digestible.—The quotations in certain advertisements (from Trade rivals) from my book on Therapeutics are quite misleading, and cannot possibly apply to VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA."

The false reflection on VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is thus effectually repelled, and the very authority cited to injure it, is thereby prompted to give it a very handsome testimonial.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

NEWSSELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.

The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.

ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

TALK MAKES TROUBLE

TRUSTEE DINGEE OF WILMETTE SAYS THINGS ABOUT THE BOARD.

With the Aid of Half the Village Police He Is Officially Notified to Explain—Slander Suits Hinted At—A Letter Carrier Arrested for Robbing the Mails Confesses His Guilt—Chicago Club Elects a New Board of Officers—St. George's Society to Entertain Englishmen.

S. M. Dingee, the Wilmette trustee who recently criticised some of the actions of the Board of Trustees of that village, is in no end of trouble. For his brother trustees declare that he must explain, and a document to that effect was served on Mr. Dingee yesterday by an officious looking man wearing a blue suit and a six-cornered star on his coat.

The fact of the whole matter is, Wilmette feels disgraced. The criticisms that have recently been printed about carelessness on the part of her Board of Trustees have set the town all agog. Wilmette has one drug store, one butcher shop, one restaurant and bakery, one depot, one grocery store, one telephone station, and one board of twelve trustees that includes the most prominent citizens of the village. Citizens put in much of their spare time being proud of these trustees, and the trustees point with pride to the public institutions of Wilmette upon occasion. Small boys gaze in open-mouthed awe when one of these trustees passes. All but two of the twelve have business in Chicago; the two have business in Evanston. It was an awful blow to Wilmette to have charges of "shady" transactions and extravagant expenditures made against these trustees.

But Friday morning, after the papers had been read and the people knew that the word had gone abroad that evil was within Wilmette's borders, the citizens rose and asked why this was thus. Eleven of the twelve trustees protested they "hadn't been doin' nothin'." It was the aforesaid S. M. Dingee, the twelfth trustee, who had opened his inmost soul to the newspaper men. Friday night the President of the board, E. T. Paul, consulted with some of his brother trustees about the matter and it was decided that Mr. Dingee must either explain or undergo a suit for slander. So Saturday Mr. Paul went before a Justice of the Peace and swore and subscribed to a summons ordering Mr. Dingee to appear before the next meeting of the board and make definite charges and substantiate them or explain his language used to the reporters. And all this time Mr. Dingee was in blissful ignorance of the impending disaster. Wilmette supports two policemen—one night man and one day man. It was the day man who was burdened with the responsibility of serving the summons on Mr. Dingee, the trustee, who helped to vote the policeman his salary from month to month. Mr. Dingee's business is that of making pickles. He has quite an extensive pickle factory just west of Evanston. It was in the office of this factory that the impressive scene occurred yesterday morning. Mr. Dingee recognized the village officer of the law coming up the walk to his office, and greeted him pleasantly as he came in.

"Misther Dinjay, av ye plaze, sor, here's a paper Misther Pawl sed Oi musht give yez. Oi hope yez won't lay up no grudge agin me for it, sor. It wasn't me fault at all, indade it wasn't. Oi hov always thried to do me duty, sor, an—an I hov a family to support." After making this, for him, lengthy harangue the representative of the majesty of the law scraped obsequiously out of the presence of the man who held one-twelfth of the power to cut off his salary, his face the color of a boiled lobster.

The pickle manufacturer grasped the document and the situation. But it didn't worry him much. At any rate, he seemed to be feeling tip top when a reporter for THE TRIBUNE saw him a few hours later.

"O, I haven't anything to say about it," he said. "I haven't voted against $2,000 of bills this last year, so if any one was extravagant I was with them. I haven't any hard feelings against any one. If they want to have a special meeting for my benefit I will be with them."

N. A. Hill, another trustee, said yesterday: "Yes, Mr. Dingee was officially notified today that he must appear and explain his statements. Things that he has implied in his statements are highly slanderous, and if his explanation in the Council meeting is not sufficient I understand that certain individual members of the Council will start suits against him."

There is no doubt that the next meeting of the Wilmette Council will be thoroughly interesting and well attended.

ADMITS THAT HE STOLE LETTERS.

Carrier C. H. Gueist Makes a Full Confession on Being Arrested.

Charles H. Gueist, a lettercarrier who had a route on Dearborn street which included the Unity and McCormick Buildings, was arrested as he was leaving the Postoffice for the 10 o'clock morning delivery yesterday. He was taken to Inspector Stuart's office, where letters which he had abstracted from the mail were found in his pockets. He was taken before Commissioner Hoyne in the afternoon and held to the Federal grand jury in $2,000 bail. For some time past complaints have been received by Postmaster Sexton from Dearborn street offices to the effect that letters of all classes had never reached their destination. Suspicion fell upon Gueist and another carrier and the capture yesterday followed. Gueist's fellow-worker was found not to be implicated in the thefts and was released. Gueist made a full confession and said that he had taken letters every day since the beginning of last December. He had not succeeded in getting much cash, but had destroyed many valuable business and commercial papers.

Samuel F. Gurnea, the mail distributor who was arrested Saturday night for pilfering mail, will have a hearing today. He was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday and was placed under $3,000 bail.

CHICAGO CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS.

No Opposition Is Made to the Regular Ticket of the Organization.

The Chicago club election of officers yesterday passed off without excitement, there being no opposition to the regular ticket. The following were elected for the year:

President, Henry W. Bishop; Vice-President, Henry B. Stone; Secretary and Treasurer, Allison V. Armour; Executive committee, Henry B. Stone, Allison V. Armour, George A. Armour, Arthur J. Caton, William G. Beale, Frederick S. Eames, Robert Forsyth, James Van Inwagen, Edward M. Switzer, Norman Williams, John M. Clark, George S. Morison, William W. Kimball, Edward T. Blair; Nominating committee, Henry H. Porter, Otho S. A. Sprague, Charles D. Hamill, Frederick W. Crosby, Edward S. Worthington.

WILL ENTERTAIN ENGLISH VISITORS.

St. George's Benevolent Society Takes Steps to Provide for Friends.

At a meeting of St. George's Benevolent Society last night steps were taken to arrange for the reception and entertainment of English visitors during the World's Fair. A committee consisting of John Bonner, John Dunn, W. J. Smith, George E. Gooch, and Harry Cheadle was appointed to confer with other English societies on the subject. The committee will meet the Grand Lodge of the Sons of St. George next Monday night at No. 232 Randolph street. The latter organization has already canvassed the matter in its meetings. A committee was also provided to draft resolutions of thanks for the dedication to St. George's Society of the book upon Washington, Shakspeare, and St. George by Sarah M and E. Colbert. The society voted to refer the question of continuing the lease of its present quarters after May 1 to the trustees.

Werner Marti Embezzlement Case.

The case of Werner Marti, who is charged with embezzlement by the North American Grueth Bund, was called in Judge McConnell's court yesterday. The attorney for the defense objected to Attorney Walter S. Hall being engaged to assist the State in the prosecution. The ground taken for the objection was that Mr. Hull's name appeared on the indictment as a witness for the State. Mr. Hull told the court that he knew absolutely nothing about the case except in a professional capacity and that he did not testify before the grand jury. Judge McConnell ordered Mr. Hull to file an affidavit setting out the facts of his connection with the case and set the case for trial today. Seymour Stedman and John E. ... will appear for Marti. Marti has been tried once before on the same charge and found guilty, but obtained a new trial.

Finds a Burglar in the Kitchen.

When Samuel Olsen entered the kitchen of his residence at No. 32 Center avenue last Sunday night he saw standing in the center of the floor with his arms full of silver a man who when he saw he was discovered made an attempt to get through the window. Olsen, however, held him until the police arrived, and the man was taken to the West Chicago Avenue Station, where he gave the name of Daniel Dennison. Yesterday morning Justice Severson held him to the Criminal Court in $800 bonds on a charge of burglary. The prisoner is the brother of the notorious Thomas Dennison, who is now serving a life sentence in the Joliet Penitentiary for the murder of a saloonkeeper, Patrick J. Dillon.

Tries to Kill a Bartender.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Daniel Lambert entered a saloon on West Madison street, near Jefferson, and, approaching the bartender, Thomas Kennedy, demanded $5 which he said had been taken from him earlier in the day. Kennedy refused to give him the money, whereupon Lambert is said to have threatened to get a revolver and kill him. This threat he afterwards tried to carry into effect, but his aim was imperfect and he failed to kill the man. Lambert was arrested and held to the Criminal Court in $2,500 bonds. When Lambert appeared in court he admitted his attempted homicide and vigorously declared that he would yet kill the bartender.

Teed Must Pay the Water Tax.

Commissioner of Public Works Kuhns has some tough problems to solve with Chicago's dirty streets, the present weather, insufficient appropriations, and all that, but the toughest is probably the one that "Koresh" Teed raised when he refused to pay the water tax on the ground that his establishment at Mount Normal Park was a religious institution and therefore exempt. The Commissioner says he doesn't see how "Koresh" makes it, inasmuch as only churches, schools, and hospitals are exempt. However, Teed's establishment is still supplied with city water, pending an investigation which will decide the character of his place.

Mr. Karmarkar's Sad Accident.

Many friends of Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Karmarkar of Bombay, India, will be sorry to learn of the sad accident which occurred to Mr. Karmarkar last month in the street of Boston. On the day of his arrival from Chicago, being a stormy day, he fell on the icy pavement and broke his leg in two places. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he is now receiving excellent care. He came to the East to make final arrangements regarding his departure to India. After three or four weeks he will go about on crutches. Letters can be addressed to him either at the Congregational House or City Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Fined for Resisting an Officer.

Despite the claim made by John McNamara that Officer Patrick Sheedy had assaulted him without any cause Justice Woodman yesterday fined him $25 on a charge of resisting an officer. McNamara immediately filed a bond appealing the case to the Criminal Court. McNamara was arrested late last New Year's Eve at No. 92 South Halsted street, where he caused considerable trouble by trying to prevent Sheedy from arresting a woman named Pauline Keenan on a charge of stealing a diamond pin. Yesterday afternoon Officer Sheedy was arrested charged with assault and battery.

Tried to Eject a Policeman.

There was a wedding Sunday night in that portion of Lake known as the New City. The contracting parties were friends of Officer M. Lettewashy of the Thirty-fifth Street Station, who attended the ceremony. Lettewashy was recognized by some parties present as a stranger, and as the festivities progressed it was decided to eject him. At a given signal the officer was pounced upon and a lively fight followed. He finally escaped, and, calling another officer, arrested John Daley. Yesterday Daley was fined $20 and costs by Justice Hennessy.

Looking for Two Robbers.

The Stock-Yards police are looking for two robbers who held up and robbed a street car conductor Sunday night at Root and Wallace streets. It was raining hard at the time, the car was deserted, and the conductor was standing on the rear platform. Two men jumped on and at once assaulted him and a scuffle ensued. One of the men seized the cash register. He escaped with it in the darkness. The conductor was unable to give the police any description of his assailants.

Charged with Fraud.

George Mueller was locked up at the Central Station last night by Detectives Weibasky and Ross on a warrant charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant is C. W. Smith of the Implement Credit company, No. 325 Dearborn street. Mueller, it is alleged, by means of a worthless draft obtained from the company $30. The police claim that other charges aggregating about $1,000 similar to the one preferred by Smith will be made against him.

For Stabbing His Employer.

J. W. Fuller, a decorator and paperhanger, was arrested by Officer Bacon yesterday on a charge of stabbing his employer, George Ball. He was employed to decorate Mr. Ball's rooms. When he arrived the doors were locked and he went to the next door. There he became engaged in a quarrel with Ball, but was induced to go home. An hour later he returned. In one of his hands he had a pair of large shears and he thrust the blades into the back of Ball's neck, making a slight flesh wound.

To Observe Defenders' Day.

The committee appointed by the Northern Illinois Officers' Association to make arrangements for the observance of Union Defenders' Day has accepted an invitation from Dr. H. W. Bolton to meet at his church, Morgan and Monroe streets, Sunday, Feb. 12, at 2 p. m., and listen to patriotic exercises, consisting of addresses and music. The members of the G. A. R., W. R. C., and kindred societies are invited to attend.

Reducing the Distillery Output.

Yesterday a cut of 2,700 gallons was made by local distillers in the daily output of spirits. This is the third reduction made in a few days, and brings the total output for the Calumet, Riverside, and Shufeldt distilleries down to about 17,000 gallons daily. It is expected that the Calumet distillery will be closed entirely Thursday, making a further reduction of about 3,000 gallons.

Given Leave to Amend the Complaint.

Judge Tuley yesterday sustained a special demurrer to a bill for accounting brought by William J. Marks against William H. Davis, Alexander Hamilton Synge, and Henry M. Bigelow. The suit is to enforce payment of $400,000 in commissions for negotiating a sale of Chicago breweries to English capitalists. The complainant was given leave to amend.

Dinner to Dr. G. V. Black.

A dinner was given by the faculty of the Northwestern University Dental School to G. V. Black, M. D., D. D. S., of Jacksonville, Ill., the professor of special pathology in the school, at the Southern Hotel last night. A beautifully bound volume of Sternberg's latest work on bacteriology was presented to Prof. Black.

Scalded by Melted Resin.

While James Costello, a laborer living at No. 55 Boston avenue, was melting a pot of resin in front of No. 107 South Desplaines street yesterday afternoon the pot burst and enveloped the man in the burning fluid. His face and both arms were badly scalded. He was conveyed to the County Hospital.

"Long" Jones Goes to Philadelphia.

A. M. Jones, or "Long" Jones, stopped in the city for a few hours yesterday. He was on his way to Philadelphia to meet with the Assay Commission. He was recently appointed by President Harrison on this commission, which meets monthly to test coins from the United States mints.

Items.

At a meeting of Company E, Second Regiment, I. N. G., Capt. W. P. Dusenberry was unanimously reelected commander of the company for another term.

The firm of Francis & Kohnert, retail grocers at No. 3301 Cottage Grove avenue, made a voluntary assignment yesterday. The assets are said to be $1,300 and liabilities $2,900.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid will commence its annual session this afternoon at No. 75 Randolph street. The headquarters of the Grand Lodge officers will be at the Briggs House.

The Coroner's jury in the cases of William Drangel and his one-year-old daughter Alice, who died from asphyxiation in their home, No. 4311 Evans avenue, Saturday, found that death resulted from suffocation caused by the accidental inhaling of water gas.

Max David of Root street and Princeton avenue was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement preferred by A. B. Perrigo, an undertaker. Perrigo claims that David was discharged from his employ some time ago and since that time has been collecting money owing to him.

Judge McConnell yesterday reduced the bonds of Charles R. Williams, who is in jail on twenty charges of embezzlement made against him by Rand, McNally & Co. The amount of bail originally fixed was $1,500 in each case, but on the suggestion of the State's-Attorney it was reduced to $500 on each charge.

Henry Kutemeyer was found dead in his room at No. 108 Halsted street yesterday by his room-mate, Edward Taylor. The body was taken to the county morgue and the Coroner notified. The man, who was a cornicemaker, was a citizen of Milwaukee, where he leaves a widow and one child. He had been ill for some time.

MAY BE AN OUTBREAK.

FRIENDLY INDIANS WOULD NOT OPPOSE THE HOSTILES.

Sulking Because of the Government's Scant Recognition of Their Former Services—Dr. Eastman, the Sioux Physician at Pine Ridge, Says There Will Be an Uprising—Two Sticks, Leader of the Band That Massacred the Cowboys, Dies of His Wounds.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Dr. Eastman, the agency doctor, is a full-blooded Sioux and is better acquainted with the movements of his tribe than anybody at the agency. In regard to the last affair, he says that it will lead to an outbreak without a doubt. The Indians since the war of 1890 have been brooding over the affair and are dissatisfied. They get enough to eat and wear, but they do not like the action of the government toward the hostiles. These Indians after the war were pampered and shown

CHIEF TWO STRIKES.

attention, while the friendlies were not even thanked for the part they played in the suppression of the revolt. They openly say they will never help the government against their people. They do not boast this openly and encourage an outbreak, but that is their sentiment, privately expressed. In case of a revolt, while perhaps not taking sides with the hostiles, they will lend them power stealthily. Even Capt. Swords, Justice of the Peace and one of the best educated Indians on the agency and the most powerful man of the nation, is in sympathy with the Indians and has said that in case of a revolt he would stand aloof. Dr. Eastman is authority for the above statement. Capt. Swords, the Indians say, is all right. White squaw men are of the same opinion as the Indians, but they can't say so, as it would lead to their dismissal from the agency. The Indians do not dare to say so openly, fearing a cut off of rations by the authorities. Capt. Brown is all right and is a good executive. It is not against him the Indians are disgusted but with the government. It is reported that an unruly band of Brule Indians are plundering and running off stock on the Upper Cheyenne River. At the agency everything is tranquil.

TWO STICKS DIES OF HIS WOUNDS.

Indians Arrested Who Participated in the Murder of Cowboys.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Isaac Humphrey, beef contractor, at whose camp the massacre of cowboys occurred, wired the agency today that he had arrived at camp and found things in a terrible state. The bodies of the murdered men were still lying where they had fallen. The men have been identified as "Red" Royer of Hermosa and E. M. Bennett of Breckinridge, Mo., both cowboys. The others killed were boys living near the agency, who had been looking for horses and had stopped at the cabin over night. Their names were Kelly and Bacon. Crowle tells the following story:

"I met Two Sticks' sons and White Face Horse horribly painted. They had been dancing, and told me they were going to kill white men. Bear-Eagle and I told them not to do it. They laughed at us and began singing war songs. Bear-Eagle mounted his horses and went for help to Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses' camp. On his way he met an Indian. Bear-Eagle dispatched him to Young-Man's camp. He then met Black Hawk and Black Elk, Indian police. When told of the trouble they started for Cow Camp, but it was too late. The Indians had done their deadly work, three had been killed and one mortally injured. They built a fire and attempted to get the wounded man to talk, but all he could say was, 'Yes, yes.'" Shortly after he expired, without giving an explanation. It is a canard regarding the drinking in Cow Camp. The men were asleep, unconscious of the approach of Indians.

Capt. Brown, the agent, established a camp of fifteen policemen at Beef Camp and will maintain it all winter. One of Two Sticks' sons, although badly wounded, escaped and is still at large. Indians are looking for him. Two Sticks, who was shot through the lungs, died today. The escaped young men, "Too Too" and "Mark Well," have been caught. Trouble can be expected any moment. The agent, Capt. Brown, is preparing for trouble. His action in the late matter is commended by everybody. Dr. Eastman, the Indian doctor, and family left for the East today to remain. The agency building suffered a slight fire loss today, but it was nothing serious. At first it was supposed Indians had set the fire. Subsequent developments proved different.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—A government officer from the Black Hills country, in the city tonight, says that matters are much more serious on the Sioux reservation than the dispatches sent out from Pine Ridge would indicate. He says that Agent Brown refused to allow any dispatches to go out unless inspected by himself, and that he changed and colored all dispatches to suit his fancy and to make it appear that there was nothing more than a broil on the reservation. He says that the murder of the four cowboys was the outgrowth of ghost dancing indulged by followers of Chief Two Strikes, and that fully as many Indians are in sympathy with Two Strikes as there were two years ago. He says that cold weather is all that is holding the Indians in check.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Secretary Noble has received a telegram from Inspector Cisney at Pine Ridge, S. D., in which he says that the police have returned from their pursuit of the cowboy murderers, and report having killed about sixteen miles from the agency three Indians who participated in the murder. No outbreak of the Indians or further trouble is anticipated.

CARNIVAL OF THE SUABIAN SOCIETY.

Fantastic Dress of the Various Committeemen—Symphony and Allegory.

The annual masquerade carnival of the Suabian Society was held last night at the North Side Turner Hall. Five hundred maskers were on the floor. The galleries and the space beneath them were filled with spectators, among whom were numerous well-known German-American citizens. The ball was preceded by an orchestral performance called "The Devil's Symphony." This was followed by an allegory accompanied by choral music and serving to introduce the Prince and Princess of the carnival, impersonated by C. Stierlan and Miss Clara Stumcke.

Carried Smallpox to Akron.

AKRON, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—It was discovered today that William Gornold, a passenger from the steamer Saale, which landed at New York Nov. 23 reached this city Nov. 24. To immigrants from that ship a number of smallpox cases in different parts of the West have been traced. Gornold was taken down with varioloid Dec. 2, but the case was concealed. Dec. 12 he went to work for Taplin, Rice & Co., to which shop the forty-seven cases of smallpox in Akron can be traced.

They Call the Signatures Genuine.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The witnesses for the defendant today in the McDonald will case were Charles E. Coffin, real-estate dealer at Indianapolis; A. W. Austin, stenographer for Senator McDonald from 1882 to 1890; Maj. William C. Shaw of Chicago; and depositions of Judge A. L. Roach and Augustus L. Mason were read. They all thought the signature of Joseph E. McDonald to the will and duplicate is genuine.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa contains all the nutritious and fat-producing properties. Rich flavor.

ROOFS IN BAD SHAPE.

[Continued from first page.]

that all would not be in readiness. But he was almost sure such weather wouldn't last. He had provided, however, for such a contingency. He had just ordered a big cargo of tarpaulin and that would protect any exhibits that might come in while such weather prevailed.

Mr. Smith feared something else more than he did the leaky roof or continuous bad weather. That was the lassitude of exhibiters. In this department more than in any other promptness was the essential. In this building the exhibits, or most of them, would be on tracks. These tracks would be numerous, of course. There are 800 American exhibiters alone who have contracted for space. The arrangement of storing the exhibits on the tracks is such that come exhibiters must come in before others. For example, one firm had space at the further end of a track. If he did not get his cars or locomotives in ahead of the one who had the space at the end of the track nearest the distributing tables there would be confusion, especially in view of the fact that nearly all the space had been taken. Of the 800 American exhibiters who had asked for space not one had as yet sent in anything.

"We are now ready," said Mr. Smith, forgetting the rifts in his roof, "to place exhibits as fast as they can be sent in, and in order that there may be no confusion these exhibits should commence to come in now and be continued until all are in place. They will have to do so in order that this department may be ready by May 1."

From a hasty survey of the Transportation Building it looks as if it needed a cargo of umbrellas before it is ready for the reception of exhibits.

WAITING FOR MINERAL DISPLAY.

Supt. Skiff Says That Exhibiters Are Too Slow in Arriving.

F. J. V. Skiff, Superintendent of Mines and Mining Building, prefaced his remarks by reminding THE TRIBUNE that his was the "baby building" of the grounds; that it had fewer gewgaws on it than any other; that it had been put in condition sooner than any other save the Woman's Building.

"And it is practically ready," he continued, "for the reception of exhibits. The installation chief is ready. Several States which have been assigned space have their platforms finished. A part of the Kentucky exhibit is here. There is a mineral exhibit from New South Wales. But," he said, softening his voice, "if the exhibiters of other departments are as slow as they are in this—I don't know. I hope they are better off than we. If every exhibiter who has space allotted is going to wait thirty or forty days and then come here with goods and help there will be a reign of chaos."

"Is there any trouble with exhibiters for your department about passes?"

"No; the trouble is our exhibiters are not here; they could get in if they were here."

"Could they place their exhibits if they had them here?"

"Why not?"

"On account of the leakage in your roof."

"That leakage here will soon be remedied. Even were it otherwise, there are plenty of dry places where the exhibits could be placed."

"The exhibiters are assigned certain space, in certain places. Some of these might be under the leaks. Is it not so?"

"By the time we get any exhibits here, if they are not hurried up, there won't be a wet place on the floors. But the roof will be all right. I only hope that all other departments are as near completion as this. I should deplore the contrary in any department as much as in this. But who could have foreseen such weather as we have had? We have accomplished wonders, and I have faith that the Exposition will be in readiness by May 1, provided the weather—O, the weather!"

MACHINERY HALL IN GOOD SHAPE.

Chief Robinson Says It Will Be Ready in Ample Time.

L. W. Robinson, chief of the machinery department, said yesterday:

"We will be ready to open May 1, but not in a finished condition. There will yet be plenty to do after that time before it can be given out that the final touches have been put on. Everything considered, however, we will be in good shape. The extremely bad weather we have had to contend against for the last four or five weeks has necessarily retarded operations to some extent. Still, the work is progressing, and the next four or five weeks will make a great difference in the condition of things.

"As to the buildings and their roofs," continued Mr. Robinson, "I can speak only of Machinery Hall. There are no serious leaks in the roof of that structure, except in one or two places where the glass was broken by sliding snow and ice some time ago. Snow piled up on the roof will, when it begins to melt, find holes and drip through them that an ordinary rain would not find. Owing to the unfinished condition of the roof of Machinery Hall along the eaves it is barely possible that there has been a few leaks inside the walls, but, as I said before, nothing serious, and these will be made perfectly safe in a few days. I am satisfied Machinery Hall will be ready to receive exhibits in plenty of time for their arrangement and display before the opening."

Mr. Robinson refused to say anything about the other buildings although he predicted that the roofs would all be put in a perfectly safe condition.

CAPT. J. W. COLLINS NOT WORRIED.

He Says Delay of Exhibiters Is Worse than Condition of Buildings.

Capt. J. W. Collins, Chief of Fisheries Building, was not worried particularly over the leaks in the structure. The exhibits, he said, had not begun to arrive for his building, and its condition was not delaying the work of installing them.

"Whether or not we are behind," he said, "would depend upon a comparison with our Exposition to other World's Fairs at a corresponding period before opening. A due allowance should be made for the winter, but that will be of slight account next spring, I suppose. The Fair will be ready or not ready, and that will be all there is of it. Thus far the delays have been caused by exhibiters, if we are behind time."

"Would you care to receive exhibits with your building in its present condition?"

"I should consult first with the Director General," was Capt. Collins' diplomatic answer.

The flood of water pouring into the Agricultural Building aroused no fears in Chief Buchanan's office. It was stated that the erection of booths would be pushed to the utmost, regardless of water. The exhibits in this department were of such a nature that they could be placed and arranged in short order after their arrival. The only exhibit to arrive so far had been the one from New South Wales, and it was being cared for elsewhere until the building was in better condition. The ability of the Construction Department to stop the leaks as soon as the weather permitted was not to be doubted.

DIVORCED FROM THE PRESBYTERY.

Thompson Church of Detroit Formally Stricken from the Roll.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6.—At today's meeting of the Detroit Presbytery action was taken in regard to the Thompson Presbyterian Church, whose pastor, the Rev. H. P. Welton, some time ago, withdrew from the presbytery and renounced its jurisdiction, but continued to fill the pulpit. After a review of the case, in which it was shown that a majority of the members of the church in question sided with their pastor, the relations between the presbytery and the church were dissolved and its name was stricken from the roll.

Wheat in Northwestern Elevators.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 6.—The *Northwestern Miller* reports the stock of wheat in private elevators at Minneapolis at 2,347,000 bushels, a decrease for the week of 23,000 bushels. The public and private stocks at Minneapolis are 14,390,000 bushels, against 14,584,400 last Monday. The aggregate stocks of Minneapolis, Duluth, and Superior are 30,764,321 bushels, or 150,101 bushels less than Jan. 30. A year ago the stocks at the three points amounted to 18,029,000 bushels.

Diphtheria at the Home for the Friendless.

Three children have died of diphtheria within the last week at the Home for the Friendless, No. 1964 Wabash avenue. Twelve of the little inmates are now suffering from the disease. There are 164 children in the institution.

TO A SUDDEN DEATH.

MISS EMMA EGAN OF CHICAGO KILLED IN A RAILWAY WRECK.

Passenger Train on the Union Pacific Goes Down a Fifty-Foot Embankment Into the Snake River, Near Weiser, Idaho—Eight Others Injured—Narrow Escape of Those on the Train—Two Killed and Three Injured in a Collision on the Baltimore and Ohio.

PAYETTE, Idaho, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock this morning the second section of passenger train No. 2, east bound, when about one and a half miles east of Old's Ferry and about eleven miles west of Weiser, met with an accident caused by either the spreading of the rails or by the velocity of the train. One was killed and eight injured. The killed is:

EGAN, MISS EMMA, No. 512 Throop street, Chicago; thrown through the car window and killed instantly.

The injured are:

DANIELS, JOHN CULLAN, of Huntington, Ore., baggagemaster; burned about the head, arms, and hands.
FIPS, O. B., of La Grande, Ore.; slightly injured.
FYFER, C. P., of Nebraska; slightly injured.
GREMENT, W. E., of Weiser, Idaho; slightly injured.
HAHN, JOSEPH, of New York City; slightly injured.
KEHOE, Mrs., of Portland, Ore.; seriously injured.
LEWIS, J. L., of Corvallis, Ore.; will recover.
RODELL, J. C., of Markville, Minn.; will recover.

According to the testimony of the passengers the train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour, causing the baggage, smoker, chair, dining, and Pullman sleeping cars to leave the track and the baggage, smoker, and chair car to roll down an embankment about fifty feet high. The stove in the baggage car was overturned and what might have been a serious affair was prevented by that portion of the baggage car to which the stove was thrown, together with baggage and express matter of a somewhat combustible nature, being submerged in Snake River, thus extinguishing the fire.

Miss Egan Instantly Killed.

As soon as those who were not injured, together with the trainmen, could recover from the shock they immediately went to the assistance of those who were less fortunate and found that of all the passengers there was but one killed, and that was Miss Emma Egan of No. 512 Throop street, Chicago, who was on her way home with her mother and two other children. They were in the chair car at the time of the accident, and when the car turned over the embankment the unfortunate child was thrown through the window and caught under the car. Death must have resulted almost instantaneously from concussion of the spine. The mother and other children were uninjured.

Mrs. Kehoe was caught under one of the chairs in such a manner that her feet were doubled up under her with her head resting on them. She was in such a position that she had to be cut out with axes.

As soon as the trainmen had cared for the safety of those who were helpless the engine was uncoupled from the mail car and at once dispatched to Weiser for assistance. Dr. C. M. Scott of this place, who is assistant surgeon, started at once for the scene of the wreck on a special car sent for that purpose. On his arrival at Weiser he was joined by Dr. Waterhouse, who was also sent for. On their arrival they found Dr. Cymer of Huntington, who had arrived a few minutes ahead of them, already caring for the injured, and together they did all that could be possibly done for the unfortunates.

Remains Taken to Weiser.

The injured were removed to Huntington and the body of Emma Egan to Weiser, where a Coroner's jury was impaneled, and when the correspondent left Weiser the examination was in progress. All of the trainmen were being held and examined, but it seems they were unable in any way to account for the accident.

The place where the accident occurred is a dangerous one, being a sharp curve and an embankment about fifty feet high which ends in the Snake River, and it is only a miracle that the cars were not completely submerged. As it is they lay with their tops in the water. The concussion was so great that the cars were completely torn from the trucks.

Another peculiarity of the wreck was the dining and sleeping cars leaving the track and remaining on the edge of the embankment and not going over.

Assistant Superintendent Morris from Pocatello passed through here this afternoon on a special train on his way to the scene of the accident.

TWO KILLED AND THREE INJURED.

Disastrous Wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio—Engine Demolished.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.—A disastrous wreck occurred early this morning at Williams Station, twelve miles this side of Cumberland, on the Baltimore and Ohio road. The killed are:

NEZ, JOHN, conductor, married, and also lived Connellsville.
WALLACE, GEORGE, engineer, married, lived at Connellsville, Pa.

The wounded:

NILAND, WILLIAM, of Glenwood, a fireman; fatally.
DUNLAP, conductor; badly.
GRIMES, flagman; severely hurt.

The accident occurred at the foot of the mountain, and was caused by the icy rails, which rendered the train unmanageable. At the foot of the mountain it crashed into another freight and both trains were wrecked. Twenty-four cars were demolished.

FIFTY CENTS A MILE THE LEGAL FARE.

Cab Rates Doubled by an Ordinance Passed by the Council in November.

A correspondent writes to THE TRIBUNE to the effect that he was charged 50 cents by a cabman for hauling him from Clark and Madison streets to the Northwestern Depot, and refers to the case of another cabman who was fined $3 for charging the same fare for a haul of less than a mile.

Formerly the legal cab rate was 25 cents a mile. An ordinance was passed by the Council Nov. 14, of which the following is an extract:

Fifty cents a mile or fraction thereof for one or two passengers, and 25 cents for each additional passenger for the first mile or fraction thereof. When passengers wish to hire such vehicle by the hour the charge shall not exceed 75 cents per hour and 20 cents for each quarter hour additional after the first hour. All such vehicles shall be under the direction of the passenger from the time he or she calls said vehicle until the same is discharged and will be paid for accordingly. In the case of a vehicle being engaged by the hour and discharged at a distance from its stand the owner or driver shall have the right to charge for the time necessary to return to such stand. For service outside of the city limits and in the parks not over $1 per hour and 25 cents for each quarter of an hour after the first hour.

Railroad Company's Liability for Damages.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals this morning rendered a decision in the case of the administrator of the estate of Forest E. Bryant against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad. The evidence showed that Bryant while on a passenger-car was killed by the carelessness of the employés of the road. He had been invited to ride by the conductor, but had no ticket and paid no fare. The lower court held that this fact debarred him from being classed as a passenger. This decision was reversed, the court holding that the fact that he entered the car at the invitation of any employé clothed him with the character of a passenger.

Ex-Gov. Foraker Succeeds Mr. Hayes.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6.—Ex-Gov. J. B. Foraker has been nominated by Gov. McKinley as successor to ex-President Hayes on the Board of Trustees of Ohio State University. Ex-President Hayes was appointed by Gov. Foraker.

Of Interest to the Deaf.

Mr. George H. Wilson, inventor of the Wilson Common-Sense Ear-Drums, will be at the Palmer House Feb. 7, 8, and 9, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Room 34, where he will be pleased to see all persons afflicted with deafness and head noises.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Flavor your soups and gravies with Liebig.

A dispatch from North Galveston, Tex., dated Feb. 6, says: "The trains of the North Galveston Route—North Galveston, Houston and Kansas City Railroad—will be running within a day or so. Accommodation trains have been coming within two miles of the city for the past week. The remainder of the track is fast being laid, and the hours are numbered until this great factor in the progress of the coming industrial city of the Gulf shall be completed."

For the best photographs go to Stevens & Son Co., McVicker's Theater.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Weather forecast for Tuesday:

For Illinois, fair, northerly winds, colder in southeast portions.

For Missouri, fair, slight rise in temperature in northwestern portion, northerly winds.

For Minnesota, fair, westerly winds, slowly rising temperature by Tuesday evening.

For Ohio, generally fair Tuesday, except local snow on the lake, cold wave, brisk and high northwesterly winds.

For Indiana, fair, colder; northerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, generally fair; colder; northwesterly winds.

For Upper Michigan, fair; westerly winds.

For Wisconsin, fair; northwesterly winds; colder in eastern portion Tuesday.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature.	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tn in 12 hours
Abilene	30.32	32	56	N. E.	Clear	.....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.70	—18	—18	N. W.	Clear	.....
Boston, Mass.	29.90	46	46	S. W.	Cl'udy	.14
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.70	38	40	S. W.	Rain	.60
Cairo, Ill.	30.26	20	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Charleston, S. C.	30.30	56	60	N. E.	Fair	Trace
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.46	18	26	N. W.	Clear	.....
Chicago	30.16	12	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	.42
Cincinnati, O.	29.92	48	54	W.	Rain	.16
Cleveland, O.	29.78	48	52	N. W.	Rain	.44
Davenport, Ia.	[illegible]	—6	6	W.	Clear	.06
Denver, Colo.	30.40	32	36	E.	Clear	.....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.58	—8	—6	N. W.	Clear	.02
Detroit, Mich.	29.92	30	42	N. E.	Cl'udy	.56
Dodge City, Kas.	30.58	14	20	N. E.	Clear	.....
Dubuque, Ia.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth, Minn.	30.38	—8	—4	W.	Clear	.....
El Paso	30.04	66	70	N. W.	Fair	.....
Erie, Pa.	29.76	40	50	W.	Rain	.74
Galveston, Tex.	30.12	62	72	S.	Clear	.....
G'd Haven, Mich	30.08	14	36	N.	Snow	.36
Green Bay, Wis.	30.18	2	26	N.	Clear	.10
Helena, Mont.	30.76	—14	—12	S. W.	Cl'udy	.....
Huron, S. D.	30.68	—12	—12	N. W.	Clear	.01
Indianap'lis, Ind	30.10	26	54	N. W.	Snow	.40
Kansas City, Mo.	30.54	—8	2	N. W.	Clear	.....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.46	—6	2	N. W.	Clear	Trace
La Crosse, Wis.	30.36	—10	0	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Little Rock, Ark.	30.22	36	64	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Louisville, Ky.	30.04	38	54	W.	Rain	.32
Manistee, Mich.	30.06	10	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	.08
Marquette, Mich	30.18	—8	0	N. W.	Clear	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	30.20	40	62	N. W.	Rain	.12
Miles City	30.80	—18	—14	W.	Clear	Trace
Milwaukee	30.18	4	30	N. W.	Clear	.32
Minnedosa	30.46	—20	—20	W.	Fair	.....
Montreal	29.60	32	32	S.	Rain	.50
Montrose	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	30.18	66	74	N. E.	Clear	.....
New York City	30.02	40	44	S.	Cl'udy	.48
Omaha, Neb.	30.72	—10	—6	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	29.66	42	42	S.	Rain	.46
Palestine	30.20	42	66	N.	Cl'udy	.01
Pierre, S. D.	30.78	—12	—8	N. W.	Clear	.10
Port Huron	29.90	22	40	N.	Snow	.36
Pueblo	30.36	32	38	E.	Clear	.....
Rapid City	30.76	—18	—10	N. W.	Clear	.01
St. Louis, Mo.	30.34	6	54	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
St. Paul, Minn.	30.52	—10	—8	N.	Cl'udy	.....
Salt Lake	30.46	26	32	W.	Fair	.....
Santa Fe	30.10	42	46	N.	Clear	.....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.68	—12	—6	N.	Clear	.....
Springfield, Ill.	30.32	0	44	N. W.	Clear	.10
Springfield, Mo.	30.42	6	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Toledo, O.	29.88	36	46	N. W.	Cl'udy	.30

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—La Bretagne, Havre.
HAVRE—Arrived—La Normandie, New York.
BREMEN—Arrived—Dresden, New York.
GIBRALTAR—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York for Genoa.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
John Doyle, Mary O'Shea	26—20
Harman Funk, Nellie Baltzore	29—19
James Gent, Alice Campin	28—19
Joshua Langsdale, Adele B. Chaphin	31—18
Patrick Cummings, Katherine M. Condine	63—44
Henrich Walheimt, Minnie Knoth	26—24
Antoni Guziec, Rozalie Bisek	30—22
John Pielvorski, Maryanna Sethowska	25—20
Ernest Kasischke, Mathilda Lenun	26—37
Josef Stygler, Mari Krejlova	64—60
Stephens G. Hicks, Rose A. Johnson	24—23
Charles Fritscher, Dena Feldkamp	24—22
William Boecker, Ida Copp	25—24
Piotr Krucek, Frantisk Momola	25—18
Ferdinand Dosse, Bertha Schultz	24—20
Ferdinand Frullate, Carmella De Rosa	27—27
Harm Schipma, Gebke Tefs	37—43
John Fritz, Bertha Zippel	22—21
Max Trvemel, Lena Levandoski	28—23
Richard Zeitler, Barbara Beck	28—25
Eugene McCarthy, Nellie Byrne	40—25
Thomas Kelley, Elizabeth Javis	34—31
Kornelius Quintan, Nellie Eano	35—24
Stanislan Goziorck, Kararzyna Pluta	23—19
Salomon Kruisselbrink, Margaret Bussel	26—23
William Golden, Cora Couto	21—19
Allen McDonald, Jessie Gunton	47—29
Leopold Grand, Helena Scharafinska	28—22
Will Luce, Em Bates	24—21
John Davis, Katie Negley	34—21
George Grant, Anna Frost	22—18
Richard Watson, Nettie Clark	38—34
James McKee, Mary Ritchie	29—30
Stanlislan Swand, Mary Kochan	27—18
Meyer Frank, Jennie Klatsko	28—20
John Kohler, May Armitage	24—20
Louis Ziegler, Linnie Lewis	26—19
Clinton Saylor, Inas Snabotz	24—21
Michael Higler, Ottilia Weimerscherk	22—22
Harry Wotan, Katie Klein	21—18
Leo Speithahn, May Watther	27—23
John Spella, Anna Cerveny	22—19
John Sterrett, Lillie Doss	24—20
Samuel Forsyth, Mary Thrall	22—18
Anthoni Ruczynski, Konstancya Czerkowska	29—28
John Zeiter, Elizabeth Mahern	27—28
Max Bluestein, Charlotte Lorventhal	21—19
Thomas Fitzsimmons, Nora Oakley	30—27
Peter Elbrom, Julia Gerrewska	28—23
Thomas Murphy, Mary Hanus	26—24
Patrick Deraney, Wirmiefred Quinn	41—25
William Kaun, Gussie Valley	25—24
William Seebach, Lena Hilmer	46—[illegible]
Charles Peters, Ella Hartman	31—25
Tomasz Nukonicz, Katarzyna Kaplan	26—25
Thomas O'Lone, Mary Fahey	28—24
Thomas Gardner, Mary Hayes	26—46
John Sade, Mary Spierling	31—27
Harry Rockwood, Susanna Pike	27—21
John Daly, Katie Foley	22—22

DEATHS.

BRADSHAW—The funeral of Mrs. Lewis Bradshaw will be held from the residence of her daughter, 5941 Dickey-st., Wednesday, Feb. 8, 11 a. m. to Rosehill.

COLLINS—Catherine J. Collins (nee Conway), beloved wife of Henry T. Collins. Native of Navan, County Meath, Ireland. Member of Married Ladies' Sodality, Sacred Heart Church. Funeral from residence, 23 Plum-st., Thursday, Feb. 9, at 10 a. m., to St. Jarlath's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

DIDIER—J. N. Didier, at his residence, corner Asbury and Mulford-avs., South Evanston, Ill., Feb. 5, aged 64 years 2 months and 13 days. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, to St. Nicholas' Church, thence to St. Henry's Cemetery.

EATON—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. A. Scribner, 236 Ashland-blvd., Feb. 6, Mrs. Sarah E. Eaton. Funeral Wednesday, 1:30 p. m. Friends of the family invited.

FLANAGAN—Mary, mother of Mrs. William Riebeling. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

FLYNN—Alice Ethel, youngest child of Officer Thomas and Della M. Flynn (nee McNamara). Funeral Wednesday, at 9:30 a. m., from parents' residence, 3031 Pitney-av., by carriages to Calvary.

GILLON—Jan. 16, at the Cook County Hospital, Edward Gillon, late of Company H, Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry, aged 62 years. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 7, from 599 West Lake-st., by cars to Oakwoods, under the auspices of the Veteran Relief and Industrial Association. Veterans invited.

KELLY—At her residence, 521 N. Halsted-st., Feb. 6, Johanna, beloved wife of John Kelly (nee Lynch). Funeral Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MARCOTTE—At his residence, 6924 Ada-st., Frank E. Marcotte, aged 11 months. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORTON—Sunday, Feb. 5, Albert Henry, aged 33 years, eldest son of Charity E. and the late George C. Morton and husband of Drusie Wahl. Funeral services will be held at the residence, 1800 Michigan-av., Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial private.

HAWKINS—Sunday evening, Feb. 5, Mrs. B. Hawkins, mother of Mrs. H. H. Drummond, at the residence of her daughter, 602 West Congress-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUTHER—Sunday, Feb. 5, Henry Felix, son of Henry and Clara Ruther, aged 3 months and 15 days. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 1 p. m., from parents' residence, 434 Washburne-av., to St. Boniface Cemetery.

RANDOLPH—Harriet Newhall Randolph, of acute pneumonia, Monday a. m., Feb. 6, 1893, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel R. Moore, 3257 Groveland-av. Remains taken to Galena for interment. Funeral private.

SCHOFIELD—Feb. 5, at 719 W. Indiana-st., John Schofield, aged 56 years. Funeral from his late residence, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 1 p. m., for Forest Home.

STEWART—Mary Stewart, aged 90 years, Monday, Feb. 6, 1893, at 10 a. m. Funeral services from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. S. Multman, 459 Wheeler-av., South Evanston, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1893, at 3 p. m. Interment at Nankin, Wayne County, Mich.

SMITH—Feb. 6, Emil Smith, aged 21 years, son of Elizabeth Smith of 610 Austin-av. Funeral Wednesday, at 1 o'clock p. m., from residence to the First German Baptist Church, Paulina and Superior-sts., thence to Concordia Cemetery.

SMITH—Sunday, Feb. 5, in New York City, Samuel H. Smith. Interment at New Haven, Conn.

SPRAGUE—Feb. 6, Rachael Sprague, aged 90 years 11 months and 13 days. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 9, at 8:30 a. m., from her late residence, No. 347 Jackson-blvd., to N. W. Depot. Burial at Huntley.

TRACEY—Feb. 5, at her residence, 66 Pleasant-place, Mrs. Elizabeth Tracey, aged 29 years, daughter of the late James Peterkin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VERNON—Samuel Brown Vernon, aged 65 years and 5 months, of heart failure and dropsy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WHY NOT OPEN THE VAN BUREN-ST. TUNNEL?

A grand mass-meeting under the auspices of the Southwest Side Improvement club will be held Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., February 7, 1893, at Apollo Hall, 262 Blue Island-av., near 12th-st., to agitate for improvement of the street car service of the Southwest Side and particularly to ascertain why work on the Van Buren-st. Tunnel is not proceeded with.

All citizens interested should attend, and demand that the cable system on Blue Island-av. and Halsted-st. be put in operation at the earliest possible moment.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Chicago Dental Society will be held at Emerson Hall, No. 45 Randolph-st., Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 7:30 p. m. Dr. D. M. Gallie will read a paper entitled "Treatment of Deciduous Teeth and the First Permanent Molar." The discussion will be opened by Dr. A. H. Peck. Dr. C. S. Case will read a paper entitled "Expansion of the Arch," which will be illustrated by models and apparatus of a recent case in practice.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Women Stenographers will hold a special meeting at the Palmer House Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Mrs. Charles Henrotin and Mrs. Henry M. Shepard.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 2 o'clock, at office Wilber Mercantile Agency, No. 102 Dearborn-st., to discuss the bill before the State Legislature relating to mercantile and reporting and collecting agencies.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE American Psychical Society will be held at the Sherman House Friday, Feb. 10, at 8 p. m.

LORADO TAFT'S LAST LECTURE ON Art at the Columbian Exposition at the South Congregational Church this evening.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the directresses of the Chicago Orphan Asylum will be held at the asylum, 2228 Michigan-av., Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 2 p. m.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING FOR THE opening of the Van Buren-st. tunnel at Apollo Hall tonight.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION

(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)

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Five or More Races Each Day.

Books Made on Foreign Races.

Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.

Ill. Central Trains leave Depot foot of Randolph-st. at 9:30 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:50 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:20 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 22d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races.

C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:10 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train leaving depot at 2:30, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:30 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races. Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.

RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.

ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND. 75c

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MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

Friday, Feb. 10—SHERIDAN CLUB NIGHT.
Friday, Feb. 17—CHICAGO HUSSAR NIGHT.

BATTERY D.

February 7, 8, 9, and 10.

DOG SHOW.

Prof. BATCHELOR'S DOG CIRCUS

At 2:30, 4:30, and 8:30 p. m.

50c—Admission—50c.

THE AUDITORIUM.

NEXT FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND SATURDAY EVENING, CHICAGO ORCHESTRA Under the Direction of THEODORE THOMAS

Soloist—MR. VIGO ANDERSEN. POPULAR PROGRAM.
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Tomorrow Evening.......RENEE DE MORAY
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Starting at 2 O'Clock. BOOKS on FOREIGN RACES.
50c—Admission—50c. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne R. R. Special trains leave depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 11:45 a. m. and 1 p. m., returning at 4:30 and 5 p. m. Time 30 minutes each way. Fare for round trip, 25c. Tickets sold on train.

HOOLEY'S—Third and Last Week.
Every Evening—SPECIAL (EXTRA) MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.

Mr. Nat C. Goodwin "A Gilded Fool."

Next Week—ROSINA VOKES. "A Game of Cards," "The Circus Rider," and "My Lord in Livery."

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.

Brilliant Triumph of the BOSTONIANS
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TONIGHT AT 8— ROBIN HOOD
MATINEE SATURDAYS ONLY.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8:15.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 11, at 2:30.
Two Lectures, Illustrated, on East Africa, by

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Sir Edwin Arnold says: "Mrs. Sheldon has earned the right to rank with Livingston, Stanley, etc."
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DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
WEDNESDAY—HASEMANN'S TOECHTER. Every Evening at 8, Saturday Mat.
TONIGHT AUGUST Junkermann And his Star Company in IN NAPOLEON'S TIME And JOCHEM PAESEL.

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H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
25c.—Mats. Sunday, Thursday, Saturday—25c.

Jas. H. Wallick IN The Cattle King.

Com. Thursday Matinee—THE BANDIT KING.
Next Week—THE FAST MAIL.

HAVLIN'S (Tel. "South" 127).
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All This Week WM. A. BRADY'S Elaborate Production of AFTER DARK.
Next Sunday—John L. Sullivan.

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H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
ALL THIS WEEK. CARL A. HASWIN in THE SILVER KING.
Next Week—"Skipped by the Light of the Moon."

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
HAVERLY'S MASTODON and HOME MINSTRELS Today at 2:30 and 8:15 p. m. The Best, Most Pleasing, and Perfect Minstrel Company in the World. New Ballads, Quartettes, and Specialties. Revised Editions of "THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN KEY" and OPERATIC BURLESQUE. Museo Department open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

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The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1893.

THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. *These boxes are put up by* THE TRIBUNE *company without charge.* All new subscribers will receive a box free of charge and old customers can be supplied at 25 cents each. The boxes can be had at the City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building. Leave 75 cents at home, send a postal to THE TRIBUNE, and the thing is done.

THE movement for a "Greater New York" seems to have hard work in getting across Brooklyn bridge.

THIRTY-THREE thousand six hundred pounds of butter sold on the Elgin Board of Trade yesterday at 28 cents a pound.

ALL that is needed to give Mr. Cregier's candidacy for the Mayoralty a large and boom-like prominence is a good microscope.

IT may not have occurred to Mr. Cleveland, but there would be a peculiar fitness in the selection of Mr. Hogg of Texas for the Interior Department.

A LOOK of pained surprise will be seen on Mr. Hesing's face when he lifts his foot for the Mayoralty step and finds that it isn't there, owing to his having inadvertently climbed the wrong stairway.

MR. CLEVELAND will pardon us for reminding him that the hand with which the Hon. Isaac Pusey Gray of Indiana is holding the receiver of the long-distance telephone to his ear is becoming very weary.

IT was Liliuokalani's boundless ambition that caused her overthrow. If she could have been satisfied to leave the real ruling to her loyal subjects, as good Queen Victoria does, she might have played at being Queen a long time yet.

A PANAMA correspondent has thrown a flood of light upon the finances of the fated canal undertaking. The total outlay on the canal was $262,683,786. Some of the component disbursements went in great blocks. In 1881-'82 $1,300,000 was paid one contractor. From 1882 to 1885 petty contractors took $12,117,280. From 1885 to 1887 there was spent in "grandes enterprises" $60,000,000. The American block was $2,000,000. The Panama railroad cost $400,000 per mile. The Paris corruptionists swallowed $75,000,000. It cost $16,000,000 to issue $130,000,000 in bonds. Meanwhile of the total sum of $262,683,786 only $87,000,000 was legitimately expended on the canal, leaving $175,683,786 squandered on corruption or blown into the marshes of Colon.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators and afloat last Saturday evening were 17,290,000 bushels of wheat, 7,280,000 bushels of corn, 2,673,000 bushels of oats, 364,000 bushels of rye, and 51,000 bushels of barley. Total, 27,658,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 12,583,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 81,390,000 bushels of wheat, 13,462,000 bushels of corn, 5,954,000 bushels of oats, 918,000 bushels of rye, and 2,155,000 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 928,000 in corn and smaller by 97,000 in wheat. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 43,000 bushels.

"BRADSTREET'S" aims to be severe on the people in the grain trade who found fault with its statement in regard to about 4,650,000 bushels of wheat claimed to be in existence outside of officially reported stocks. It seems to think it has been criticised because it deems it to be its business to "search for and publish facts," while the truth is the complaints were directed against the unfactlike way in which the information was published. The quantity named was referred to as an uncertainty, something to be written of, but not to be given a place in the statistical table of stocks on hand. The question with the grumblers was simply as to whether they were justified in taking account of so much more wheat than formerly or not. Had the quantity been included in the *Bradstreet's* statement as one of the existence of which there was no room to doubt, the report would not have called forth a tithe of the animadversion complained of. The latest issue of the paper says to judge from reports by some who may or may not know there were on hand a week ago probably not less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat in store in Northwestern and other elevators which have not been taken into the official count. This includes the 4,850,000 previously spoken of, and is in addition to the 107,255,000 bushels reported as in stock at about sixty points of accumulation east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States and Canada Jan. 28.

THE New York stock market closed heavy yesterday. The main causes of the weakness were the prospect of continued gold shipments and the failure of Congress to take up the bill repealing the Sherman silver law. The street railway stocks showed great strength on the local exchange. Quotations for North Chicago Street railway stock passed the 300 point and were the highest ever reached. Sterling rates were firmer. New York exchange sold at 10 to 15 cents discount.—Leading markets at Chicago were moderately active, wheat advancing sharply on the weather. Corn was influenced by the action of wheat, though the advance did not hold. Provisions were steady within a comparatively narrow range. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ¼ cent higher and corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye ½ cent higher, barley steady, flax 1¼ cents higher, May pork and lard steady, and ribs 12½ cents higher.

THE Constitution of the State of Minnesota gives the right to vote for members of the Legislature, and consequently for Presidential Electors, to every immigrant who has been four months in the State and who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. A man who left Europe in January, 1892, and went to Minnesota, could, had he seen fit, have voted there for President last November. It is impossible to defend such a cheapening of the franchise. There has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature a proposition for an amendment to the State Constitution limiting the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States, as in Illinois, and requiring a residence of six months in the State instead of four. It is provided further that the amendment if adopted shall not go into force for five years, so that none who are voters now will be disfranchised. During the five years those who have declared their intention can go ahead and take out their final papers.

This amendment should be submitted and adopted, and other Western States whose Constitutions have provisions about as lax as that of Minnesota should modify them so that this unreasonable privilege which immigrants enjoy now should be taken from them. Under the present system the result of a Presidential election might be determined by the votes of persons not citizens of the United States who have not been in the country over a year, and who know nothing of its language or institutions, or of the issues or men they cast votes for or against.

THE officials of the Water Department in this city have an important problem presented them for solution. It is if the so-called Koreshan doctrine be Christian doctrine and the disciples of Cyrus Teed entitled to rank as a sect having a church organization. That may not be exactly the way in which the case is put, but it is substantially what has to be passed upon, with the object of determining whether or not the Teed followers shall pay water rates. In order to reach a correct conclusion the authorities should insist upon a full statement of the faith and practice of the men and women claiming to compose the alleged sect, and that would be something gained if the demand were complied with. But then would remain the necessity of having the claim passed on by an expert or a committee of persons whose knowledge is sufficient to enable the community to place confidence in their ability to judge correctly. Some people might then feel disposed to question the right of any religious community to free water when the water served to other citizens has to be paid for. Whether this point be raised or not there are few people who will admit it to be desirable that the Koreshan community be encouraged to the extent of permitting it to escape the payment of water rates. Most certainly those who have been and are its neighbors do not seem to regard that community as one that should be encouraged and fostered by the municipal authorities in being furnished with water free of charge.

THE WAR AGAINST THE SCHOOL FADS.

The war against the school fads must not cease. In this struggle between the people and the School Board the former must be vigilant, persistent, and aggressive. If they relax in their efforts to secure a common school education for their children they may be certain the board will pay no attention to it and will continue the fads and fancy studies which stand in its way. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has enlisted in this matter for the war, and its columns are open to any one who wishes to join in the assault upon the fads.

All the fads must go. They are excrescences and should be uprooted. They form no part of a common school education for bread winners. The studies which are needful for the children of the masses, constituting 90 per of the whole people, are (1) spelling and reading, (2) writing, (3) arithmetic, (4) geography, (5) American history, and (6) English grammar—the latter for children over 14 years of age, as under that age they are not likely to comprehend it. Drawing, sewing, mud molding, singing, paper cutting, physical culture, German, and the other fancy studies fritter away the pupils' time, divert their young minds from the essential studies, and send them out into the world without any education of value in the struggle of life. Visionaries, cranks, fadists, and specialists after salaries have nearly ruined the common school system of Chicago, although it costs an enormous sum to maintain it, half as much indeed as all the other departments of the city government.

The framers of the Constitution in this State placed in the fundamental law a clause setting forth that "the General Assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education." No other kind of education is constitutional or lawful. The time spent on fads is time taken away from the pupils unlawfully. The money spent on fads is money taken from the taxpayers unlawfully. The public schools impart not more than half the instruction in the six primary fundamental branches that should and could be communicated to the children. In other words, six millions a year of taxes, wrung from the earners of them, only give three millions of useful results. Ninety per cent of the taxpayers do not want fads taught. They want their children to receive a common school education in the fundamentals which the law contemplates and for which they are taxed, and not the fripperies which the law does not contemplate and yet for which they are taxed just the same. If the other 10 per cent want fads taught to their children they can send them to private schools, which are not regulated by law and in which any fad or nothing but fads will be taught, according to the wish and the length of the parents' purse. No citizen has the right to expect anything more for his children in the common schools than a common school education, such as the law provides. If he wishes for fancy studies he must go elsewhere for them and pay for them.

So far as the teaching of German is concerned, it should be restricted to the high schools, where Latin is taught. It is absolute folly to waste precious time and squander money in pretending to teach this language in the lower grade schools. The amount of the German language actually imparted to children in these grades is useless to them in after life. It seriously subtracts from the good common school education which the Constitution guarantees. It diverts the minds of the children from their real studies and to this extent is a positive injury. There is no more good or legal reason for teaching German in the public schools than there is for teaching the Scandinavian, Bohemian, Polack, Italian, or French tongues and it is both a wrong and an insult to tax those nationalities for such a purpose. Chicago is almost exceptional in this regard. German is not taught in the public schools of New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Albany, Troy, Boston, New Haven, Providence, Portland, Newark, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Denver, or San Francisco, nor is it taught in any other Illinois city but Chicago. It has been exceptionally fastened on this city and Milwaukee. It was tried in St. Louis, largely a German city, but finally was discarded to the great benefit of the children, the taxpayers, and the cause of "a good common school education," and the Germans of that city themselves are perfectly satisfied with the change. They would be so here in a short time. The German Lutherans have defeated the Republicans of Illinois and Wisconsin twice because they passed laws merely requiring "American" to be taught as one of the branches in private schools. Why, then, should Germans demand that the German language be forced into the American public schools to be supported by public taxation? There is no race prejudice in this matter. It is a misuse of the public money to teach any foreign language in the low grade schools and a serious popular injustice and injury to common school education. It should go and the fads and fripperies should go with it. THE TRIBUNE is ready to hear from the people on this subject. Let the war on the fads continue till the victory is won and every child can have a common school education.

TO PREVENT BUILDING OBSTRUCTIONS.

The movement to adopt a revised building ordinance in this city has been accepted as proof that a radical reform in methods is demanded, and the Street Department has prepared a new set of rules in regard to street obstructions. They prohibit the permanent storing of building material on the street and the use of lime and mortar boxes on the public thoroughfares. Instead of issuing permits for an indefinite time up to two years and taking a bond to secure observance of the ordinances, permits will not in future be issued for a longer time than six months, and then only on the making of a deposit, which the Street Department will use in clearing away obstructions if its orders be disregarded.

The new permits will have printed on the back the regulations to be enforced. These are that the street in front of the premises shall at all times be kept free from obstacles to public traffic, and not more than eight feet from the curb lines be occupied at any one time. The contractor is required to provide a good and substantial sidewalk, and if permitted to excavate under the sidewalk such work must be done with the least possible hindrance to travel. No rubbish of any kind may be placed on the street or sidewalk except for immediate removal, and only such material as will be used from day to day may be placed there, while sand, lime, mortar, and boxes will not be permitted there. All dangerous places arising from building operations must be securely barricaded during the day and supplied with red lights by night, this rule applying to piles of material as well as to excavations. The rules provide for the placing of posts for derrick-ropes, etc., and that all material and obstructions shall be removed from the street within six hours after notice is served. They also expressly provide that the Commissioner of Public Works shall have the right to revoke the permit for any neglect to observe the regulations, and that the expense due to failure on the part of the contractor to observe the conditions shall be paid out of the deposit made by him.

This measure is decidedly in the line of improvement, and it is wise to take the step sufficiently long before the opening of the building season to enable contractors to know in advance the conditions under which they must work in carrying out their agreements. They can now provide in the contract price for any extra expense that would be involved by the new departure, which "will be as fair for one as for another," and far better for the public—providing the new regulations be enforced. All depends on that point. Of course this enforcement will require a watching of all buildings in progress, but that will not call necessarily for the services of a large force of inspectors specially charged with that duty and no other. It should be possible to instruct the police officers on beat duty to observe and report all violations of the rules for prevention of street obstructions, as well as all improper littering of the streets and alleys by citizens who are not engaged in constructing or repairing buildings. The police officer should not be expected to have the technical knowledge necessary to enable him to say whether or not proper material is used in the work, but he ought to be able to see for himself when the arrangement of such material is a public nuisance by being an undue and needless obstruction to travel; and any known failure on his part to report such nuisance should be ground for disciplining if not removing him. In addition to this, citizens aggrieved by such obstructions would not be slow to report their existence if they had reason to believe the information given by them would be acted upon.

LOWER THE STREET CAR FARES.

There is one bill before the Legislature to cut down street car fares in this city to 3 cents and another to fix them at 4. The demand for a reduction at this time is a just one. That 5 cents is too much is evidenced by the heavy dividends paid by these roads on their watered stock. During the last thirty years, and especially for the last five or six, these corporations have been pouring water into their stock, and yet so great has been the increase of the population and of their business and profits that they have had no difficulty in paying big dividends. The value of the privileges granted those companies forty years ago to use the public streets has increased enormously, not because of anything those companies have done, but because the city has grown. Part of that increase in value should go in the shape of lower fares to those who own the streets, the use of which has been granted to the roads.

The statistics which are available show that 3 cents would be too low a fare. As a compromise THE TRIBUNE suggests that the rate be fixed at 4 cents for a cash fare anywhere within the city limits, but that the companies be also required to place in the hands of their conductors for sale 30-ride tickets for a dollar each. Transients would pay 4 cents—giving the conductor a nickel and getting back a cent. Residents would buy tickets, which the conductor would punch, and would only pay 3⅓ cents.

The companies will protest that their receipts will be cut down so that they cannot pay dividends. The answer is that the lowering of the rates will increase the amount of travel. When the New York Elevated dropped its fare from 10 cents to 5 it increased both its net and its gross earnings. If the women of Chicago had to pay 3⅓ instead of 5 cents for a ride they would use the cars a great deal more than they do, especially for short distances. Were the rate lowered they would ride when they had only a few blocks to go. That is the most profitable business a company can have. If the company sold tickets a certain proportion never would be used. They would be lost or destroyed, and the company would gain that much. With a ticket system, too, there would be less loss by knocking down. Net profits would probably be decreased, but the net profits are unreasonably high now. If there were not a street car line in this city capital would be glad to take the franchise coupled with the rates of fare mentioned above.

This reduction, the time for which has come, would be a great relief to the whole wage-earning class—men, women, and children. To them 5 cents is a great deal more than 3 cents or 3⅓ cents. When a person only earns $400 a year or less and pays out about $30 annually, or over 7 per cent, for car fares a reduction in rates means a great deal to him. It is probable that if the fares were lowered the stocks of these companies would not be quoted above 200, 300, or 350 per cent, and their managers would not be forced to pour in more water to prevent the shares going up to 500 per cent.

It is better that instead of the Legislature regulating fares in this city it should give the Council authority to do so. That would be more in accordance with the principle of local self-government. Matters of this kind can be regulated much more intelligently at Chicago than at Springfield. The people might want the system of fares modified in other respects. At present infants are carried free and small children pay half-fare. How would it be were it provided that where a husband and wife took a street car ride together they should have to pay only a fare and a half, or 6 cents instead of 8? If the roads were to concede this they would take in about as much money as they would were they to charge a full fare in each case, for the amount of travel, especially Sundays, would be greatly increased. Where the husband now leaves the wife at home for economy's sake, he would take her with him. Where she now goes alone she would take him with her.

These are matters, however, which can be discussed more fully hereafter. The main thing is that the present street car fares are too high, and that the Legislature should give the Council power to make a reasonable reduction. If the Council were given that power it would have to exercise it, for the constituents of the Aldermen would listen to no refusal. When the people are united corporations have no influence in Legislatures or Councils.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE RAILROADS.

The murders committed by the railroads at the Chicago street crossings seem to have produced more effect on the farmers in the General Assembly than on the Aldermen in the Chicago Council. The latter persistently refuse to do anything. The farming members are determined to punish the roads and force them to do their duty even if the representatives from this county are lukewarm. The bill which has been introduced repealing the $5,000 limit to the amount which a railroad may have to pay for the wrongful taking of a life meets with the cordial support of the country members. They also intend to do a little legislating for their own protection. The present laws requiring railroads to fence their tracks, provide cattle guards, etc., and to pay for stock killed, owing to the failure of the roads to obey the law are not strict enough for the countrymen, and they propose to make them more rigid. Naturally they will have the support of those Representatives from this city who want to bring such a pressure to bear on the roads as will force them to elevate their tracks. The city and the country will unite to punish the roads by putting on the statute books measures which will bear heavily on them, but the constitutionality of which cannot be disputed.

In the meanwhile the stubborn and unyielding roads refuse to be influenced by the public demands for safety at street crossings. The only exception is the Fort Wayne, which has said that it will build viaducts at various points in the Town of Lake, paying all land damages. Had this and other lines been willing to do as much in the past there would not be now this insistence on the elevation of their tracks. They were short-sighted. They thought they were bigger than the city or the State. The result is that they will soon find themselves between the upper and the nether millstones. They will be unable to prevent the passage by the present Legislature of laws that will cost them infinitely more than track elevation or viaduct-building would have done. If they were wise they would come forward even at this late hour and say that they will speedily make the crossings safe. Being a stiff-necked generation it is probable that they will not come to terms till they have been whipped out of their boots.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Those Illinois Democratic Congressmen who are trying to bulldoze the Legislature into giving this county but six Congressmen say:

> It is not just to the rest of the State that the State outside of Chicago should lose a member, while Chicago shall gain one; that extent of territory should be taken into consideration as well as population; and that a country district, in view of the distance to be traveled and the difficulties of making acquaintances, should be smaller than an interior district.

The act of Congress by which the Illinois Legislature should be governed says the members "shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants." There is nothing in this law requiring the Legislature to consider distances to be traveled or the difficulties of making acquaintances. Before it can do so Messrs. Forman, Fithian, etc., should get the act of Congress amended, and it might save trouble were it so amended as to require State legislatures to make such apportionments as suited the convenience of the sitting members. For that is the sum and substance of what these Congressmen want.

Another point made is that "it is contrary to the spirit of the Congressional apportionment that the State outside of Chicago should lose a member." Why did not these Illinois members, some of whom were in the last Congress, fight for a basis of representation which would have given the State outside of Cook County sixteen members? There is no "spirit" to an apportionment act. It is pure arithmetic. If one part of the State allows another to run ahead of it in population it must stand the mathematical consequences. The City of New York gained proportionately more than the country districts. Consequently the latter lost and the former gained under the last apportionment. Nor was there a single Democratic Congressman from the country who was silly enough to rush to Albany and talk about the "spirit" of the new apportionment. The Illinois Democratic members, with the exception of Mr. Springer, are making themselves infinitely ridiculous.

OREGON promises to go a little further than some other States in the effort to obtain and preserve good roads. A bill has been introduced in the Lower House providing for a rebate of one-fourth part of the road tax to every person using a tire three inches in width for wagons hauling from 800 to 3,000 pounds weight and four inches for loads over 3,000 pounds. In reporting this the *Oregonian* says the idea is a good one, but that the method is not a practicable one for securing broad wheeled wagons. "For the mere saving of not more than $8 no farmer is going to refit his wagons with broad tired wheels." True, the premium may be too small to offer as a bribe to the farmer to do what he ought to do for his own welfare without compensation, but "every little helps." It seems to be generally admitted that it would be better for draft wagons to be fitted with broad tires, and doubtless many who now use the narrow ones would gladly make the change by a little encouragement to do so. It would be well to provide a fine for every wagon found on a public highway after a certain date not complying with the broad tire rule, and probably the people of many of the States will yet see their way clear to such legislation. Previous to that any measure leading up towards the result ought to be looked at as a welcome one, good for a start if not for a finality.

MR. CREGIER is in no danger of catching the Mayoralty. His record as a Mayor has inoculated him effectually against it.

WE are compelled reluctantly to modify the high opinion heretofore entertained of Sister Kate Field. She is not a good judge of art. She dislikes the Columbian stamps.

IN wards where street-sprinkling is to be done this year by special assessment the notices of such assessment have been sent out already, and the taxpayers may as well come down with the dust.

IF there is one thing in this world more certain than all other things it is that no Tammany man will get the New York postmastership. He snaps best who snaps last.

HAS it occurred to you, gentle reader, that spring, gentle spring, is only twenty-three days away?—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

If it has it will be expedient for the gentle reader to correct his figures and restrain his impatience. Spring, gentle spring, will not be here till March 21.

DRIVERS of heavily loaded vehicles in Washington and Baltimore are compelled by officers of the Humane Society to walk up steep hills in order to lighten the load for their poor beasts. Chicago teamsters ought to be profoundly thankful that they live in a city that has no hills.

UNLESS Gov. Altgeld is sure of his strength and powers of endurance let him be in no haste to return to Springfield. The mob that awaits him is fearfully hungry.

"CONSTANT READER'S" suggestion that "the United States should make Hawaiille the sun shines" is based on a hideous misconception of the proper pronunciation of the word Hawaii. It doesn't go.

SENATOR QUAY is about to build a dwelling in Washington at a cost of $100,000. This incorruptible and high-minded statesman seems to expect that he will be vindicated at regular intervals of six years for the rest of his natural life.

IN case of doubt take along both the umbrella and the heavy overcoat.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Lesson in Zoology.

Keeper (in menagerie)—"You'd better not go too close to that cage. It's none too strong, and that tiger's a savage one."

Visitor—"I'm trying to get acquainted with him. I believe in keeping on the good side even of a tiger."

(Pulling him away) "Then you be careful to keep on his outside."

Unfortunate Similarity of Sound.

"I want to get off at Throop street," said a young woman of resolute, self-possessed appearance as she paid her fare to the conductor of a West Madison street car yesterday morning.

He nodded and passed on.

A few minutes later he went through the car again and she inquired:

"Have we got to Throop street yet?"

"I'll call out w'en we git to T'roop street," answered the conductor, shortly.

A few minutes more had glided into the silent past when a man at the forward end of the car, who had been hiccoughing quietly and unostentatiously at intervals all the way from the eastern entrance of the tunnel, was seized with the inclination to hiccough at the precise instant that the car bumped violently over some obstruction on the track. Under the combined impulse and shock his mouth flew open and a convulsive ejaculation escaped him:

"Whoop!"

At the sound the young woman sprang promptly to her feet, walked to the rear door, opened it, went out on the platform, and waited for the car to stop.

It was Throop street, surely. Had she not heard the conductor call it out?

Yet the car did not stop.

She pulled the bell-rope violently. The car came to a halt and she stepped off.

A moment afterward the bystanders at the corner of West Madison and Sangamon streets were surprised to see a young woman who had hastily glanced up and read the name of the cross street on a lamp-post run along the sidewalk shouting and shaking her fist at a street car rapidly moving on in the direction of Throop street, six or eight blocks away.

PERSONALS.

Senator Quay is about to erect a $100,000 residence in Washington. This looks as if he proposed to stay there.

Fannie Mohawk, a squaw who was set free from Lola Mohawk, a Tarratine brave, at a recent sitting of the Supreme Court in Bangor, Me., is said to have been the finest looking woman in the court-room.

M. Eiffel's counsel insists that his client is an innocent man, but he finds it rather difficult to explain how it was that M. Eiffel received 33,000,000 francs for doing nothing. That is an extravagant price to pay for innocence.

Mr. Swineford of Marquette, who was Governor of Alaska under the last Democratic national administration, is to be recommended for reappointment. His support comes from business men and other prominent people in Alaska.

Senator Vest of Missouri is being extensively complimented for disobeying the instructions of the Missouri Legislature and voting against the anti-option bill. He displayed a quality of pluck that is getting to be too rare of late.

Gen. Wade Hampton, according to Washington dispatches, is slated for United States Railroad Commissioner under Mr. Cleveland's administration. The salary is $4,500 a year, and under Mr. Cleveland's former administration the office was filled by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

Mrs. Laura Francis, aunt of Gov. Francis of Missouri, presides over a branch of Schweinfurth's "Heaven," recently established by Mrs. Anderson, a wealthy young widow living near Lexington, Ky. To the popular view there is something celestial about a wealthy young widow.

"Gen. Garfield," said Mr. Blaine in a private conversation a few years ago, "was perhaps the ablest man who ever occupied the Presidential chair. He was a ripe scholar and a profound statesman. Had he lived he would have given the country the most brilliant and successful administration in peaceful times in our history."

The Countess Louise Cianciana, it is stated, now sells matches on the steps of the palace of Monte Citorio, where the Italian Legislature meets, a body over which her husband presided as Speaker some years ago. The Count was also one of Garibaldi's most distinguished associates, Mayor of Rome, etc., all of which is duly set forth upon a placard which the Countess wears hung around her neck while having matches for sale.

J. H. Boss, who at 76 lives in Baltimore, was in his youth a postal messenger boy and it was his duty to carry the mail from the postoffice in Washington to the White House. Andrew Jackson was President at that time, and Mr. Boss says that "Old Hickory" frequently used to come to the door himself to receive his letters. Sometimes he was clad in a dingy office suit and wore slipshod slippers. He was thoroughly democratic and occasionally said to the boy, "Come in and warm your toes, for they must be cold."

When a mere boy the late Justice Lamar was apparently so dull that his mother was in despair of his ever becoming anything at school. A relative to whom she confided her fears took young Lucius in hand and catechised him as follows: "Can't learn Latin, eh?" "No, sir." "Or Greek?" "No, sir." "Or mathematics?" "No, sir." "What do you do in your debating society?" "O, I talk to the members. I don't find that very hard." "Then, sir, go back to school and learn how to talk, and how to talk well."

The chance that Gen. John Corse, who "held the fort" at Altoona, and after a terrible battle declared that he "could whip all hell yet," may again be appointed to office recalls this incident: When he was made Postmaster at Boston the newspapers were full of stories of his valor, and scores of clippings were sent to him at his home in Winchester. Repetitions of the phrase just quoted were abundant. At length one day his wife, half in jest and half in a feeling of annoyance, said to the General: "There is one consolation at least, and that is that you have got through licking all hell, and will occupy yourself for some time to come in licking postage stamps."

CURRENT NOTES.

The king can do no wrong—if the other fellow has the aces.—*Oil City Blizzard.*

A new kind of flannel is called "tramp flannel." It shrinks from washing.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The man who thaws out dynamite is being heard from. There is generally but one report.—*Baltimore American.*

Edison is quoted as declaring that the man of the future will be able to do without sleep altogether. This implies the extinction of the policeman.—*Washington Star.*

A man is never quite successful in concealing his love for a woman till after he has married her.—*Elmira Gazette.*

A violinist to be successful must keep up with the times. That is, he should always have something new on the string.—*Rochester Democrat.*

"Let's see, Henpeck, what is it we call a man who marries two wives—a bigamist?" "Some call him that. I call him an idiot."—*Vogue.*

He—"You are always talking through your hat and always about the same thing." She—"Perhaps it's because it's always the same hat."—*Detroit Tribune.*

"Do you believe man is made of dust, Mr. Snip?" "Not all of them," said the tailor. "Dust always settles, and I know men who do not."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Who is that fellow leaning against the bar? Isn't he a pugilist?" "That is what he calls himself, but, strictly speaking, he is an oralist."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

COME IN!

Kansas City *Star* (Ind.): Uncle Sam can't help it if Hawaii desires to take his arm and if Canada is moved to throw herself upon his manly bosom. It's simply his taking way, and John Bull needn't get red in the face about it, either.

Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.): With the completion of the Nicaragua Canal the United States will need both Hawaii and San Domingo for coaling stations. Then no European nation could compete with us for the commerce of this hemisphere.

Boston *Globe* (Dem.): Uncle Sam never lay awake o' nights longing for Hawaii. But now that England protests against his taking the islands the old fellow will probably proceed to do exactly what England says he mustn't. He isn't used to being bossed outside the family.

New York *Recorder* (Rep.): The Hawaiian Islands are well worth securing to the United States. The isles of the Pacific Ocean have already too many European flags hoisted over them. It is time the Stars and Stripes had a little more show among them unless we mean to allow the Pacific to become a European lake.

New York *World* (Dem.): The problem for our statesmen to work out is to devise a way by which to bring Hawaii under American control without making it an integral part of the United States. As to English objection there is not likely to be any. If there is we are not bound to ask British permission for anything we may do.

New York *Advertiser* (Rep.): If we can annex Hawaii, well and good. Every wise and good and patriotic consideration affecting both them and us impels us to do so. If anything less than this and comprehending the idea of government is proposed, every good and wise and patriotic consideration impels us to decline to undertake the task.

Boston *Journal* (Rep.): We believe that annexation is a policy to which American conservative sentiment could be brought only with extreme reluctance and as a last resort to prevent threatening foreign aggression. But if the choice were to come between that and permitting the islands to pass under European sway there would be no hesitation.

Philadelphia *Press:* All that is indispensable now is that the supremacy of the United States shall be asserted against all comers. The world must understand once for all that the future government, administration, and control of the Hawaiian Islands constitute an American question whose solution must be American and with which no foreign interference can be permitted.

Springfield *Republican* (Ind.): We are pleased to observe that the American people, if their newspapers do not belie them, understand with an unerring instinct the fact that the interests of Great Britain are antagonistic to their own in this matter, and that under no circumstances can they afford to allow Hawaii to be transformed into the Bermuda of the Pacific. If Hawaii does not drop into Uncle Sam's lap it will never fall into the paws of the British lion.

New York *Press* (Rep.): Once seized by a European nation Hawaii could be made a second Gibraltar in strength. A few fleet cruisers, using these islands as a coaling station and base of operations, could intercept and destroy American commerce on the Pacific. An enemy's fleet with headquarters at Hawaii could cut us off from the East, menace our Pacific seaports, and inflict an amount of damage upon our material interests compared to which the ravages of Confederate cruisers in the civil war would sink into insignificance.

HOOPSKIRTS.

New York *Press:* The bill against the hoopskirt is all right and its author a far-sighted statesman.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* If the ladies will only forego the hoopskirt we won't say another word about the big sleeves.

Quincy *Whig:* If the hoopskirt comes poor man will have to take to the middle of the road after the manner of the Populists of Kansas.

St. Paul *Globe:* The country is suffering from two great scares—the cholera and the hoopskirt. And one is about as much dreaded as the other.

New York *Recorder:* An English actress is appearing on the stage of a London theater every night in crinoline. A hoopskirt dance will probably be the next novelty.

Washington *Star:* The suggestions as to costume that come in articles on Hawaii indicate that annexation would be something of an offset to the crinoline invasion that is imminent.

Troy *Times:* The introducer of the Minnesota bill is said to be a Minnesota lawyer weighing about 110 pounds. He may be physically small, but there is no discount on a brain capable of such a brilliant conception.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* The Minnesota bill to prevent the wearing of hoopskirts is serious. That will add much to the pleasure of the Minnesota girls. If anything is needed to make a hoopskirt popular it is prohibitive legislation.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* This at least ought to be settled before Hawaii comes in: If the native women there do not wear the crinoline they ought to be made to wear store boxes or something of the sort. We've got to draw the line somewhere.

Philadelphia *Record:* It would little matter what the press might say upon the crinoline question. The hoopskirt will have its way though all the stars in their courses should be arrayed against it. It is a fact; and the facts of fashions are not debatable.

San Francisco *Examiner:* If it comes those among the ladies who are now declaring most loudly against it will be wearing it with the same fidelity to fashion that they showed in the day of the Grecian bend, the bird-cage bustle, the wing-sleeved dress, and the other eccentricities by which the fair sex endeavors to simulate deformities and conceal its charms.

Indianapolis *Journal:* To be sure, the hoopskirt is not necessarily immoral in its tendencies. Numbers of highly respectable women wore it during its former reign, and felt that they were hardly respectable without it. But it is sometimes inconvenient and conducive of embarrassment and profanity; of the first when the wearer is addicted to the habit of sitting on one foot and by a sudden rise forms entangling alliances; of the second when people who do not wear it are unduly deprived of space in street cars and other contracted quarters.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

M. Tiburce Franqueville, the Judge intrusted with the Panama prosecutions, is 40 years old, and has a brilliant reputation outside legal circles, especially as a Latinist, his translations of Cicero being highly esteemed.

The venerable banker, Bleichroeder of Berlin, hied himself to Dresden on his seventieth birthday in order to escape any demonstration that his friends might arrange in his honor. But he left a $5,000 check for the deserving poor of Berlin.

The appearance of the Marquis of Queensberry on a platform in advocacy of polygamy has set all London talking about his new eccentricity. Perhaps he favors the introduction of the prize ring in domestic affairs under Marquis of Queensberry rules.

The meeting between the Emperor William and his guest, the Czarowitz, was a very theatrical one; but it was not so pleasing to those engaged in it as was the subsequent rest in the Emperor's smoke-room when William whispered to the butler: "Zwi lager."

The Pope takes a keen interest in mundane affairs. In the evening Mgr. Angeli, his favorite secretary, goes to his bedroom with the day's newspapers and reads them aloud, often far into the night, the Pope meanwhile, enveloped in woolen wraps, following the reader attentively.

It is said that the Empress Frederick of Germany has succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation between the Emperor William and the Duchess of Sparta. The conversion of the Duchess of Sparta from the Lutheran faith to the orthodox church annoyed the Emperor greatly, and, although she was his favorite sister, he has held hardly any communication with her since.

Victoria and Grover.

Lawrence *Journal:* The Queen's speech ought to be carefully studied by rulers in our own country. It is a model of brevity, and in one particular very greatly resembles the speeches of Mr. Cleveland. Were the personal pronouns eliminated there would be nothing left of it.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Mlle. Rhéa essayed Alexandre Dumas' great character Camille for the opening performance of her annual season at McVicker's. Her interpretation of the great French dramatist's transcript from life was marked by careful, discerning judgment. It was the middle ground on which her interpretation of the character rested. There was no attempt in it to veil the true character of the woman, and at the same time there was no effort to press forward the details of her vicious life. Therefore the grounds upon which many base their abhorrence of the character and the play became, if possible, less stable. It was learned that this was only the third time that Mlle. Rhea had offered the play this season. One would consider that the actress exercised good judgment in this respect. She certainly possesses gifts in the acting of the emotional drama, but in "Camille" she fails to strike the chord of her emotional power. In parts of the play she arises to the situation with true feeling, but there is ever present that indefinable something that causes her auditor to pause and consider, "This is not Camille," this is Rhea. At the same time her art is not without force, and the audience that witnessed her portrayal watched her work with interest.

Mr. W. S. Hart was the Armand. He is a young actor of considerable force and ability to reflect emotion. At the same time his portrayal of the character was lacking in genuine intensity. He did not commit the offense of overacting, and after his rather futile attempts in the earlier scenes he furnished a surprise to the audience in the ballroom scene, where he reproaches Camille for her seeming perfidy and then denounces her act as venal before the assembled guests. Mr. Harts' field is the emotional, but his portrayal should be kept back from those which necessitate extreme passion. Mr. Enoll Dunbar was the Count de Arville, and his impersonation was in line with the others. Mr. Emil Erhardt was wooden and unreal as Monsieur Duval. Miss Una Abell gave a colored and generally positive impersonation of Nichette. Miss Nonna Ferner was tiresome as Prudence. The remainder of the characters did not appeal loudly for forcible criticism.

One will wait with more interest for the company's presentation of "Josephine," which seems to be better fitted to its capabilities.

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In that maleficent play, "Article 47," which would be a caricature of humanity if it served as a pedestal for a less powerful actress, Miss Clara Morris made her bow at the Schiller after several years' absence from Chicago. She seemed to be in good health, and the usual medicinal incumbrances did not have a place on the boards. Although the theory was once advanced by the present writer that restoration to health would deprive this actress of much of her keen sensibility, it must be admitted that Cora was enacted with the old-time intensity. Not a single accent nor gesture has been changed in twelve years: the passionate emphasis is in no way moderated; and the gradations of the heroine's mind toward madness are marked, if possible, more relentlessly than ever before. In a red gown with a lengthy train Miss Morris appeared in the French inn in the first act. She confided in her audience through the long soliloquies in her familiar, argumentative strain. In the dialogue with the lover she suggested no charm whatever; indeed, her impersonation of Cora never afforded the spectator any excuse for the infatuation of her young admirer. In the gambling scene another shade of crimson was worn; and the series of laughs rising gradually in maniacal abandonment visited even upon the most hardened playgoers a number of shuddering shocks. It is hardly a pleasant experience to witness this impersonation, even while acknowledging its power, for the actress tries in no way to qualify the sordid realism of the character. It was therefore not surprising that Miss Morris in this particular play was not greeted by an overwhelming audience.

Mr. J. M. Colville, the leading man, has a satisfactory bearing, though he was not at ease in the earlier part of the play. Mr. Walter C. Kelley as Mazillier was reposeful. A double role was done by Mr. J. W. Carner. The gentleman who played the part of Comte de Brere and who gave the rôle distinction chose the theatrical name of H. F. Noyes. Miss Harriet Ford was engaging as Marcelle and Mrs. Fred Hooker took the subdued part of Mme. Gerard.

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The Bostonians were welcomed by an auditorium filled with friends and admirers last night at the Columbia, where they inaugurated their annual engagement with a revival of "Robin Hood." The organization is one of the few really meritorious operatic companies the country possesses, and the favor and success it enjoys are in the highest degree merited. The performance last night contained no feature not found in previous presentations of "Robin Hood" in this city, and all the many excellencies in vocal work, staging, and costuming that have made the production notable were present and won the approbation and enthusiastic approval they deserved. The cast contained Mr. Barnabee as the Sheriff, Tom Karl as Robin, Mr. MacDonald as Little John, Mr. Cowles as Scarlet, Mrs. Davis as Allan, Mr. Frothingham as Friar, Peter Lang as Guy, Miss D'Averille as Marian, Miss Bartlett as Dame Durden, and a newcomer, Miss Bertha Waltzinger, who made an agreeable impression as Annabel. "Robin Hood" will be sung all the week, the first production in Chicago of "The Knickerbockers" being set down for next Monday.

SUCKER SCREEDS.

Decatur *Republican:* The Illinois Democrats are evidently of the opinion that popular education would not be beneficial to the party.

Alton *Telegraph:* From indications the Illinois gerrymander is about as vicious as has been enacted anywhere. And the people at the polls have usually set their stamp of disapproval on all such attempts.

Quincy *Whig:* Mr. Bleecker may not succeed in keeping the hoopskirt out of Minnesota, but he is useful in showing that there are more different kinds of idiots than can be found in the Illinois Legislature.

Springfield *News:* If the Judiciary committee of the Senate will report a bill against interest pocketing which contains half what ex-Treasurer Wilson promised before his election there will be no more interest grabbing in Illinois.

Springfield *News:* Why should Democrats or Republicans persist in allowing the State Treasurer's and Auditor's office to go without investigation and continue to wrong the interests of the people? Let the investigation go on. The taxpayers of the State demand it.

Bloomington *Leader:* Meanwhile, since there is to be a wholesale "investigation" of affairs at Springfield instanter and before Gov. Altgeld comes home to stop it, the Democrats had better begin a post-mortem examination of the official record of one Wilson, late State Treasurer of Illinois.

Galesburg *Register:* We do not see that the Democratic papers are worrying themselves about Ex-State Treasurer Wilson. An investigation which does not include his terms would be like an attempt to play the sublime tragedy of "Hamlet" with the great character of the Prince of Denmark left out.

Peoria *Transcript:* What country are we living in, anyhow? Doubts are very reasonably aroused by the statement that the Democrats will submit their educational law to the Lutheran School committee before they present it in the Legislature. The ordinary plain American citizen doesn't seem to have anything to say about it.

Springfield *News:* Let the people's money remain with the people until it is needed. What economy is there in taking money from the people to pay the State's expenses when there is about $4,000,000 already in the Treasury? Use that up first and then call for more. This, too, would settle in a large measure the interest question.

Bloomington *Leader:* The Democrats in power seem to feel themselves in duty bound to spring some sort of a sensation every day or two to create the impression that they are reforming things. The two former ones flattened so flat that they wouldn't float, and Mr. Gill's latest coup has already put the few level-headed Democrats on netties.

Illinois State Journal: We have looked in vain for any letters or telegrams from Dr. Moore and "Jeems" Cockrell to Senator John M. Palmer, congratulating him upon his speech and vote against the anti-option bill. They must be weary of waiting for Senator Palmer to redeem some of the pledges made to Alliance members before his election.

Streator *Free Press:* From the agitation all over the State over teaching German in the public schools, it is probable the teaching of modern languages will soon be abandoned. Then those Lutherans, so solicitous of their language, will have the proud satisfaction of perpetuating German at their own expense. This will be the first recoil from the Lutheran victory.

British Imports.

During the year 1891 Great Britain and Ireland received from other countries 154,400,000 bushels in wheat and flour, which is about 70 per cent of the total consumption. Of these imports the United States contributed 45 per cent and Russia less than 18 per cent.

Condemned on Its Failures.

New York *World* (Dem.): Congress is being judged by the things it leaves undone. And the judgment is sweeping as to the category on which it is based.

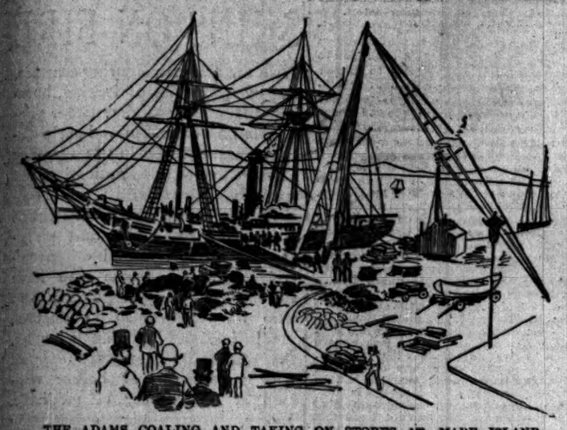
MOVES WITH CAUTION.

GREAT CARE TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT TOUCHING HAWAII.

He Is Giving the Affair Most Careful Attention and Will Be Sure to Make No Mistep—Conferences on the Question—Reports That a Message to Congress Recommending Annexation Is Being Prepared—King of the Gilbert Islands Petitions for Aid Against England.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—President Harrison is giving his personal attention to the Hawaiian proposition. He was in consultation today with Secretary Foster, when the whole case was reviewed. The President is proceeding conservatively but surely. Tomorrow the Commissioners will have another interview with the Secretary of State, and their proposition will be further discussed in the Cabinet meeting. By Friday it is believed that the fresh advices which will have been received from Hawaii will enable the President to outline the position the administration will take, but no message will go to Congress until next week.

It will be incumbent on the President



THE ADAMS COALING AND TAKING ON STORES AT MARE ISLAND.

to recommend something more than annexation. He will have to outline the plan for annexation and the system of government which should prevail. It is not in his makeup to commit himself in a matter of great importance until he has thoroughly informed himself of all the details.

There is authority for the statement that work was commenced today on an important State paper which is intended for further discussion at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow, with the view to its transmission to Congress the latter part of the week. It is further believed — indeed, there is hardly any doubt on that score — that the paper being drawn is the message which will be sent to Congress urging legislation for annexation, and the form of government the administration considers desirable for Hawaii under the proposed new status of annexation. There are further negotiations to be conducted with the commission, but the deliberations at the White House today were on the form of the message to be sent to Congress, subject to revision to be made after further negotiations with the commission.

Today's Important Conference.

The commission meets at the State Department at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. At that time it is believed Mr. Foster will be able to state pretty definitely as a result of the deliberations over the proposition submitted by the provisional government on just what terms the administration will be willing to recommend annexation with the United States. It is hardly to be expected that the terms proposed by the administration will be at once accepted, but as both sides are working for the one object of annexation it is not believed that there will be much delay in preparing the details.

There may be several more conferences with the Commissioners before an agreement is reached. Secretary Foster is anxious, however, to have the matter closed up as soon as possible in order that he may carry out his engagements in Paris; and the President, while believing that there should be no undue haste, is anxious to have the question laid before Congress in season for action this session in case his position meets with the approval of the people.

Said Commissioner Castle today:

We do not want to see the Gilbert Islands outrage repeated, but it would be just like England to grab at any kingdom in the event of the refusal of the United States to annex the Sandwich Islands, just as they did about a year ago. At that time a leading chief of the Gilbert Islands went to San Francisco empowered to treat with this country for the establishment of a protectorate over his holdings, but he was only snubbed for his pains and negotiations conducted by him came to naught.

England Assumed Control.

Hardly had he returned to his own territory before a British man-of-war put into the principal harbor, and under the plea of a protectorate boldly usurped possession of the entire group constituting the Gilbert Islands. Great Britain would like to do the same thing with Hawaii, but our commission is determined to prevent any such consummation of plans for the subjugation of our territory under British auspices. We have made a careful and exhaustive statement of the resources and liabilities of the Sandwich islands to the Secretary of State, and we think an excellent condition of affairs has been made manifest. With a debt of not more than $3,000,000 the annual resources of the Hawaiian group of islands approximate nearly three times that sum, so that annexation would by no means be a poor investment for the United States. We brought with us to Washington, and have filed with the State Department the latest obtainable statistics and information compiled from our laws, census, and Collector-General's reports of trade and commerce, together with bound volumes of the "Planters' Manual" and "Ehrum's Annual," the latter publication being the Hawaiian year book of historical statistics and intelligence. These in the main constituted the material furnished Secretary Foster at our second conference with him Saturday, and in response to a request by him more data will be supplied the State Department at the conference tomorrow morning.

Naturally enough, all the members of the commission are interested in the latest news from Hawaii. When we were selected by the Council to come to the United States on our present mission we left families, business, and everything in which we are interested almost at a moment's notice. At the same conference the proposition was discussed whether or not we should bring native, full-blooded islanders as members of the commission. It was held that this would be a wise course for sentimental reasons, but practically it would have a tendency to protract negotiations, inasmuch as all our deliberations would have to be translated, owing to the fact that few of the islanders talk or understand the English language.

Men Suggested for the Mission.

Two preachers, Messrs. Kanhane and Eoseper, and two of the leading lawyers, Kanliekon and Kane, were suggested, the two latter being good linguists, so far as the Hawaiian and English languages are concerned. But these gentlemen, who are leaders among the natives, thought it would be a more judicious move to send white people to Washington to conduct treaty negotiations looking to the annexation of the islands by the United States. This will account for the absence from the commission of full-blooded native Hawaiians. At first it was thought that a commission of three would suffice, and Messrs. Thurston, Wilder, and myself were suggested. It was subsequently decided, however, to increase our number by the addition of Mr. Carter, because of his previous knowledge of Washington, and of Mr. Marsden, because he was a representative, conservative business-man of Honolulu.

At a mass-meeting held prior to our departure there were many natives present, and they gave a ready assent to the proposal interpreted to them looking to securing assistance from the United States. Some of the malcontents were among the native workmen, such as masons, carpenters, and painters, and endeavored to enlist them under the banner of the Queen and in favor of a Constitution of her construction, but all to no avail. One argument used was as follows: "Hamoli Piilika Ka Kanaka," the translation of which is: "By-and-by the Kanaka will be pushed to the wall," but the natives could not be coerced. They had formed the opinion that substantial progress would be encouraged from the United States, and they did not desire to perpetuate the reign of the Queen who was oppressing them.

Lord Paulet's Daring Act.

Just fifty years ago Lord Paulet, a stripling in the British navy, undertook to seize the Sandwich Islands, but was overruled by his Admiral, who thought that the youngster had overridden his proper officer. It was a case of touch-and-go, and had it not been for a fussy, pusillanimous old Admiral of England the Kingdom of Hawaii would have been in the same plight that India and Egypt are today.

Americans control all the industries and the carrying trade of the islands, and the flag of the United States predominates in both the big steamship lines, the Wilder and the Inter Island Transportation companies. All the vessels used in trade have been built in this country by the Cramps at Philadelphia for inter-island traffic, and the rest on the Pacific coast, and all of them are owned by Americans.

As soon as it became evident that the United States intended to protect its foreign commerce by the establishment of a formidable naval squadron England, France, Germany, and Spain began a rush for the Pacific and grabbed islands right and left, as the fancy seized them and without the slightest semblance of law or necessity. When Spain seized the Caroline and Marshall Islands a commission was appointed and the facts communicated to the government at Washington, but nothing came of it. Then Great Britain reached out from Australia for more colonies in the Pacific Ocean and seized the Gilbert Islands.

The Treaty of 1845.

The President this afternoon, in response to the resolution of Senator Morgan, adopted last Friday, transmitted to the Senate copies of the annexation treaty negotiated between the representatives of the United States and King Kamehameha III, in 1845, together with the correspondence in relation thereto. The correspondence includes a letter of instructions from Secretary of State W. L. Marcy to David L. Gregg, United States Minister to Hawaii, Minister Gregg's report to the State Department narrating the circumstances of the negotiation of the treaty and the condition of affairs in the islands at that time, the Minister's report of the death of King Kamehameha and the accession of his successor to the throne, the subsequent decline of annexation sentiment under the new King, and finally Secretary Marcy's letter to the Minister expressing his disapproval of the terms of the treaty as negotiated.

Although the letter of Secretary Marcy was written nearly fifty years ago it is thought by them fairly to present the views of this administration upon the question of the annexation of Hawaii. In it he objected to the immediate incorporation of the islands into the United States as an independent State, and said:

I understand that the measure proposed by the people and that in which the present rulers are disposed to concur is annexation to the United States from protection; and that it is their intention that these islands shall become a part of our territories, and be under the control of this government as fully as any other of its territorial possessions. Should the sovereignty of these islands be transferred to the United States the present government would as a matter of course be superseded by, or at least be subjected to, the Federal authority of this country.

SUGAR BOUNTY QUESTION.

Perplexing Features of the Hawaiian Affair Coming to the Front.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—If it should be decided by the President and his advisors to enter into annexation negotiations with the Hawaiian Commissioners a perplexing feature for adjustment will be the question whether sugar imported from the Hawaiian Islands shall receive a bounty of two cents a pound, as is now paid on sugar produced in the United States. The Commissioners say that they think this matter can be easily arranged, but so far they have not yet indicated in just what way the arrangement can be brought about. They realize, they say, that the sugar planters cannot hope to compete with the low-priced labor of sugar-producing countries which export sugar to the United States, for this has already been demonstrated by what has transpired since the McKinley tariff act went into effect.

A feature of the case that has not yet been the subject of public attention is the fact that in the islands there will be no work on the sugar plantations is performed by contract labor, and just as soon as annexation takes place these contracts necessarily become inoperative, because of the existence in the United States of laws prohibiting the employment of such labor. While laborers under contract are paid comparatively small wages, yet the Commissioners say they fare as well as laborers in many parts of the United States, as they are paid for the entire year, which is not the case with farm laborers here.

The production of sugar in Hawaii, said Mr. Castle, one of the Commissioners, to a reporter this evening, was about 115,000 tons in 1892, and the limit of production in any one year is 130,000 tons. The islands produce, he said, just about enough sugar for the use of the people of the Pacific coast, meaning by that the States west of the Rocky Mountains. This was considerably less than that raised by the sugar planters of the United States, while that produced by Cuba aggregated possibly 900,000 tons.

MINISTERS FAVOR ANNEXATION.

Congregational Preachers Say America Should Grant Hawaii's Request.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—At a meeting of Congregational ministers in this city today the Hawaiian situation was discussed. The speakers, most of whom had been residents of the islands, stated that the condition of the natives would be greatly benefited by annexation to the United States and that the islands would add greatly to the prosperity and wealth of America. Resolutions were adopted heartily favoring the annexation of Hawaii.

WANT UNCLE SAM'S ASSISTANCE.

The King of One of the Gilbert Islands Protests Against English Aggression.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—Col. Charles E. Dailey, American Commissioner for King Teburiomo of Butaritari, one of the Gilbert Islands, has forwarded to the State Department at Washington a protest from the King against the forcible seizure of his island by the British Government while negotiations were progressing with the United States. He asks the protection of the United States or annexation. Advices from Butaritari state that Capt. Davis of the British navy, who seized the island, was very arbitrary in his conduct. He was insulting to the Americans on the island and abusive to the King. Representatives of the island King in this country state that the British made haste to seize the island some months ago on receipt of information from Sydney, Australia, that the King had gone to the United States to ask protection.

New Zealand Enters a Protest.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Government of New Zealand has telegraphed to the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, a strongly worded protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. No definite answer has been returned by the imperial government to the New Zealand communication.

The Monterey Officially Accepted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—The coast defense vessel Monterey was today officially accepted by the Secretary of the Navy on behalf of the United States Government. The Monterey is at Mare Island Navy-Yard.

Merchants Want Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—The San Francisco Board of Trade, at its annual meeting today, adopted resolutions favoring the annexing of Hawaii.

Michigan Legislature Wants Hawaii.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The House today passed the Senate concurrent resolution in favor of the annexation of Hawaii.

Building and Loan Association Election.

The Republican Building and Loan Association held its annual meeting at the Sherman House last night. The following officers were elected: Solms Marcus, President; Harry Greensebaum, Vice-President; Adolph Loeb, Treasurer; F. Rubovits, Secretary; Sigmund Zolaler, Attorney.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS REPORTED DROWNED IN AUSTRALIA.

Towns in Queensland Swept by Floods, Wrecking Dwellings and Destroying the Inmates—Twenty-two Persons Perish at Ipswich—Districts of Brisbane Twenty Feet Under Water—Maryborough and Tiaro Also Submerged—Will of the Duke of Marlborough.

SYDNEY, Feb. 6.—At Ipswich, Queensland, twenty-five miles from Brisbane, twenty-two persons are known to have perished in floods, and it is feared that the loss of life is much greater, as the swollen river is covered with wreckage, from which a horrible stench arises, doubtless caused by the great number of bodies of human beings and animals entangled in the mass.

BRISBANE, Feb. 6.—The water is rising steadily in this city. The lower districts are completely submerged. In the lower portions of the main street it is twenty feet deep. The shops and their contents are almost a total loss, as the flood came on so rapidly that only a small part of the stocks could be removed. Men are at work in boats trying to save the contents of thirty or forty stores before the water rises to them. The Brisbane River bridge, which connected North and South Brisbane, was swept away last night.

All the inhabitants are crowding to the higher parts of the city.

In consequence of the interruption of railway and telegraphic communication only scanty information about the disasters in other parts of Queensland is obtainable.

At Maryborough, in March County, thirty persons have been drowned. Most of the town is under water. The Mary River bridge, the largest one in the colony, has been carried away. The town has been deserted by two-thirds of its inhabitants.

Tiaro, another town on the Mary, is also under water.

At 4 o'clock this morning the water around Brisbane began falling. The city is still isolated, however, and little news can be got from near-by towns. The list of the dead grows hourly. Many bodies are being found in houses which were supposed to have been deserted.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S WILL.

His Widow, Lily, Gets Most of the Property Not Entailed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—[Copyright, 1893, by the Press Publishing company, New York World.]—The Duke of Marlborough's will leaves property of the gross value of £352,703; net value, £3,859. His wife, Lily, and her solicitor, Mr. Whitehead, are the executors. He says in the will: "I dislike particularly the exclusiveness of family pride, and do not want to be buried in the family vault at Blenheim Chapel, but in any place that may be convenient in which others of my generations and surroundings are equally able with myself to find a resting place together."

Lady Colin Campbell gets £20,000 and his son, Lord Branford, gets permission to select £50,000 worth of cattle. If Branford sues, he loses all. Except small bequests to servants the remainder of the real and personal estate not entailed goes to his American wife, Lily, widow of Louis Hamersley.

PANAMA CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Important Action May Be Taken by the Court of Indictments.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Court of Indictments met today to decide finally whether true bills shall be returned against all the Senators and Deputies involved in the trial of the Panama affair, and in case of any exceptions being made, forthwith to declare them on the ground of not proved. A decision will probably be given tomorrow.

It is reported that the Chamber of Indictments has decided that no case has been found against Deputy Rouvier and Senators Devos, Grevy, and Renault, against whom M. Franquevilla reported true bills. The Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry, by a vote of 13 to 5, today rejected a proposal that the government order an interrogation of Cornelius Herz by a special commission.

Americans at Paris.

Americans registered: Prof. and Mrs. Wingfield, Mr. Gredt, and F. Cavanaugh of New York, Thomas Curley of Waltham, John Flavell and Mr. and Mrs. Jaggers of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. Jones of Chicago.

Cold and Clear Weather at Paris.

Fine cold weather prevails; temperature, 25° to 44°; barometer, 34.07; wind southwest, strong.

Mrs. S. L. Beattie Dead.

Yesterday Mrs. Sarah L. Beattie of New York died at the Hotel Continental.

PROTECTORATE IN UGANDA.

Likelihood That England Will Take Control —Infected Cattle from Canada.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords today promised to submit additional papers on Uganda. A new blue book on the subject has been issued by the government. The general tenor of the instructions indicates Lord Rosebery's intention to establish a protectorate.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, said that since last July forty-one cases of pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered among eighteen cargoes of cattle imported from the United States. The Canadian authorities had declared that they have been unable to find a single case of pleuro-pneumonia in the Dominion, yet the appearance of the disease in Scotland had been traced to ports where Canadian cattle had been landed. It was certain, therefore, that some center of disease in Canada had been overlooked, or that the regulations of the importation of cattle to the Dominion were defective. The government, therefore, would be obliged to obtain the prohibition of Canadian cattle.

John Wharton, Conservative member for the Ripon division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, moved an amendment expressing regret that no measures to relieve the agricultural depression had been announced by the government. Several members gave many different views as to the causes of depression.

THEATRICAL EVENT AT LONDON.

Tennyson's "Becket" Produced by Irving with Magnificent Mountings.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Alfred Tennyson's "Becket" was produced at the Lyceum this evening before a house crowded with representatives of London society, art, and letters. The drama consists of a prologue and four acts, or twelve scenes, with thirty characters. It is in blank verse, which once or twice touches the point of sublimity, and more frequently just misses dramatic grandeur. Probably the popular verdict will give it a place on a plane with "Queen Mary" and far above "Harold." The mounting this evening was superb. Henry Irving as Becket was as clear and powerful as in any work that he has ever done. Ellen Terry's Rosamond was magnificent.

ANOTHER ITALIAN BANK FAILURE.

An Institution at Florence Goes Under, with Liabilities of 2,000,000 Lire.

ROME, Feb. 6.—The Banca Association of Florence has failed. Its liabilities amount to 2,000,000 lire. It is suspected that the bankruptcy of the concern is fraudulent, and the manager and cashier have been arrested. The investigations of the examining magistrate have shown already the criminal connection of seven Deputies and two ex-Ministers with the bank scandals. All nine men have been brought under police surveillance pending their arrest.

MORE EARTHQUAKES IN ZANTE.

List of Dead Augmented, and Famine Now Threatens the Island.

ATHENS, Feb. 6.—Despite the large amount of supplies already sent to Zante and the preparations to send more the island is threatened with a general famine. Three more heavy shocks were felt on the island today. In one village eighty-five houses were demolished and many lives were lost.

Conscript Riot at Ghent.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6.—A band of conscripts began rioting in Ghent this afternoon. A force of fifty gendarmes eventually attacked them and a hot fight followed. The gendarmes charged them with drawn sabers repeatedly, but were driven back until fifteen conscripts had been wounded and twelve had been captured. The rest of the conscripts fled.

Will Marry the Czarewitz.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 6.—It is reported here that the betrothal of the Princess Louise of Denmark to the Czarewitz will be announced next summer to the family gathering at Fredensborg. The Princess is 18 years old and remarkably beautiful. She is one of the youngest namesakes of the beautiful Queen Louise of Prussia, mother of Emperor William I. of Germany.

Colonists Rise in Rebellion.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 6.—Three thousand colonists in the Province of Santa Fé, armed with rifles and also having possession of some cannon, have risen in revolt against the wheat tax. A body of troops with artillery has been sent to Santa Fé to quell the insurrection.

No Wagner Festival This Year.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MUNICH, Feb. 6.—There will be no Wagner festivals at Bayreuth this summer, Mrs. Wagner fearing that the attendance would be but slim on account of the competition of the Chicago World's Fair.

Three Militiamen Murdered.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The bodies of three militiamen were dragged from the Scheldt near Oudenarde today. It is supposed that they were murdered.

Poet Hirtzel's 89th Birthday.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

COLOGNE, Feb. 6.—The Alsatian poet of folk songs, Hirtzel, reached his 89th birthday today in perfect health.

Death of Historian Rathgebert.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

STRASSBURG, Feb. 6.—The Rev. Julius Rathgebert, the Alsatian historian, is dead.

ASSIGNMENT BY W. B. HUBBARD OF ELGIN.

Claims Against Him Amount to $6,000—Kellar & Sons of Sullivan Fail.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—W. B. Hubbard, grocery dealer, has made an assignment for claims amounting to over $6,000. E. Hubbard of Woodstock is the largest creditor. W. B. Hubbard is the one who is alleged to have been recently sandbagged at Chicago and shipped to Davenport in an unconscious condition.

SULLIVAN, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Lee H. Kellar & Sons, general merchants at Sullivan, Windsor, and Findlay, were today closed up on executions aggregating $3,300. Assets and liabilities unknown.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A civil suit involving $250,000 was decided in the District Court today. It was the case growing out of the failure of Greenwood, Bohm & Co., who assigned a year ago. Their liabilities were $250,000. E. Rejal of New York was a creditor for $60,000. The other foreign creditors were New York and Chicago wholesale firms. The heaviest local creditor was the Merchants' National Bank of Helena for $33,000. The verdict today was in favor of the Helena bank, the import of it being that the assignment was fraudulent. One of the partners admitted on the stand that he swelled the invoice $60,000 in order to get money. The receiver has realized not more than $30,000 from the sale of the stock.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 6.—T. L. Dismukes and S. G. Miles, doing business under the firm name of Dismukes & Co., and engaged in the wholesale hat trade, made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors this evening. F. R. Richards n is assignee. The nominal assets are $76,500. Liabilities $71,617, chiefly due to New York City parties, and consist of open accounts and amount to the first $20,000, disposed of through brokers in New York.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Charles Mater, wholesale and retail grocer, failed this afternoon. Attachments amounting to $35,000 have already been filed. Mr. Mater is one of the pioneers of the camp, having been in business here since 1859. He twice attempted suicide during the day.

REPORT ON LAKE STEEL STEAMERS.

F. D. Herriman Will Make It to Underwriters at Detroit Feb. 16.

The final meeting of lake underwriters and vessel-owners for the reëstablishment of Inland Lloyd's Insurance Register was yesterday called to be held at Detroit Feb. 16. At that date F. D. Herriman, who has made a thorough examination of lake steel steamers for the underwriters, will make his report. It is intimated that his report will be much more favorable to that class of boats than was anticipated. In spite of the loss of two steel steamers last season he has found those so far inspected in seaworthy shape.

The officers of Inland Lloyd's have been divided between the underwriters and owners, the latter having the choice of Vice-President and three members of the Executive committee. They will choose, doubtless, M. A. Bradley of Cleveland for Vice-President and James W. Millen and Frank E. Kirby of Detroit and J. H. Bradley of Bay City for committeemen. Capt. David Vance of Milwaukee is the likely President. The cost of the new system will be $15,000 a year, of which the underwriters will pay $9,000 and vessel-owners $6,000.

Capt. George McLeod, the inspector of wooden boats, is overhauling the old ratings and valuations of all craft on the lakes in a thorough manner, and the result will be to increase greatly the seaworthiness of boats having insurance ratings. It is said more old-timers will drop out of the list the coming season than ever before.

Vessel insurance rates next season will be fixed by agreement early in March. It is believed that they will be the same as last year for wooden boats. For steel steamers an advance may be made, but that will depend on the action of outside companies. For several seasons insurance on schooners has been nearly prohibitory, and it is feared that if raised any owners will not insure at all. This is the prevailing sentiment among Chicago underwriters who will have a voice in fixing the rates.

WILL NOT AFFECT THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Proposed Coal Combine Said to Apply Chiefly to Gasmaking.

The coal combination which Pittsburg dispatches in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday described as being in process of formation was said yesterday by local coal men to be intended probably to control the varieties of Pennsylvania bituminous coal which are used in the process of illuminating gasmaking.

"The Pennsylvania coal which is referred to is the only kind of coal that gas companies can use unmixed," said Henry E. Weaver of Weaver, Getz & Co. "Western soft coal in gasmaking requires to be enriched, and for this purpose cannel coal is used. The coal which has inspired the attempt at a combine, has for some time been sold at either a small profit or none at all. The move is undoubtedly one to reduce expenses and place the business on a better paying basis.

"It would seem to be difficult to do that for the reason that the chief consumers of the coal—that is, the gas companies—are to a large extent making water gas. Hard coal is used in that process, and therefore the demand for the Pennsylvania bituminous is lessened. I don't think the general public could be affected by a combine in this kind of coal as it has been by the combine in anthracite."

DECISION IN IOWA GARNISHMENT LAW.

Non-Residents Entitled to the Same Exemption as Are Residents.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of Iowa has just rendered a decision which will put an end to the garnishment of wages of railway and express company employés who live in other States. For years professional collectors have made a business of buying up claims of tradesmen in other States and bringing suits in the Justice courts of Council Bluffs, the Justices holding the law did not exempt non-residents from garnishment proceedings. Thus the collection sharks have grown rich. The Supreme Court has now decided the exemption clause in the law must apply to all debtors, whether residents or not, and the business of the Justice courts will be greatly reduced.

To Compel the Railroad to Receive Freight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—At Logansport today Kreis Bros., dealers in agricultural implements, asked a writ of mandamus to compel the Pennsylvania company to receive freight. The writ was issued returnable Wednesday morning.

Short breath, palpitation, pain in chest, smothering, cured Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

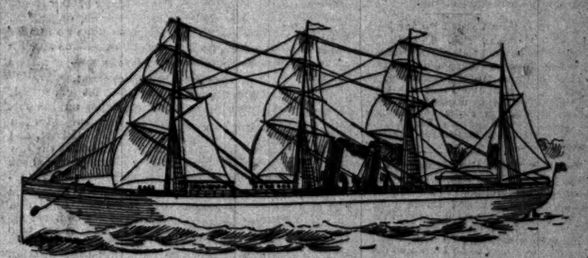
POWDER
ROYAL
BAKING
ABSOLUTELY PURE

EACH spoonful does its perfect work. Other baking powders, owing to their inferior ingredients, soon deteriorate and lose their strength, but **Royal Baking Powder** is so carefully and accurately compounded from the purest materials that it retains its strength for any length of time, and the last spoonful in the can is as good as the first, which is not true of any other baking powder.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF PEKING.

The Long Overdue Steamer Now Safe in Port at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—When the steamer City of Peking was sighted eighteen miles out this morning the news was telephoned all over the city by the Merchants' Exchange, and spread with incredible rapidity. The exchange rooms were soon crowded by the friends and relatives of those on board the long overdue steamer, as well as by merchants and others interested in their welfare, all anxious to learn the details of the Peking's



THE CITY OF PEKING.

trouble. They were disappointed when informed that it would not get into port for several hours, probably not until 1 o'clock.

It was nearly 9 o'clock this morning when the lookout at Point Lobos sighted the Peking, and a little later it was seen that the steamer was in tow of the tugboat Vigilant. The Vigilant did not go out in quest of the Peking, but was stationed near the Farallone Islands waiting for steamers just mentioned will land over a half million dollars' worth of the drug. At present there is but little opium smuggled into this port. During the last few months the authorities have seized about $50,000 worth of the stuff and made smuggling unprofitable for some people.

the long delay and the breaking of the shaft nothing exciting occurred. The tug Fearless has been sent out to notify the San Juan that the Peking has arrived.

It was 4:30 o'clock this afternoon when the overdue vessel passed along the water-front to its wharf, being watched by probably 20,000 persons. The Peking was 1,300 miles from San Francisco when the shaft broke, the accident occurring at 6 o'clock in the morning. The wrecked propeller acted as a drag, and her best day's record under sail was but 119 miles. Everybody on board was well.

The City of Peking has among its cargo $240,000 worth of opium. The steamer China that recently landed brought 300 cans of the drug, and each can weighs forty-one pounds. The duty is $12 per pound and the sum of $147,600 will be realized by the government upon this one shipment. The use of this drug is becoming more general every year. Last year the duty derived from the importation of opium amounted to $1,000,000, about one-tenth of the total duties collected. This year will show a large increase. The two

OFFICERS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER YOKOHAMA.

PEORIA GRAPE SUGAR WORKS BURNED.

Loss Over $100,000, with Insurance of $80,000—Many Fires Elsewhere.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The second disastrous fire of the year occurred this afternoon, occasioning a total loss of over $100,000; insurance, $80,000. Flames broke out in the feed drying house of the Peoria grape sugar works about 4:30. The mercury was down to zero and there was a gale blowing. Charles Yaeger, a workman, was burned about the head and face and another man, name unknown, was also burned. The flames quickly communicated to the warehouse. Just above was the warehouse of the Pabst Brewing company of Milwaukee and this, too, fell a prey to the flames. The Carroll ice-houses caught fire several times, but the flames were extinguished. Nothing can be told as to the origin. The loss on stock is $5,000; on buildings and machinery, $95,000. The loss on the brewery's property will approximate $4,000. The insurance on stock in warehouse is as follows:

L. & L. & G.	$ 2,500	Phenix, Conn.	$ 2,500
Phenix, N. Y.	2,500	Lancashire	10,000

On warehouse and machinery:

R. I. Underwriters'	2,500	Phenix, N. Y.	$ 2,500
Commercial Union	2,500	American, Pa.	2,500
National, Conn.	2,500	Reading, Pa.	1,250
Traders'	2,500	Merchants', N. J.	1,000
American, N. Y.	2,500	Greenwich	1,250
L. & L. & G.	2,500	St. Paul	1,250

On seed drying house:

Firemen's, N. J.	$1,500	Fire Association	$2,500
German, Freeport	2,500	National, Conn.	2,500
Manchester	2,500	Traders'	2,500
Phenix, N. Y.	2,500	Providence, Wash.	2,500
Merchants', N. J.	1,500	Home, N. Y.	2,000
Greenwich	1,125	Orient	2,500
Niagara	2,500	Spring Garden	2,250
State Investment	1,500	Canadian	2,000
British America	2,500	American, Pa.	2,250
Lancashire	2,500	American, N. Y.	2,500
Phenix, Conn.	2,500		

WHITELAND, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A fire last night consumed an entire half block. The losses are as follows: Peter Theds, saloon and residence, $1,000; John Adami, saloon and residence, $1,000; Ferdinand Lasbo, saloon, $1,000; William Eadort, saloon, hall, and residence, $2,000; J. F. Gunderman, saloon and residence, $1,500; City Hotel, $3,000. Peter Theds was insured for $700, the remaining property being uninsured. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The fire which started Saturday night in the Diamond Jo building on the river front was not extinguished until today. The losses are as follows: Lee Brown company, $15,000, insured for one-half; Diamond Jo estate, $9,000, fully insured; other occupants, $5,000, partially insured. The stables of Lorton Bros. were burned this morning. Seventy-one horses were saved. Loss on harness, grain, etc., $4,000, fully insured; on building, $3,000; no insurance.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed a stable belonging to I. C. Roberts, four miles east of the city, last night. Twenty-two head of horses were burned, including the fast stallion, Russell Chief. Loss $25,000; partially insured.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The depot of the Vandalia Railroad company was partially destroyed by fire today. A large number of records and some valuable private property were destroyed. No insurance.

OTTAWA, Ia., Jan. 6.—The business portion of Afton was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $30,000.

Fire in Street-Car Shops.

A small but bad fire occurred about 9 o'clock last evening at the repair shop of the North Chicago Street railway company, Sheffield and Fullerton avenues. The fire broke out in the second story, which is used as a paint-room. Hard work by the firemen saved the building from total destruction. The loss amounted to $450; fully covered by insurance.

Fire in the National Refining and Smelting company's works on Sixth avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth streets, early yesterday morning did damage to building and contents to the amount of $400. It was caused by an explosion of crude oil.

Fire was discovered yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock in the kitchen of James Smith's flat at No. 7117 Cottage Grove avenue. The cause was an overheated stove. The flames were quickly extinguished.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Dr. McLaughlin, a physician of Harrodsburg, Ind., committed suicide Sunday night.

A. Gerald Hull of Saratoga, N. Y., shot himself through the head yesterday. Despondency over his wife's death was the cause.

The ice went out of the Vermilion river yesterday, sweeping away with it a bridge of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad near Danville, Ill.

William Routledge, a farmer living near Danville, Ill., disappeared Tuesday. As he carried a large sum of money with him it is believed he has been robbed and murdered.

The Sheriff's posse arrived at Stafford's Point, Tex., yesterday in time to save the Southern Pacific station agent, who was barricaded in the depot, from being lynched at the hands of the negroes.

The motion to quash the indictment against James R. Burns, County Auditor of Ramsay County, Minnesota, charged with swindling the county through overcharges for printing, was overruled in St. Paul yesterday.

The miniature on ivory of George Washington, painted by John Ramage of New York in 1789 and heretofore supposed to have been lost, is, according to the Baltimore *Sun*, in the possession of Harrison Stabler of that city.

James Conner, who was convicted last November of stealing ballot-boxes at Denver and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, has been granted a stay of twenty days to enable the case to be taken to the Supreme Court.

The postoffice at the Village of New Madison, Ill., was burglarized Saturday night and $1,000 worth of stamps and registered mail stolen from the postoffice itself and $500 worth of jewelry from the store of Crondy Bros. in the same building.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison.

What is going on today in Chicago.

Civil Service Examination at the Post Office.
Chicago Kennel Club Show at Battery D.
Convention of the Epworth Leagues at No. 57 Washington-st.
Election of Officers of the Academy of Sciences.
Van Buren street Tunnel Meeting at No. 262 Blue Island avenue.

What is going on today at S. & M.'s.

A continuation of Monday's offerings.

Despite that furious storm of rain, snow, and sleet in the air, and the mud, slush, and water under foot we were fairly busy yesterday. We frankly confess, however, that we had prepared for more people. We therefore offer straight through the house a continuance of Monday's sales at the remarkable prices offered for Monday. This includes the 46-inch silk warp black Henriettas at 75 cts., with values to $2.00; the wonders in Challies at 39 cts.; the triumphant silks with its three bargain tables; the $5.00 Silk Waists for $2.75; the new Paris Dress Goods with some special prices; that more than interesting bargain square with its $2.00 spring dress goods at 50 cts.; that big saving on Gloves where $1.00 gets $2.00 value; that 25 cts. Embroidery sale; that shipload of Laces at 10, 17, and 25 cts.; those unusual Drapery Silks at 48 cts.; the Hosiery and Underwear away off in price; the Night Shirts at 50 cts.; the special importation of Linens with more than special prices. Ten thousand pieces of Muslin Underwear that should have been here in January, with prices accordingly. The Skirts and Wrappers, the Japanese Rugs with their wonderful prices; the fine Lace Curtains $25, for $10; the Brass Beds and Centaur Hair Mattresses with ⅓ and ¼ prices less than the usual; and the Economy Basement with Amoskeag Ginghams at 6 cts., and its famous Scotch Ginghams at 15 cts.; the last of them.

So you see the bad weather of yesterday has inured to your benefit, after all.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Walking as An Exercise

Is highly commended, but you would have to walk a long time before finding anything equal to the bargains in

SHOES

For Misses, Boys, Youths, and Children that are now going at

Manufacturers' Prices
—AT—
I. H. MILLER'S,
84 State Street.

Annual Clearing Sale.

FURNITURE
—AND DRAPERY—
CONTINUING THROUGH FEBRUARY.
Look elsewhere and be convinced that our prices cannot be duplicated.
Designs and Estimates Furnished for Special Work.
J. A. COLBY & SONS.
142 TO 154 WABASH AVENUE.
Factory—85 to 89 Henry-st.

START RIGHT.
Begin the NEW YEAR by putting your money into a DIAMOND. We can interest you. SEE HOW WE DO IT. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 103-97 Wabash-av.

Self Torture!

That's what it amounts to, when you attempt to do washing and cleaning, now-a-days, without Pearline. And the strange part of it is, that you should be willing to suffer, when it's only for your loss and not for your gain. That needless back-breaking rub, rub, rub isn't saving you anything. It's costing you money. It is simply wearing out the things that you're washing. Why would you rather do it? That is what the women who are saving their strength and their clothes with Pearline can't understand.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 360 JAMES PYLE, New York.

NO HINT BUT A WISH.

JUDGE JACKSON TAKEN UNAWARES BY HIS NEW HONOR.

Expressions of a Desire That He Have Lamar's Place Had Reached Him, but No Official Intimation—Miller Not Eligible as His Successor—President Harrison's Action Has Precedents—Nebraska Republicans Receive Proffers of Aid from Both Democrats and Populists.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 6.—Judge Howell E. Jackson, recently nominated by President Harrison for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is here today in connection with his duties as Circuit Judge. He was warmly congratulated by members of the bar, with whom he has always been a favorite.

Speaking of his recent appointment he said: "I have had no communication with the President relative to my appointment either before or since I was informed of it. A few days before the appointment was made I had a letter from one of the present Justices saying he hoped the President might see his way clear to appoint me to the vacant post. I received a letter from a prominent lawyer of Detroit expressing the same hope. I was not consulted, and as far as I know the President did not consult with any one relative to the matter. I have no idea who will be my successor, but I would like to say a word about an item I saw in a morning paper. It said I was appointed that President Harrison might appoint his old law partner, Gen. Miller, to the place I vacated. Now, as a matter of fact, such a thing is impossible, even had the President desired it. My successor must come from my own district. Gen. Miller is of the Seventh District, and is not eligible."

"Do you think the President should have let Cleveland make the appointment?"

"Not at all. It is no new thing for a retiring President to make such appointments. President John Adams appointed Chief Justice Marshall only two days before the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, who objected to such action seriously, and President Jackson appointed Justice Catron and had him confirmed on the morning of March 4, only a few hours before he retired from the Presidency. The appointment of a Democrat by a Republican President seems a good step toward removing the court still further from the realm of politics with which it should have not the least connection."

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In the Senate tonight the House concurrent resolution commending President Harrison for appointing Judge Jackson to the Supreme bench was tabled by a decisive vote. Every Republican but one voted in favor of tabling. The vote stood 10 to 15.

BIDS FOR REPUBLICAN SUPPORT.

Both Democrats and Populists Want Republican Votes in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The five stalwart Democrats, Senators North, Babcock, and Mattes and Representatives Sinclair and Witnell, called on John M. Thurston at his rooms in the Lincoln Hotel, and submitted to him the following ultimatum in writing:

We, the undersigned, hereby announce and declare our purpose to vote for W. V. Allen for United States Senator on the first ballot today, Feb. 6, 1893, and thereby secure his election, unless before the canvassing of the joint convention enough Republicans agree to assist in the election of a Democrat, the Republicans so agreeing to name either J. E. Boyd or J. Sterling Morton.

Mr. Thurston replied to the gentlemen by saying that the communication would be presented to the Republican caucus, which would be held in the morning. Still later in the night a committee of the Populists waited on Mr. Thurston. They proposed that if this move was not made by Republicans enough Populists would agree to vote for some other candidate than Allen so as to prevent any election today. Mr. Thurston replied that unless the proposition should come in writing and be signed by the parties making it it would not be considered. The committee retired without submitting a written proposition. A Republican caucus was held in the Supreme Court rooms this morning and Mr. Thurston submitted the propositions made to him. The conference notified the Democrats they could not today act on the proposition made to them, and that if they wanted to elect Allen they could do so and take the responsibility. The conference adjourned and soon afterwards the joint convention met. The roll-call showed only 125 members present. The vote proceeded with the same result as Saturday:

Thurston	61	Boyd	3
Allen	65	Morton	2

The Democrats had decided to give the Republicans one more day to accept the proposition made to them last night.

GOUDY FOR A CABINET PLACE.

Gov. Altgeld Said to Be Writing Cleveland in the Interest of His Candidacy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The latest tip from Washington is to the effect that William C. Goudy of Chicago is a candidate for the Attorney-Generalship. That is to say, he will take the place if it is offered to him, and at the same time is entirely willing his friends should put the claims of the Illinois Democrats before President Cleveland in the strongest possible light. There is nothing particularly new about this statement, but the element of interest is added thereto when it is stated that Gov. Altgeld is writing letters of indorsement urging Mr. Goudy's appointment as the wisest that could possibly be made.

The better opinion seems to be that Mr. Goudy's candidacy is being urged upon the President not so much in the hope of getting the place for him, but to create the impression that Illinois Democrats are in a row over something and thereby head off anybody else from this State who might have aspirations in the Cabinet. That is about the way the whole affair is regarded. The Democrats in Illinois are getting pretty well broken up before their reign in State supremacy is sixty days old. Gov. Altgeld is building a strong personal machine with a view of being elected to the Senate two years hence. He is not going to wait four years and then, if the Democrats have a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot, go into a fight possibly against John M. Palmer. It is asserted on good authority that in every appointment Gov. Altgeld has the fact of his desire to get into the Senate more or less in view. If he were beaten in 1895 he could renew his fight in '97. If he be elected two years hence no Cook County man could hope to succeed two years later, because Central or Southern Illinois will, according to custom, claim one of the Senatorships. Gov. Altgeld proposes to be the man from Northern Illinois, and will make it in 1895 if he possibly can.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS BENT ON GERRYMANDER.

Decision of the Supreme Court to Be Brushed Aside—Against Winter Racing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In the Senate today two apportionment bills were introduced, one by Fulk for the Democrats and one by Wishard for the Republicans. Fulk's bill will not receive the indorsement of the Apportionment committee, as the Democrats of that committee have not completed their bill. Senator Wishard and the Republicans have striven to have the best features of his bill ingrafted in the one which is ultimately to be passed, but the Democrats say they will go right ahead and gerrymander the State to suit themselves. Representative Adder, Chairman of the House committee, says: "The Democrats of Indiana will not be satisfied with anything short of a Democratic gerrymander. We will not be handicaped by the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring the old law unconstitutional.

The Barns bill to abolish horse racing in Indiana during the winter months and to provide that no race course shall be open for more than sixty consecutive days, was read a third time and passed by a vote of 73 to 1, Representative Fippen being the only objector. Another important measure that passed the House today was Williams' bill to repeal Sec. 7 general election law, which provides for the publication of the monster Australian ballots in newspapers. The publication of these ballots at the November election cost the State about $78,000.

South Dakota Will Get Appropriation.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Senate went into Committee of the Whole to again consider the World's Fair bill, it having developed that less than two-thirds voted Saturday for the adoption of the report recommending $70,000, and two-thirds are necessary to carry an appropriation. It was agreed by a more than two-thirds vote to recommend an appropriation of $63,000, $10,000 of which should be set apart for the Woman's Board. The House is a more conservative body than the Senate, but it is believed this bill, as it is now amended, will pass there with but little change, if any.

Senator Quay Receives His Supporters.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Senator M. S. Quay arrived here this evening to personally meet the legislators who reelected him. He held a great reception at his hotel tonight. His room was crowded for hours by his friends, who extended congratulations. Senator Quay says himself that he is much run down in health. He had not intended to leave Washington until Don Cameron gets back from Beaufort, N. C., but his plans are changed and he will leave for Florida Saturday or Sunday.

Bribery Charged in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Senator Russell, Republican, left last Saturday morning and has not yet returned. It is claimed that he is on the way to Florida. It was said this afternoon that a Republican Senator would make a statement tomorrow to the effect that a Democratic candidate for United States Senator had offered him $2,000 for his vote. This will come up in the Senate before the joint session tomorrow. The joint ballot today stood:

New (Dem.)	18	Baxter (Dem.)	1
W. H. Kilpatrick (Rep.)	21	Holliday (Dem.)	2
Brown (Pop.)	5		

Hill and Cleveland Fight Getting Hot.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The fight in this State between Hill and Cleveland continues to grow more bitter daily. Tonight fuel was added to the flame by Gov. Flower vetoing the bill legalizing the action of the Brooklyn Aldermen in expending $60,000 for the Columbian celebration. The true animus of the veto comes from the feeling of the Hill forces against Hugh McLaughlin, boss of Kings County and a Cleveland leader.

No Cabinet Place for Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A distinguished Virginian, who recently visited Mr. Cleveland, says that the President-elect told him he could not give Virginia a place in the Cabinet. From the same source it is learned that, as Mr. Tucker will not be Attorney-General, the Hon. John Goode of this State will be given the position of Solicitor-General, which he held under Mr. Cleveland's former administration until the Senate refused to confirm him.

Another Valued Policy Bill.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Representative Hammond today introduced a bill to require fire insurance companies in case of loss to pay the full amount for which they accept premiums. It is announced that a majority of the Senate committee on contested elections will report Wednesday in favor of unseating Senator Jordan of the Eaton-Barry District, thus giving the Republicans a two-thirds majority in both Houses.

To Investigate the Minnesota Hospital.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6.—The House today passed a joint resolution to investigate published charges of cruelty and severe punishment by whipping in the care of inmates of the St. Cloud Reformatory. A joint resolution was introduced and referred calling on Congress to establish a new Cabinet officer to be known as the Secretary of Labor.

Kentucky, Too, Wants Hoops Prohibited.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 6.—Representative Peak introduced a bill in the House today entitled "An act to prevent the sale, loan, and wearing of hoopskirts." When the House was able to get its breath again the bill was referred to the Committee on Religion and Morals.

Vote in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 6.—Twenty-three members were absent from the joint legislative session today when the thirty-sixth ballot for Senator was taken. It stood: Lamb, 17; Williams, 12; Roach, 9; Anderson, 8; Worst, 6; Kingman, 6; Palmer, 3; and scattering, 7.

Kansas to Vote on Equal Suffrage.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 6.—The Senate in Committee of the Whole reported favorably today upon a Senate resolution which submits to the voters of the State an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal suffrage. The resolution will doubtless pass the House.

Political Notes.

The deadlock continues in Montana, the vote yesterday standing: Sanders, 24; Clark, 16; and Dixon, 12.

The only change in the Senatorial situation in Olympia, Wash., yesterday was in a Populist transferring Teats to Young, the Populist candidate for Governor at the last election.

MARRIAGES MUST NOT BE IMPEDED.

Many Objections to the License Law Now Before Wisconsin's Legislature.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Much opposition is developing to the so-called Mills bill which proposes some radical changes in the marriage laws of Wisconsin. Lutheran ministers at a conference this afternoon expressed themselves as strongly opposed to the bill. They look upon the innovation as a mere attempt to shift a responsibility for which a faithful administration of the law and not its change is held to be the remedy. Their position is supported by Archbishop Katzer and the local Justices, who hold that the licensing of candidates for marriage would not offer a protection against violations of the marriage laws. The objections to the bill are manifold. It is held that the sanctity of the oath is not upheld any better by the requirement of a license. Another objection urged is the tax. The bill now before the Legislature fixes the fee at $3.50. This rate, say opponents of the bill, is exorbitant. The welfare of society rather requires that the marrying couple should be awarded a premium instead of being taxed, an innovation which would be felt very much by the laboring classes, for every cent saved for the occasion is needed for things indispensable for the household. The necessity to appear before the County Clerk makes the license provision a source of undue hardship, is another objection urged. The county seats in many cases are distant from the homes of the contracting parties, and beside the worry about the wedding a tour of many miles has to be made to secure the official permit for the marriage.

A photograph war is the latest thing in Milwaukee. Three months ago the price for one dozen cabinet photos was $6. Business seemed to be quiet and one of the dealers dropped the price to $3. Then the trouble began. Little by little the prices went down. Last week fifteen cabinets could be secured for $2.50. Seven galleries met the cut and today the lowest price was reached—fifteen for $1.50.

The Executive committee and Secretaries of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange arrived here today and were the first delegates to the national tailors' convention which opens here tomorrow. Quite a number of other delegates who expected to reach Milwaukee today were detained in Chicago by an entertainment given in their honor by the tailors of that city.

REASON FOR THE HONOR SHOWN SATOLLI

Baptist Ministers of St. Louis Propose to Investigate the Matter Thoroughly.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Baptist ministers of this city are still exercised over the official courtesies shown Mgr. Satolli by the government on the occasion of the latter landing at New York. At a meeting held today the Rev. E. H. Sawyer, Chairman of the committee who prepared and forwarded the protesting resolutions, reported that a reply had been received to the resolutions noting their arrival. The ministers directed the committee to proceed with the investigation, and also to enlist the coöperation of other denominations. Mr. Sawyer says every action taken so far has been with the knowledge and approval of the Baptist Conference of Missouri.

A petition from the School Board was presented to Judge Edmunds in the Criminal Court today asking that an order be made by the court requiring the Clerk of the Criminal Court to enter, in conjunction with the name of the circuit attorney, the name of the official attorney of the School Board on the dockets and records of the court in connection with all matters looking to the prosecution and collection of fines and penalties which should go to the school fund. The School Board is entitled to the proceeds of all bail bonds forfeited in the Criminal Court and all fines levied and penalties imposed. The petition alleges that the President and directors of the St. Louis public schools are informed and believe that many bail bonds which have been forfeited by order and judgment of court have not been heretofore prosecuted to final judgment.

Ex-Sheriff William H. Pohlman today began his contest of the seat occupied by Sheriff Stead. He filed a petition in Judge Harrison's court asking that a writ of mandamus be issued to compel the recorder of voters to open the ballot-boxes of the last election and recount the votes cast for Sheriff.

Chambers, the great English dietist, says: "Champagne with the least alcohol is remarkably exhilarating." Cook's Extra Dry Imperial leads.

DISTRICTS FOR COOK.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT FAVORED BY DEMOCRATS.

The Plan as It Will Go to the Caucus Allows Seven Congressmen for Cook and Lake Counties—Forman, Fithian, and Crafts Taken Care Of, but No One Seems to Have Looked Out for Springer—Nothing Done by the General Assembly Yesterday—Some Bills to Be Introduced.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Congressmen Forman, Fithian, Scott, Lane, Williams, Busey, Scott Wike, Snow, and Lew Steward have withdrawn their protest against the Counties of Cook and Lake being given seven Congressmen under the new apportionment scheme. They say they did not understand the situation when they issued their protest; that some wild-eyed Egyptian members telegraphed them at Washington an absurdly unfair apportionment scheme, said it was Nelson's, and that it ought to be defeated. Now they think it is all right, or at least the leading members of the Illinois Democratic delegation think so, and they are urging its adoption.

Messrs. Forman Fithian, and Scott were in Chicago Sunday, and Secretary Nelson submitted to them the scheme of apportionment which was printed in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday. They decided to approve it. Mr. Forman found that he is provided with a district with about 2,000 Democratic majority, and Mr. Scott had been provided for in a district with over 1,200 Democratic majority, and Mr. Fithian is not troubled with the residence of "Andy" Hunter or "Bob" Williams in his district. Though Lew Steward is put into a strong Republican district, he had no objection. Mr. Snow is also put into a Republican district with "Joe" Cannon, but it was intimated to him that he would be the Democratic candidate for Doorkeeper of the House when the new Congress is to be organized. This placated him. Mr. Busey has no further Congressional ambition and his plans and interest were not seriously considered.

Springer Not Consulted.

Congressman Springer was not consulted, and there may be some objection on his part and on the part of his friends. Morgan County is detached from his district, and Logan, Macon, Dewitt, and Platt are thrown in. Logan and Macon have never been friendly to his political interests, and it is intimated that the district has been organized for the purpose of knocking him out. Springer has few friends in the General Assembly. Secretary of State Hinrichsen, who lives in Morgan County, does not like to be detached from the old Sangamon district. He has more influence with the members of the General Assembly than Mr. Springer has, and his influence will be exerted to bring about a change. But the prospects for a change are not bright.

Senator Reed Green does not like the apportionment which puts him into the Twenty-second District, and which makes that Republican, but he is probably the only Democratic Senator who objects. Every one of the other twenty-eight Democratic Senators are placed in a Democratic Congressional district, and many of the twenty-eight have Congressional aspirations. The Madison-Macoupin district, which will have about 3,500 Democratic majority, would, in the opinion of some Democrats living at Alton, be admirably represented in Congress by John W. Coppinger, President of the Senate pro tem. The Democrats of the Will-La Salle district would be well pleased to be represented by Andrew J. O'Conor, the Democratic leader in the Senate just now. When the caucus reassembles next Thursday it will be found that the scheme as outlined in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday will be adopted for the country districts with only one slight change.

The Town of Lemont in Cook County will be added to the La Salle-Will-Grundy-Marshall district so as to make it reliably Democratic. The Democratic majority last fall was 475, and it is always safe for about 400 majority. That much is needed, in the opinion of the managers, to prevent the accident of the district going Republican.

Districts in Cook and Lake.

The plan of apportionment for Cook and Lake Counties is as follows:

First District—The Towns of Rich, Bloom, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Calumet, and Worth in Cook, the Fourth Ward east of Wentworth avenue, and the Third, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards of Chicago: population, 174,772. This district is Republican by over 5,000.

Second—The Towns of Palos, Lyons, Proviso, Cicero, Leyden, Norwood Park, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, in Cook, and the Tenth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth Wards of Chicago; population, 167,718. Democratic majority, 1,000.

Third—First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards, and that part of the Fourth Ward west of Wentworth avenue; population, 170,455. Democratic majority, 2,500.

Fourth—The Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Nineteenth Wards of Chicago; population, 170,234. Democratic majority, 2,700.

Fifth—The Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards of Chicago; population, 185,253. Democratic majority, 3,500.

Sixth—The Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards, the Twenty-fifth Ward south of Diversey street, and Twenty-sixth Ward south of Belmont avenue; population, 172,912; Democratic majority, 1,200.

Seventh—The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-seventh Wards of Chicago, that part of the Twenty-fifth Ward north of Diversey street, that part of the Twenty-sixth Ward north of Belmont avenue, the City of Evanston, the Towns of Niles, New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, in Cook County, and Lake County; population, 171,873. This district is overwhelmingly Republican.

The Second District of this scheme is, it is said, specially cut out to send Speaker Crafts to Congress. Senator Mahoney has aspirations to go to Congress from the Fourth District, it is understood.

The other districts, except those given below, will, according to the present plan, be as published in THE TRIBUNE of last Saturday. These changes are:

Tenth—Will, Grundy, La Salle, and Marshall Counties and the Town of Lemont in Cook; population, 182,782.

Twentieth—Wabash, Edwards, White, Hamilton, Wayne, Franklin, Jefferson, Marion, Gallatin, and Hardin; population, 174,156.

Twenty-first—Washington, Clinton, Bond, St. Clair, Monroe, Perry, and Randolph; population, 173,323.

Republicans Will Fight It.

The Republican districts are to be the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Twenty-second. The other districts, on the basis of the vote last fall, will be safely Democratic. The apportionment gives five Democratic and two Republican districts for Cook and Lake Counties.

There will be a vigorous protest and battle against this apportionment on the part of the Republicans. The Kane-McHenry District will contain a population of 206,000. There is a protest against including Winnebago County in it, but it is said it is being put in to give trouble to Congressman Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins' friends here are protesting against it. There is also a protest against including Bureau and Carroll Counties in the same district because that will retire either Mr. Hitt or Gen. Henderson, who are put into the same district. Everybody ridicules the Peoria-Fulton-Cass-Morgan District, and the Edgar-Montgomery District is considered almost as bad. Mr. Hinrichsen says Edgar County should be included in the Fayette-Clark District (Fithian's), and that Richland County should be detached from the latter and put in the district south of it. Some changes of this character may be made, but the general plan will hardly be disturbed.

The Democratic members of the apportionment committee will have a meeting tomorrow morning when the plan here presented will, in all probability, be adopted. It will be indorsed by the caucus Thursday, put in the form of a bill, introduced in the House and Senate Friday, and put through under whip and spur. Mr. Forman and Mr. Fithian are expected here tomorrow to aid in the scheme. Mr. Scott is here already and is talking in favor of it.

Representative Whitley fears the courts would declare the apportionment as proposed to be unconstitutional and he hopes to prevent the present apportionment again coming into operation by having passed separate bills, repealing the Congressional and Senatorial apportionment now on the statute books. He has repealing bills prepared and will present them in the House tomorrow.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE MAY ACT.

Resolutions for Investigations as to Fees and Interest Expected to Be Taken Up.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—It is expected that the Senate Committee on Judiciary will tomorrow take action on the resolution directing the Attorney-General to investigate the charges against ex-State Treasurers and ex-State Auditors and report whether action should be instituted against the ex-officials. Representative Mounts of Macoupin will tomorrow also attempt to introduce his resolution in the House directing the Attorney-General to investigate into the rights of State Treasurers to pocket the interest on public funds, and it is asserted by the friends of Speaker Crafts that the gentleman from Macoupin will have no trouble in obtaining recognition if he will only rise in the House and request it. Nearly every member of the General Assembly is receiving letters from his constituents urging that action be taken in the matter of investigating the ex-Treasurers and ex-Auditors and that these officials be forced to make restitution of all interest money or fees illegally appropriated to their own use.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY DOES NOTHING.

Only Eleven Senators and Thirty Representatives Make Their Appearance.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The Senate met at 2 o'clock, and in the absence of a Governor immediately adjourned without transacting any business. Those present were Barnes, Caldwell, Campbell, Coppinger, Farmer, Ford, Green, Hamer, O'Conor, Seibert, and Wall. Of these Caldwell, Seibert, Wall, Farmer, Ford, and Green were opposed to Senator Johnson's motion Friday to adjourn over until 5 o'clock this afternoon, and were in favor of holding a session Saturday. Senator Allen and others who were anxious to hold a Saturday session were not present today.

About thirty Representatives were present when the House met, and the futility of attempting to do business Monday was fully demonstrated. Two or three petitions on unimportant subjects were presented, but no one had any bills to introduce, and as it was impossible to transact any other business, Mr. McInerney moved to adjourn. Every member present voted aye, and the motion prevailed.

To Amend the School Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—Senator Mussett has in preparation an amendment to the school law which will place the public schools of all districts of less than 5,000 population under the control of a Board of Directors of three members, such as now preside over the schools of districts of less than 1,000. Senator Mussett believes his amendment will afford the School Boards of smaller towns more experienced Presidents, and that in towns of more than 5,000 competent Presidents of the School Board are assured by the deeper interest which such cities always take in school questions. He also believes that instances of nepotism in the employment of teachers would be less likely to occur under the smaller than the larger board. Representative Creighton will introduce a similar measure in the House.

Wants the Revenue Law Amended.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—Representative Moore will offer the following in the House:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revenue be and is hereby instructed to report to this House at its earliest convenience a bill amending the revenue law so that township collectors shall be authorized in their warrant to collect taxes on real estate or so that the penalty for non-payment of said taxes may be more stringent.

SWITCHMEN NOT READY TO STRIKE.

Pennsylvania Yardmen at Jersey City Say the Company Is Trying to Force It.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—General Freight Superintendent Headly of the Pennsylvania railroad declared today that there was no truth in the report that the road was refusing perishable freight West on account of a threatened switchmen's strike at Chicago. He said there was no dissatisfaction among the men here. There are between 400 and 500 men employed in the Pennsylvania yards at Jersey City. They all declared they had heard nothing of any strike and thought if one did occur in the West it would not spread to this end of the road, as the Western men nearly all belong to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the majority of the men here are members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. These two organizations are at war. Some of the men claimed that the railroad company was trying to force them to strike now in order to weaken the association and make a strike during the World's Fair impossible. The men do not wish to strike now, as there are a number of unemployed who would take their places. These men will be employed as soon as the summer travel opens, and a gigantic strike of all the railroad employés is expected during the World's Fair.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.—A circular is said to have been issued by the United Order of Railway Employés, which includes clerks, telegraph operators, switchmen, freight handlers, conductors, brakemen, firemen, and locomotive engineers, stating that a demand will be made for 25 cents an hour, 35 cents for over time, that nine hours shall be a day's work, and that 150 instead of 200 miles be a day's run. A general strike is to be ordered on any line that refuses to grant these rates.

The reports that a great strike of switchmen was about to take place in Chicago are groundless. Dispatches reached the city yesterday from the East that railroads were beginning to refuse freight because of these rumors. The two hundred switchmen who assembled Sunday in mass meeting are unorganized. They belong neither to the Switchmens' Mutual Aid Association nor to the Trainmen's Brotherhood nor to the new order about to be instituted. They are the restless element which wants a small advance of salary and expect to secure it by temporary organization. Grandmaster Wilson of the Switchmen's Association said: "Those men do not belong to our association. They belong to no union. Some of them are out of jobs, but many are working. Apprehension of great trouble at their hands is uncalled for. Eastern roads are refusing freight to Chicago, but it is from different causes than fears of a strike here. The railway officials may give as their reason to their patrons for refusing freight this fear of a strike, but that's nonsense. The heavy storms and continued cold weather has placed an embargo on railway freight traffic. East of the mountains and in all the mountain towns the roads are blocked. They use two or three engines to pull passenger trains. This shuts off engines from regular freight service and freight is accumulating constantly. This has caused a temporary blockade on several roads and freights west are refused.

"This has been the hardest winter on railroads for many years. The snow-storms and hard freezing has been so widespread and of such great duration as to make it almost impossible to make any kind of a showing in freight business in many parts of the country."

THEY GIVE A MASQUERADE BALL.

The Bohemian Turners Dance at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall.

The Bohemian turners of the Southwest Side, Slovancka Lipa, gave a big masked ball at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall last night. Most of the costumes were grotesque or humorously representative. Four pretty allegorical scenes, representing earth, air, fire, and water, were shown on the stage during the night, and with the accompaniment of eight dancing Bohemian girls and eight little boys, symbolizing the four elements, the displays were artistic as well as entertaining. Eleven prizes were awarded for the most novel and characteristic costumes, five to ladies, five to gentlemen, and one to a group. The ball was under the direction of the following committee:

Joseph Jurka, Frank Kryci, Joseph A. Smeikal, Frank Mincel, Joseph Raha, John Nemec, Charles Borhm, Florian Holek, and J. Frolich.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

"Madam, here is an article—
Difference scarce a particle
'Twixt this tooth wash and famed SOZO-"
"DONT care for it, thanks, sir,
None with that one ranks, sir,
Fact—and everybody knows so."

Asafetida Pills.
Prescribed by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley for La Grippe or nervous cold, are manufactured by Buck & Rayner, State and Madison. 75 cts. per 100.

Chiefly from neglect, we grow prematurely gray and bald. Get back your youthful hair and good looks with Parker's Hair Balsam.

Use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the renowned appetizer, of exquisite flavor.

A Slight Cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give immediate relief.

EXTRA TAX OPPOSED.

ALDERMEN NOT ALL IN FAVOR OF INCREASING THE LEVY.

When the Subject of the Proposed Amendment Comes Up in the Council It Is Allowed to Go Over Under the Rules—Mayor Washburne Announces That He Will Veto Orders for Banners Across the Street—Alleys Cannot Be Torn Up Hereafter.

Some opposition was developed in the Council last evening to the proposed amendment to the city charter for the purpose of raising more money for municipal purposes. Ald. Kent was in the Chair and the Finance committee presented a report which contained a resolution placing the Council on record and appointing a committee composed of Ald. Powers, Ald. McGillen, and Ald. Bidwill to go to Springfield. The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the City Council of the City of Chicago that, in view of the holding of the World's Fair in the City of Chicago during the year 1893, the necessities of the city and the health, safety, and welfare of its people and the people who will visit our city during the World's Fair require an amount of work and expenditure of money in cleaning the streets, alleys, and public places of the city, and an increase in the police force of the city for the year 1893, which the amount of tax levy authorized by Sec. 1 of Art. 8 of the city and village act will not permit, and that the amount of taxes which under said tax may be levied for the year 1893 is entirely inadequate for the necessary purposes aforesaid.

Resolved, That the provisions of the charter above mentioned should be amended as to permit a tax levy for the year 1893 not exceeding the rate of 3 per cent on the assessed valuation of property, so as to permit the raising of the money necessary for the current year for the purposes aforesaid, and that the action of the Finance committee in recommending such amendment, and in the appointing a subcommittee to urge the passage of the same, is approved, and that such subcommittee be authorized to urge the passage by the General Assembly of such amendment.

Let the Report Go Over.

Ald. Powers, who presented the report, asked that it be concurred in by the Council. Ald. Brennan wanted the document on file and made a motion to that effect. When Ald. Powers saw that to insist would bring on a fight he consented that the report go over under the rules, Ald. Ernst having made the charter motion.

Ald. Kent introduced an ordinance which has in view the regulation of the collection of fees by the Police Justices. It was referred to the Judiciary committee. It provides that Justices of the Peace appointed to hold any branch of the police court of the City of Chicago pay over to the clerk of the police court over which he presides within one day after the collection of same all fees and costs, charges, and money collected by him, and that the clerk shall pay the same over to the City Treasurer. Neither the Mayor, Controller, nor other executive officer of the city shall have any right or authority to allow to Justices of the Peace any part or portion of the fees or costs collected in cases wherein the City of Chicago is a party. Any Justice who shall violate the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to removal forthwith by order of the Mayor.

Mayor Washburne sent a communication to the Council urging the passage of the ordinance reorganizing the Water Office. He said it would save the city $30,000 a year. The Mayor also announced through a message that he would veto further orders allowing banners to be strung across the streets of the business district. A communication was sent in from the Bridewell Inspectors and a committee of Board of Education members asking that an appropriation be made for a manual training school of correction. It was referred to the Finance committee.

The annual report of the Bridewell Inspectors was received and filed. It contains tables showing the work of the institution for 1892 and embodies the reports of Superintendent Crawford. His recommendations already published are indorsed. It refers to the confinement of wayward boys with criminals and styles the arrangement, "Crime Against the Young." The report shows the receipts to have been $159,912.22 and a cash balance on hand of $38,297.23. The report was filed. Ald. Coughlin sent in a request for an ordinance limiting the speed of steam railway trains inside the city limits to five miles an hour. It was referred to the Railroad committee. An order from the same ward was passed directing the Commissioner of Public Works to report by what authority the South Side Elevated railroad company had erected stairs on Congress street.

For Daily Scavenger Service.

An order directing the county authorities to stop draining sewage into the North Branch was passed. Ald. Knowles presented an ordinance directing that every house and business block should be supplied with separate metal boxes for garbage and ashes respectively. It provides also for daily scavenger service. The ordinance was referred to the Finance committee.

Commissioner Kuhns submitted three plans for increasing the water supply in the northwestern section of the city. One is feeding from Lake View water works by a twenty-four inch supply pipe from Sulzer street; a second, feeding from the same source with a sixteen-inch pipe; and a third, feeding from the two-mile crib by a tunnel. The report favors the first plan.

Its expense is estimated at $180,000. This arrangement would give an additional daily supply of 24,000,000 gallons at the new station. The message was sent to the Finance committee.

The Council spent a good deal of time fuming about an ordinance prohibiting horses from being driven faster than a walk at street intersections in the district bounded by Van Buren, Canal, and Kinzie streets and Lake Michigan. Street cars and police and fire wagons are excepted from the regulations. The ordinance was finally tabled.

Ald. Morris called up a report of the Judiciary committee recommending the repeal of an ordinance allowing the Commissioner of Public Works discretion to issue permits for the excavation of alleys on the South Side. The repealing ordinance was passed. The Council adjourned on a vote of 33 to 23 while the ordinance giving the Calumet Electric Street railway company additional privileges was under consideration.

REPORT OF THE CITY TREASURER.

Annual Statement Which Was to Have Been Presented to the Council.

The annual report of City Treasurer Kiolbassa for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, which was to have been presented to the Council last night, but which was deferred, is as follows:

Balance Jan. 1, 1892		$1,968,722.19
General taxes, 1891	$10,254,374.75	
River imp. sink. fund	1,000.00	
Sewerage sinking fund	1,000.00	
Fire Dept. fund, 1892	17,256.83	
Water fund	2,901,428.49	
Sewerage fund, 1892	252,050.89	
Dept. Public Works fund, 1892	829,396.59	
School tax fund, 1892	9,202.65	
Street lamp fund, 1892	182,347.89	
Police Life and Health Insurance Co	2,183.34	
Police fund, 1892	31,373.51	
Public Library fund, 1892	7,969.11	
First Dis. Police C'rt	28,663.30	
Second Dis. Police C'rt	7,710.00	
Third Dis. Police C'rt	7,039.00	
Fourth Dis. Police C'rt	10,407.00	
Fifth Dis. Police C'rt	5,960.50	
Sixth Dis. Police C'rt	9,543.15	
Seventh Dis. Police C'rt	8,940.00	
Eighth Dis. Police C'rt	3,619.00	
Ninth Dis. Police C'rt	3,075.50	
Tenth Dis. Police C'rt	2,975.00	
Special assessment and deposit fund	6,599,191.49	
School fund	2,657,326.90	
Health Department fund for 1892	556.45	
House of Correction, 1892	81,734.15	
Fees	1,656.00	
City markets	4,700.35	
Pounds	3,012.06	
Wharfing interest	1,219.32	
Jonathan Burr fund	1,736.24	
General fund, 1892	287,943.31	
Licenses	3,908,948.98	
Rents	34,258.40	
Refunding loan account	1,560,000.00	
Contingent fund	2,990.61	
The Waukesha Hygeia Spring company	500.00	
Special tax purchases, 1878	200.00	
Special tax purchases, 1890	93.00	
Special tax purchases, 1891	487.35	
Special tax purchases, 1892	396.69	
Chicago Elevated Terminal railway company	100,000.00	
Tax deeds, 1873	1,791.44	
Harrison and Tree fund	48.80	
Forfeitures in 1890 and prior years	4,696.72	29,631,033.50
		$31,799,755.69

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Special assessments and deposit fund	$3,803,255.53	
Water fund	3,355,957.57	
School fund	2,650,167.28	
Jonathan Burr fund	1,654.20	
West Lake street L Ry.	100,000.00	
General fund	16,936.23	
General fund	917,256.18	
Fire Department fund	4,193.96	
Fire Department fund	1,497,756.06	
Police Department fund	855.21	
Police Department fund	3,004,599.47	
House of Correction fund	499.57	
House of Correction fund	125,396.27	
Health Department fund	467.13	
Health Department fund	530,645.36	
School Tax fund	4,391.64	
School Tax fund	4,222,691.46	
Public Library fund	707.26	
Public Library fund	180,546.61	
Street Lamp fund	38,981.06	
Street Lamp fund	1,012,942.34	
Sewarage fund	1,120.83	
Sewarage fund	537,662.35	
Dept. of Public Works	5,979.47	
Dept. of Public Works	2,418,994.06	
Contigent fund	52.87	
Contigent fund	27,055.86	
Interest Account	975,770.13	
Hyde Park special	.33	
Chicago L Terminal Ry.	100,000.00	
Refunding Loan acct.	1,560,000.00	
Police Life & Health fd.	126.00	
General Sinking fund	89,000.00	
Harrison and Tree fund	48.75	
Lake View special	3.00	$30,135,714.03
Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1892		1,664,041.66
		$31,799,755.69

PUZZLED AS TO HOW TO EMPLOY CONVICTS

Joliet Penitentiary Commissioners Discuss Plans but Arrive at No Conclusion.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Penitentiary Commissioners for the Northern Prison District met here this afternoon to consider some policy in reference to prison labor. The Commissioners have not any definite ideas on the subject, and it is probable they will not agree on one till the end of the week. What is called the "diversified" plan of Gov. Altgeld has occupied their attention for some time. That means the employment of the convicts in various occupations. But it is objected to that it will entail great expense in the way of providing machinery. Then again, it is objected to that it would have the effect of offending nine or ten different trades unions. One of the Commissioners said this afternoon: "My opinion is that we should confine ourselves to three or four occupations. The shoemakers are not a formidable union in this State. Most of our shoes are made in Massachusetts. We might set up in the shoemaking business, therefore, without giving much offense. Of course, we will have to get rid of the cooperage business at the prison. We could not survive and maintain that industry. My idea is too keep on in the shoemaking business, the harnessmaking business, and the stonecutting business. We might put in some machinery for knitting for the occupation of the women prisoners, and I do not know that there will be any objection to our setting up a ready-made clothing factory in opposition to the sweating shops of Chicago. However, we will have to talk with Gov. Altgeld before we finally conclude what to do."

SUPT. BELL IS EXPECTED TO RESIGN.

Treasury Officials Think He Will Not Hold On Much Longer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—It is stated at the Treasury Department that Supt. Bell's resignation is due about the middle of the week. The papers in the case finding that he had been "culpably negligent" ought to have reached Chicago today, and his resignation was to follow. Whatever may be said the Treasury officials have no doubt that the resignation will be received.

THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR WHEN

Men and Women

BECOME

chilled by cold, weakened by the weather and run down generally.

Few people understand why this is so, or what part of the body the inclement weather and winds attack first.

Let us tell you: It is the kidneys, liver, or urinary organs. These are the first parts that the weather affects; that disease attacks. The kidneys take cold, the urea is not thrown off, but is forced back upon the lungs, and pneumonia results.

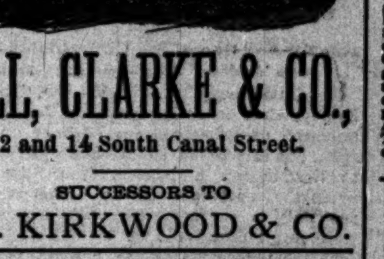
But it was Caused By Weakness of the Kidneys.

There is only one way known to medicine or men for promptly checking kidney troubles and restoring these great organs to health and strength, and that is by the use of Warner's Safe Cure.

It has stood the test of time;
It has saved thousands of lives;
It has restored millions of sufferers to health;
It has done what was never done, never attempted before;
It has made men stronger and healthier;
It has made women brighter and happier;
It stands alone in all these qualities.

Do you not think it would be wise for you to use it and thus avoid the dangers of the season? Insist upon having it.

MACHINERY



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May depend upon the way you treat the warnings which nature gives. A few bottles of S. S. S. taken at the proper time may insure good health for a year or two. Therefore act at once, for it

IS IMPORTANT

that nature be assisted at the right time. S. S. S. never fails to relieve the system of impurities, and is an excellent tonic also.

He Wants to Add His Name.

"Permit me to add my name to your many other certificates in commendation of the great curative properties contained in Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is certainly one of the best tonics I ever used.
"JOHN W. DANIEL, Anderson, S. C."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
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NOTICE is hereby given that on the 23d day of February, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., by order of the County Court of La Salle County, I shall sell at public sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire property of the LA SALLE BREWING CO., comprising the real estate, Lot 4, of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Town 33, Range 1, La Salle County, Ill., containing 3.82 acres, buildings and machinery thereon, manufactured beer, raw material, kegs, vats, horses, wagons, and all other personal property owned by said company. This plant has lately been remodeled and fitted with new and modern machinery and is in first-class condition. The only brewery in the City of La Salle.
For further particulars apply to
W. B. HUMMER, Assignee.
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C. F. GUNTHER, CONFECTIONER, 212 STATE-ST, CHICAGO

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With torturing, disfiguring eczemas, and every species of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases are relieved in the majority of cases by a single application, and speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the **Cuticura Remedies** when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail. To those who have suffered long and hopelessly, and who have lost faith in doctors, medicines, and all things human, the **Cuticura Remedies** appeal with a force never before realized in the history of medicine. Every hope, ever expectation awakened by them, has been more than fulfilled. Their success has excited the wonder and admiration of physicians and druggists, familiar with the marvelous cures daily effected by them. They have friends in every quarter of the civilized world. People in every walk of life believe in them, use them, and recommend them. They are in truth the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and blood remedies. Sold throughout the world.

Price: Cuticura, 50c; Cuticura Soap, 25c; Cuticura Resolvent, $1.00.
Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.
"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, mailed free.

WHY IT IS SO.

Because Nature says so. Nature never lies. She says: "I impose the horrors of Consumption." She also says: "Behold, I give you the cure."

The cure is at hand in

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

the one compound of natural agents which tells with swiftest and strongest force on the lungs and their approaches.

Fifty-eight Years of Success

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Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia mailed free on application. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad'a, Pa.

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Incomparable climate; unequaled scenery; greatest proportion of sunshiny days; most uniform temperature; most complete in all appointments; most comfortable; largest park; unequaled views; unparalleled rides and drives; not equaled in America. Open all the year; illustrated pamphlet.

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FOUGHT L[...]

SAVAGE BATTLE [...] GRIFFIN AND [...]

The Australian Kn[...] enth Round, Clo[...] Equaled in the [...] Foul Work Is D[...] Throughout the [...] Him Nothing—[...] Other Tracks.

Griffin Us[...]

The Australian [...]

"SMOKE" WA[...]

Simon's Jockey Land[...] Hawth[...]

ONLY ONE FAVO[...]

Clarion, Gov. Wheeler[...] lot, and Autumn L[...]

FOUGHT LIKE DEMONS

SAVAGE BATTLE BETWEEN JOHNNY GRIFFIN AND BILLY MURPHY.

The Australian Knocked Out in the Seventh Round, Closing a Struggle Seldom Equaled in the Annals of the Ring—Foul Work Is Done by the Australian Throughout the Fight, but It Avails Him Nothing—Racing on Local and Other Tracks.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Despite the stormy weather a large and enthusiastic crowd of sporting men assembled at the Coney Island Athletic club tonight. With men like Johnny Griffin of Braintree, Mass., and Australian Billy Murphy fighting for the featherweight championship and a purse of $4,000 it would take a pretty stiff rain-storm to keep the thoroughbred sports at home.

It was 8:30 o'clock before the first pair of scrappers hopped upon the stage. They were Dolly Lyons and Kid Hogan, and were accompanied by quite an array of seconders. They were to fight for a purse of $1,000, the winner to take $800 and the loser $200. The boys weighed in at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Lyons tipping the scales at 114¾ and Hogan at 115 pounds even.

The fight was hot from start to finish, Hogan being very scientific, but Lyons was the stronger and sent his opponent to the floor several times. There was plenty of blood and the honors were easy most of the time. At the end of the twentieth round the battle was awarded to Lyons, which met with favor.

There was a slight intermission between the conclusion of the first fight and the beginning of the second, and all hands had a quiet chat and a very short smoke, for they had scarcely gotten under way when they were requested to cease smoking and get ready for the finish fight. The fighters were on the stage before the announcement was completed. Billy Murphy of New Zealand was accompanied by his seconds, Martin Murphy, Charley Horan, Charley Hogan, and A. E. Murphy, with "Snapper" Garrison as timer. The seconds of Johnny Griffin were Jimmy Carroll, Phil Conway, and Jack McGee, with John McGrath of Boston as timer. Murphy wore white trunks and a black belt, and Griffin had on red tights and the American colors as a belt. Griffin was the favorite in the betting, but Murphy had an excellent following.

Griffin Uses His Left.

First round—Murphy started in bent upon doing his man at once, but Griffin landed a hard left which drove Murphy back. The round was of the hurricane order, and it was plain that Griffin had more science, but when Murphy hit it was for keeps. Murphy rushed Griffin to the ropes, covering his mouth with his hand. Griffin pursued his old tactics of not going back a step when Murphy forced his left and got a hard right for his pains.

Second round—Griffin forced the fighting and the liveliest kind of slugging followed. They went to in-fighting constantly, and the punching was of the liveliest kind. Murphy, in one of the rushes, knocked Griffin clean through the ropes with his shoulder, and on another occasion knocked him to the floor with his body. Both men fought rapidly and like gladiators, their blows landing on each other like hail.

Third round—Murphy led and Griffin countered a hard left, forcing Murphy to his knees. When he got up the Braintree lad began pounding him, but he got a stinging left on the nose which started the blood. The fight was bull-dog like during the rest of the round. They clinched and punched while locked together, and did everything but kick and bite. At the rate they were fighting they could not last ten rounds. Griffin tried to throw Murphy, but the ropes saved him from a possible foul. Murphy, instead of fighting squarely, would run his head into Griffin's chest. Griffin stopped that by a pretty upper-cut. Murphy was bleeding from the nose.

Fourth round—The game was a trifle hot for Murphy, and he adopted shifty tactics, only closing in when he got a good opening. Griffin had to force the fighting, and in one of his mad rushes he brought his face in contact with Murphy's head. Murphy was very clever at long range, but Griffin was aware of that fact and forced the fighting all he knew how.

Fifth round—Griffin gave Murphy some terrific jabs and had him groggy, forcing him to the floor four times. Murphy had only one hand on which he depended, which was his right, but the lad from Braintree was not in its way.

The Australian Waited in Vain.

Murphy was groggy. He would take blow after blow squarely in the face and wait for an opportunity to get in his right, but Griffin was equally sharp, and he did not get in its way. The round was not fair fighting, Murphy continually fouling with his head. When time was called the Australian was about "done up."

Sixth round—The men lost no time in getting to work, and it was smash, bang, with both hands all through the round, Murphy laying for a knock-out blow with his right, but in doing so he received many left-hand upper cuts that made him bleed profusely. He had his nose knocked all out of shape, and was pounded so hard that he was quite groggy at the call of time, and had the round lasted much longer he would have been put out. It was the most rapid kind of fighting, and it could not possibly last long at such a terrific gait. Murphy landed a dozen or more righthand swings on the side of Griffin's head, but without effect, while the upper cuts and straight rights Griffin delivered fairly mowed Murphy to the floor.

Seventh round—Murphy started in to do some heavy work, but Griffin met him with a hard left on the mouth, and landed on his nose with his right. They again came together like mad bulls, and Murphy forced Griffin to the floor. When he arose Murphy went at him swinging his arms like wind-mills. They rushed each other like demons, when Griffin shot out his left, which settled in the pit of Murphy's stomach. Down he went, groaning, completely knocked out. When Murphy was carried to his chair he fell off and was held in position until he recovered his senses. When the knock-out blow was received the round had lasted 16 seconds.

Murphy broke his wrist early in the fight.

"SMOKE" WAS IN FORM.

Simon's Jockey Lands Three Winners at Hawthorne.

The feature of the day at Hawthorne yesterday was the work of Jockey "Smoke" Taylor, who rode three winners out of as many mounts. One favorite rewarded its backers, the other four events going to long-odds chances.

Engarita took the opening event at 4 to 5, and matters looked auspicious for the talent. The result of the second race cooled their ardor to some extent as Little Annie, the choice of the speculators, finished last, while Quotation, at 7 to 2, captured the purse.

Each starter in the third race was played at intervals, Bankrupt, 2 to 1, being shorter at the post time than the odds on any other entry, but the old gelding carried top weight and was not equal to it, as Content beat Fan King out by a length, with Bankrupt a close up third.

Santamego, at 7 to 2, took the fourth from Zantippa, with the favorite, Blanche's Last, a poor third. The last dump of the day was recorded when Ernest L., at 8 to 1, beat Maggie Lebus by a length.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, four and one-half furlongs—Engarita, 112 pounds (Kunze), 4 to 5, won; Fly Leaf, 106 (Leonard), 4 to 1, second; Senator Walcott, 93 (McCue), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:00. Piccalilli, 102 (F. Bell), 15 to 1; Bob Arthur, 108 (Noble), 5 to 1; Skewball, 111 (Gregg), 15 to 1; and Maud D., 91 (Perry), 7 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $500, handicap, one mile—Quotation, 107 pounds (Taylor), 7 to 2, won; Prettiwit, 100 (F. Bell), 8 to 1, second; Prince, 106 (Leonard), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:49. Upman, 106 (Perry), 5 to 1; Jennie S., 102 (Noble), 4 to 1; and Little Annie, 100 (Kunze), 5 to 2, also ran.

Third race, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Content, 107 pounds (Kunze), 3 to 1, won; Fan King, 107 (W. Mooney), 5 to 2, second; Bankrupt, 110 (Leonard), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Bon Air, 107 (Noble), 3 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $300, five and one-half furlongs, selling—Santamego, 94 pounds (E. Taylor), 7 to 2, won; Zantippa, 100 (Noble), 5 to 2, second; Blanche's Last, 104 (F. Bell), 13 to 10, third. Time, 1:13¾. Silvia R., 97 (Mooney), 7 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $300, five furlongs, selling—Ernest L., 95 pounds (E. Taylor), 8 to 1, won; Maggie Lebus, 106 (Noble), 9 to 10, second; Gladstone, 100 (F. Bell), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¾. Humming Bird, 101 (W. Mooney), 5 to 1; Mahlon T., 91 (McCue), 8 to 1; Lorraine, 112 (Elliott), 30 to 1; and Dan Farrell, 94 (Daly), 50 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, one-half mile, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Carmen, 124 pounds; Dan H., 123; Gladstone, 120; Kalamazoo, 114; Jurist, 110; Luke F., 108; Marion, 108; Anglo-Saxon, 105.

Second race, five furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Fakir, 95 pounds; Allendale, 95; Leocolus, 92; Senator Walcott, 92; Thorns, 90; Mamie B., 90.

Third race, seven furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Prettiwit, 117 pounds; Prospect, 107; Cassella, 106; Ray B., 100.

Fourth race, five furlongs, purse $300, for non-winners of two races since Dec. 1—Steinway, 112 pounds; Razzle Dazzle, 112; Grandpa, 109; Bob Arther, 102; Dacota, 102; Piccalilli, 100; Miss Ryan, 100.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Bon Air, 119 pounds; Packhorse, 108; Unlucky, 105; Mollie R., 104; Moose 97; Silhouette, 96.

ONLY ONE FAVORITE AT ROBY.

Clarion, Gov. Wheeler, Pullman, Sir Lancelot, and Autumn Leaf the Winners.

Only one pronounced favorite showed the way to the wire yesterday at Roby, and for the first time in weeks the bookmakers secured a good break. The track was soft and the finishes well contested.

Clarion, a new comer to the track and an outsider in the betting, won the first race in a hard drive from Franco, also neglected by the talent. Gov. Wheeler found the going to his liking and beat out the biggest field of the day with the substantial price of 12 to 1 against him.

Pullman won the third event handily, the heavily played favorite Importance finishing third. Sir Lancelot galloped away with the half-mile scramble. Autumn Leaf won the closing race by two lengths.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, for all ages, five furlongs—Clarion, 105 pounds (Vignes), 5 to 1, won; Franco, 109 (V. Brittan), 5 to 1, second; Erect, 105 (I. Soden), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:06½. Gen. Miles, 90 (F. Carr), 6 to 5; and Viola Knight, 101 (Irving), 4 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $250, for all ages, four and a half furlongs—Gov. Wheeler, 107 pounds (Irving), 12 to 1, won; Kangaroo, 111 (Hancock), 10 to 1, second; Pete Harlan, 107 (Rogers), 4 to 1, third. Time, 59. The Major, 109 (V. Brittan), 4 to 5; Millionaire, 99 (W. Taylor), 8 to 1; Harry Walker, 119 (M. Carter), 10 to 1; and D. H., 99 (Hall), 6 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs—Pullman, 95 pounds (Cottrill), 2 to 1, won; Edith, 102 (Carr), 7 to 1, second; Importance, 111 (Irving), evens, third. Time, 1:34. Wiseger, 108 (Rogers), 6 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $250, for all ages, half a mile—Sir Lancelot, 110 pounds (Irving), 8 to 5, won; Annie Martin, 105 (Arnold), 3 to 2, second; Josie G., 94 (Cottrill), 3 to 1, third. Time, 51¼. D. H., 110 (Feeny), 15 to 1; Big Creek, 110 (Lyle), 12 to 1; and San Argentino, 110 (Vignes), 6 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $300, for all ages, five furlongs—Autumn Leaf, 104 pounds (Irving), 7 to 10, won; Helen Wren, 93 (Cottrill), 5 to 3, second; Amboy, 105 (McCormack), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:04½. Maggie Murphy, 96 (Arnold), 7 to 1, and Vattell, 109 (Knapp), 12 to 1, also ran.

Today's Roby card is:

First race, five furlongs, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling—Montclair, 112 pounds; Speedwest, 111; Doubtful, 107; Hilda Arnet, 107; Incommode, 96; Norinne, 91.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs, purse $400, a free handicap for all ages—Warren Leland, 119 pounds; Ivanhoe, 115; Hercules, 114; Ernest Race, 105; Red Oak, 104; My Queen, 97; Templemore, 94; Bessie Briggs, 90; Lilly Lochiel, 88.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $200, for maiden 3-year-olds and upward—San Argentino, 107 pounds; Chicago, 102; Vixie, 102; Charlie Logan, 100; Guess, 100; John J. Keith Jr., 100; Laura Cup, 97; Roxie Todd, 95; Melrose, 95; Bob Fitzsimmons, 95.

Fourth race, five furlongs, purse $250, for 4-year-olds and upward, selling—Gov. Wheeler, 121 pounds; Silver Mint, 111; Kangaroo, 107; Harry Walker, 107; Mary L., 102; Lela Jennings, 102.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling—Cadaverous, 105 pounds; Carlow, 105; Jasper, 105; Big Creek, 105; Fred Fink, 105; Healy John, 105; Vindicator, 105; Pete Harlan, 105.

MORE LOCAL DERBY DECLARATIONS.

Wormser Was Announced Declared Instead of Sir Roy by Mistake.

There were several additional declarations to the American Derby yesterday—viz: Unalaska II., Pasha, Oheysia, Charm, Grandee, Solitude, and Dick O'Malley.

In the first list given out Wormser was given as declared, while Sir Roy was left in. This should have been reversed, as Sir Roy is the one declared.

Joe Ullman was unable to account for the ridiculous attack made on his book by a morning paper. The writer in the article stated that Ullman was holding out King Leo, the Katrine filly, Castro, Linville, Woodruff, Somnambulist, Republic, Aeronaut, Anchored, and Carmen colt. Had he taken the trouble to look at the list furnished him by Secretary Brewster he would have seen that every one of the above were declared out.

He scores Ullman for laying against Todd's Only and Paris, both of which he says are dead. Todd's Only is doing well in California and is worth a dozen dead horses. Ullman took a bet of $20,000 to $10 about him yesterday. Paris is dead, but was not officially declared, and Ullman was not aware that he was dead. Ullman further says that the quoting of both Peabody and W. W. Peabody was a mistake that has been rectified and the quoting of the Banshee was also an error made through the publishing of two colts out of Bella Donna in the Washington Park book.

J. W. Rogers, who trained Lamplighter last year, arrived in the city yesterday and took a bet of $30,000 against $6 in Ullman's book on Gould and Curry. It is a nice ticket to look at. Frank Shaw bet $100 against $3,000 and $50 against $5,000 on Hugh Penny and Aldebaran respectively. Other bets recorded were $2,000 against $10 and $4,000 against $20 on Eltham Queen and $800 against $20 on Floodgate.

RAN ON CRACKED ICE.

Alleged Racing Contests at Guttenberg Held Under Peculiar Conditions.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Only one favorite lost here today. There was never more unpropitious whether for exhibitions of speed. A dense fog hung over the track and rain fell and sent cold chills through man and beast. The track was covered with ice, which increased the danger of accident a hundredfold. The attendance was made up of a few hundred stable hands, the track employés, and a dozen picayune bookmakers. There were fifty fleecers for every lamb. The fog was so thick that only the finishes could be plainly seen. Count Mike Donovan took the first race, with his colt Misery, a 3 to 1 chance, and the jocose among the spectators agreed that Misery's victory was appropriate. Summaries:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Misery, 90 pounds (Leigh), 3 to 1, won; Trump, 98 (H. Jones), 6 to 1, second; Seabright, 97 (N. Hill), 2 to 1, third. Irlan colt, 116 (Dodman), 30 to 1; Marcellus, 102 (Ballard), 5 to 1; Eph, 102 (Sweeney), 5 to 1; Hay Tay, 94 (Griffin), 5 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:05.

Second race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Gladiator, 113 pounds (Martin), 7 to 5, won; Redeem, 109 (Holman), 20 to 1, second; Priscilla, 106 (N. Hill), 11 to 5, third. Uncertainty, 113 (Morris), 15 to 1; Van S., 109 (J. Barrett), 10 to 1; Bon Voyage, 112 (Whitehead), 40 to 1; Bryant, 90 (Donohue), 5 to 1, also ran. Time, .55¾.

Third race, 2-year-olds, selling, one-half mile—Bob Blossom, 96 pounds (Griffin), 9 to 10, won; Inspector C. (N. Hill), 3 to 1, second; Elite filly, 94 (Donovan), 15 to 1, third. Indicator, 94 (Nearh), 100 to 1; Nocturn, 88 (Leigh), 8 to 1, also ran. Time, 50¾.

Fourth race, selling, six furlongs—Firefly, 104 pounds (T. Flynn), 1 to 1, won; Panhandle, 104 (Griffin), 2 to 2, second; Mulhatton, 98 (H. Jones), 30 to 1, third. Fred Lee, 101 (Boyle), 15 to 1; Troublesome, 102 (Ballard), 7 to 1; Annie W., 90 (N. Hill), 30 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:18.

Fifth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Jack Rose, 109 pounds (Ballard), 3 to 10, won; Panway, 101 (N. Hill), 6 to 1, second; Laura S., 104 (J. Barrett), 15 to 1, third. Headlight, 109 (Neary), 60 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:53.

Sixth race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Greenwich, 112 pounds (Martin), 2 to 1, won; Rose Dance, 100 (N. Hill), 4 to 1, second; Miss Belle, 112 (Leigh), 5 to 1, third. Fancy Gelding, 105 (J. Barrett), 3 to 1; Character, 111 (Morris), 20 to 1; Leatherstocking, 111 (J. Jones), 15 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:24¾.

Guttenberg entries for Tuesday are:

First race, four and one-half furlongs, selling—Young Lottery, 109 pounds; Ilispent, 109; Ben March, 109; Dalesman, 109; Bolivar, 105; Tammany Hall, 105.

Second race, five furlongs—Marguerite, 101 pounds; Lisbon Maid, 100; Marcellus, 95; Seabright, 90.

Third race, six furlongs, selling—Gray Rock, 142 pounds; Laurestan, 14; Fred Lee, 139; Relief, 134; True as Steel (formerly Maxim filly), 134.

Fourth race, five furlongs, selling—Rappat (formerly Patty of Cork colt), 109 pounds; Freedom, 105; Bayberry, 100; Lavina, 100; Lady Ballard, 100; Minnie K. filly, 97; Pink H., 89.

Fifth race, three furlongs, selling—Philura (formerly Selica filly), 95 pounds; Evelyn Carter filly, 95; Spaldic filly, 93; Vietta filly, 93; Bowknot (formerly Favorban filly), 93; Eugenia filly, 89; False, 89; Unfaithful (formerly Felicity filly), 89.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs, selling—Leveller, 125 pounds; Spartacus, 122; Climax, 122; Sorrento, 122; Eugenia, 102; Miss Bess, 102.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's Guttenberg races as follows:

First race—Ben March, $10; Young Lottery and Ilispent, $5 each; Dalesman, $3; Bolivar and Tammany Hall, $2 each.

Second race—Marguerite, $15; Lisbon Maid, $8; Seabright, $5; Marcellus, $5.

Third race—Laurestan, $10; Graylock and Fred Lee, $5 each; Relief and True as Steel, $2 each.

Fourth race—No pooling.

Fifth race—Philura, $10; Bowknot and False, $8 each; Evelyn Carter filly, Spaldic filly, Vietta filly, Eugenie filly, and Unfaithful, $3 each.

Sixth race—Leveller, $15; Climax, $8; Sorrento and Miss Bess, $5 each; Spartacus and Eugenia, $2 each.

GOOD RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Hubert O'Neil, Emperor Billet, Remus, Borealis, and Forest King Win.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The racing today was above the average for this season of the year. Two favorites won in Borealis (Doggett), even, and Forest King (C. Sloan), 7 to 5. Borealis beat the track record for seven furlongs, racing the distance in 1:28¼ under a pull. The Stewards had a sharp eye on Forest King. They are investigating Harry Snyder's charge that Perkinson pulled the King last Friday. The old gelding has won twice since and Perkinson is in great peril. The other winners were: Hubert O'Neil (Sargent), 3½ to 1; Emperor Billet (J. McDonald), 13 to 5; and Remus (Garner), 6 to 1. Starter Ferguson has been engaged to handle the flag at the Louisville spring meeting and if St. Paul has a meeting he will do the work there. The ring of eight books had a fair day of it, though Bob Rose lost heavily on Borealis. The track was fast, weather perfect, attendance large, and betting heavy.

Hubert O'Neill landed the opening race, four and a half furlongs, selling, for non-winners, in a gallop by two lengths from Lemonade, who was two and a half before Elsie S., the 3 to 1 favorite, backed from 4. O'Neill and Miss Frances were each played from 5 to 1. Lemonade's odds fell from 15 under support. The second race, three-quarters, selling, fell to Emperor Billet, who, off second, raced over Sam Farmer on the stretch bend and won in a hard gallop by two lengths. The Judge second, two lengths in front of Horace Leland. Rossiter, the favorite, from even money up, was a bad fourth. Sam Farmer, well played by the stable from 6 to 4, quit like a dog. Billet went from 2 to 2½ and the Judge drifted from 6 to 12. Remus won the third race, five furlongs, selling, after racing Leamington, the favorite, to pieces, by a length, Maud getting up in time to make a dead heat with Bangum for the place. The latter was nearly left at the post and ran a remarkable race. Remus was mildly played. Leamington was backed from 2 to 1 to 6 to 5, and Maud and Kitty Cherry were also backed. The fourth race, seven furlongs, selling, was won by Borealis, hard held, by three-quarters of a length from Miss Perkins, she ten lengths before Pigeon. There was fierce betting on the race. The Texans played Miss Perkins from 8 to 5, as if it was all over, and Borealis, after being backed from 9 to 10 to 3 to 5, went up again to even money. Forest King landed the handicap after a ding-dong finish, Cass Sloan getting him up in time to win in the last few strides by half a length from Harry Weaver, who was half a length before Bret Harte. Weaver made all the running to the stand. Bret Harte showed improved form. Forest King was always favorite at 8 to 5 and less. Weaver was played down from 3 to 1 and Bret Harte went back from 5. The summary follows:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, non-winners, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Hubert O'Neil, 98 pounds (Sargent), 3½ to 1, won; Lemonade, 100 (Sanford), 10 to 1, second; Elsie S., 93 (Clayton), 3 to 1, third. Time, :56¼. Miss Francis, 100 (Street), 3½ to 1; Mattie Keene, 76 (Powell), 40 to 1; Jim Reed, 102 (J. McDonald), 8 to 1; Ella Weams, 92 (Garner), 8 to 1; A. C. Tucker, 102 (Thompson), 30 to 1; and Kerosene, 103 (Armstrong), 6 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Emperor Billet, 110 pounds (J. McDonald), 13 to 5, won; The Judge, 110 (Armstrong), 6 to 1, second; Horace Leland, 110, 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:16½. Sam Farmer, 115 (Doggett), 4 to 1; Rossiter, 114 (C. Sloan), 8 to 5; Wedgefield, 106 (Thompson), 20 to 1, and Big John, 122 (Blum), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, for 3-year-old and upwards, selling, five furlongs—Remus, 105 pounds (Garner), 6 to 1, won; Bangum, 109 (Gemoets), 6 to 1, and Maud, 113 (Sargent), 4 to 1, ran a dead heat for second place. Time, 1:02¼. Kitty Cherry, 103 (Sanford), 7 to 1; Progression, 103 (Richards), 2 to 1; Leamington, 112 (H. Shields), 6 to 5, and La Rue, 100 (C. Street), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, seven furlongs—Borealis, 113 pounds (Doggett), even, won; Miss Perkins, 96 (Sargent), 8 to 5, second; Pigeon, 102 (J. Hill), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¼. Virden, 98 (T. Clayton), 10 to 1, and Our Own L., 107 (Taylor), 40 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs—Forest King, 114 pounds (C. Sloan), 7 to 5, won; Harry Weaver, 100 (Sargent), 2½ to 1, second; Bret Harte, 119 (Reagan), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:37¾. Sir Planet, 102 (J. Hill), 8 to 1; Beeswing, 100 (Stucky), 10 to 1; and Julius Sax, 100 (A. Clayton), ran unplaced.

Tuesday's New Orleans entries are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Viola, 93 pounds; Hubert O'Neil, 95; Billy Coleman, 96; Wild Bill, 96; Jim Reed, 99; Phelan Dorian, 101; Reindeer, 101; Vandorn, 102; Aaron, 104; Jer Lee, 105; Penurious, 108; Toewater, 110.

Second race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Miss Hawk, 93 pounds; Wedgefield, 97; Billy Duncan, 101; B. G. T., 101; Castout, 101; Forkston, 103; John J., 104; Duke of Milpitas, 113.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Ollie Kinney, 91 pounds; A. C. Tucker, 96; Miss Francis, 97; Red Wing, 102; Artless, 104; Captain D., 105; Winnie Davis, 110; Warpiot, 112; Duke of Kent, 115.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Omen, 93 pounds; Primero, 101; Alphonse, 104; Excelsior, 106; Lockport, 108; Gendarme, 110.

Fifth race, handicap, seven furlongs—Gen. Marmaduke, 117 pounds; Greenleaf, 112; Rossiter, 105; Readina, 107; Horace Leland, 102; Minnie L., 109; J. H. Fenton, 100.

BOOKIES LOSE AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Two Favorite Steeds and Three Second Choices Capture the Purses.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The talent fared well, with two favorites and three well-backed second choices for East St. Louis winners today. The summary follows:

First race, selling, six furlongs—Voltaire, 101½ pounds (Barrett), 3 to 1, won; Gen. Caldwell, 102 (J. Steppe), even, second; Braganza, 99 (Boles), 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¾.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Storm, 106 pounds (Burns), 8 to 5, won; Hattie F., 76 (J. Davis), 4 to 1, second; Frank Trimble, 101½ (Barrett), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:10½.

Third race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Ballardine, 103 pounds (O. Barrett), 2½ to 1, won; Eunice, 110 (Gordan), 1 to 2, second; Eden, 100 (McIntyre), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:18½.

Fourth race, handicap, five and a half furlongs—Swifter, 98 pounds (Burns), 7 to 2, won; Frontinella, 90 (J. Steppe), 6 to 5, second; Mary Hall, 100½ (Barrett), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:16.

Fifth race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Guilty, 95 pounds (McIntyre), 3 to 2, won; Germanic, 100½ (Barrett), 2 to 1, second; Normic, 78 (Fisher), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:02.

Entries for Tuesday:

First race, selling, three and a half furlongs—Esther, 105 pounds; Lilly Mc., 100; Spinney Belle, 95; Wild Pat, 94; Jennie V., 94; Puente, 104; Outright, 99; Humming Bird, 95; Balance All, 95; Kate Walker, 94.

Second race, purse, five and a half furlongs—Joe Edwards, 107 pounds; Wild Rose, 102; Montana Belle, 95; Miss Man, 87; Comedy, 107; Outlaw, 109; Investigator, 92.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—John R. (by Gloster), 121 pounds; Ellison, 107; Ethel Fortune, 104; Backwoods, 103; Capt. Jack, 103; Avon d'Or, 109; Eddie R., 107; Diana, 104; Ivanhoe II., 103; Envy, 102.

Fourth race, selling, three and a half furlongs—Kilgore, 114 pounds; Abe Halstead, 109; Ethel Fortune, 105; Red Cloud, 99; Helena, 94; Mandy Brooks, 109; Flora May, 105; Niobrara, 99; Mollie Dee, 94; John O. Day, 89.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—Buckhound, 106 pounds; Bob Francis, 102; Chole, 98; Fillmore, 102; Mackey, 102.

GLOUCESTER HAS A SLOPPY TRACK.

Pokino, Comforter, Sea Bird, Knapp, Ray, and Jerquet Are Winners.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special]—The track was sloppy today and the favorites were not in the best of form. In consequence only one favorite won. The summary follows:

First race, four and a half furlongs—Pokino (E. Tribe), 5 to 1, won; Tradesman (Edwards), 3 to 5, second; Little Phil (E. Nelson), 6 to 1, third. Time :57.

Second race, six and a quarter furlongs—Comforter (Shields), 8 to 1, won; Blizzard (E. Tribe), 4 to 1, second; Lord Stanley (Buckley), 10 to 1, third. Time 1:23¼.

Third race, one and a sixteenth miles—Sea Bird (Murphy), 2 to 5, won; Lum (Graver), 5 to 1, second; Fox Grape (Brown), 20 to 1, third. Time 1:56¼.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Knapp (Yetter), 3 to 1, won; Martel (Morrissey), 5 to 2, second; McKeever (MacAuley), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:27¼.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Ray (Ducey), 3 to 1, won; Grand Prix (Yetter), 6 to 1, second; Hawkeye (C. Jones), 2 to 1, third. Time, :56¾.

Sixth race, six and one-fourth furlongs—Jerquet (Mosby), 5 to 2, won; Conundrum (Graver), 6 to 1, second; Boston Tommy (Jennings), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¾.

Entries for Tuesday are:

First race, one and one-eighth miles—National, 106 pounds; Toulon, 104; Foxgrape, 104; Vendetta, 104; Telephone, 104.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile, for 3-year-olds—Bunker Hill, 106 pounds; Robin Hood, 106; Capt. McChesney (late Minnie S. colt), 106; La Juieve filly, 101; Karl B., 101; Harlequin, 100; Return colt, 100; Procida, 95; Ruth H., 95.

Third race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Tioga, 114 pounds; Eddie M., 107; Ballston, 106; Hemet, 105; Wallace G., 103.

Fourth race, five-eighths a mile—Congress, 108 pounds; William Henry, 108; Thad Rowe, 108; Blackmailer, 108; MacGregor, 108; Black Knight, 108; Gratton, 108; Maggie, 103; Goldstep, 103.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile—Jackpot, 108 pounds; Green Bay, 108; Jim Fagen, 108; Gonzalez, 108; Ed McGinnis, 108; Irish Earl, 108; Fitzroy, 108; Patrick, 108; Trixey Gardner, 108; Gyda, 103.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs—Llewellyn, 106 pounds; Morgan G., 106; Philander, 106; John Atkins, 106; Montlece, 106; Blizzard, 106; Major Thornton, 106; Brevier, 106; Darius, 106; Lord Stanley, 106; George C., 106.

SOUTHERN FIELD TRIALS DERBY.

Some Interesting Canine Contests Witnessed on Mississippi Hunting Grounds.

NEW ALBANY, Miss., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Derby of the Southern Field Trials club was begun this morning. There were twenty-one starters. Kingston made a much better showing than Ruby Blade, the latter showing in experience on bevies. Spot Cash ranged better than Cloe, and showed more judgment in point work. Chevalier and Paul Dombey ran a good heat, both finding and pointing birds well. Lochinvar and Modoc did both and poor work. They ranged well, at good speed, and while pointing well in some instances blundered in others. Sport and Kent Elgin ran an ordinary heat, the work on both birds being light. Lady Mignonette, a pointer, showed some remarkably sharp work in pointing and locating birds. Lillian Russell also made a good showing. Hope's Mint was excellent in all the details of work, running one of the best heats of the day with Rex the King. Gaiety at the same time ran a bye. Dick Fox worked industriously and pointed accurately and well, showing decided superiority to Ridgeview. Bepp's Direct and Pink B. ran a very ordinary heat. This ended the first series and the work for the day. Twenty-nine bevies of birds were found. The weather is good for work, but there are strong indications of rain.

WILL BE SETTLED IN ENGLAND.

Sport-Loving Britons Will See Sanger and Zimmerman on the Path Together.

So the foreigners are to be given the first opportunity of discovering if Zimmerman really be more than a match for Sanger as a racing wheelman.

Each of the cracks is on the eve of departing for the South to get into condition and do a little track work in the vicinity of Georgia before going to England. Early work this year becomes a necessity for those who go abroad, because the Britons are determined to avenge themselves for the humiliations put upon them last season. It would be an unendurable shame if an American was again to win the majority of their championships. The Britons are fit much sooner than our men. This time it will be different, and Sanger and Zimmerman will get a rating of being in condition to perform from the very moment they land. Long before these two great racing men return to participate in the grand circuit and World's Fair tournament the question of supremacy will have been decided. The one, having the fairest reputation ever worn by a cycling celebrity to defend, will endeavor to keep it spotless. The other has singular confidence and is unquestionably a grand rider. But Sanger, far though he is on public form from being in Zimmerman's class, if a man who has been demonstrated to be without a peer may be said to have a class, has this advantage; he ripens quickly in his work. His admirers have it planned that if Zimmerman be no readier in responding to his work this season than he was last year he will win the first few events, and, thus stimulated, hold the lead to the end. Still this is mere speculation. The ending of this Sanger-Zimmerman match, dispute, or rivalry is impossible to forecast, for to do so would be to assume a full knowledge of the Milwaukee man's capabilities, which have never yet been shown with advantage. He may be a better rider than Zimmerman; he may not be as good by ten seconds in the mile. Anyhow, until the English championships are won and lost it will not do to say that either is entitled to great honor. Nor even if one or both has success in defeating the Britons can it be properly said that they outrank all others, for they must defend their honor in the open lists at the international championships in this city next August, and to make their fame fast must stand at the top till the season closes.

Zimmerman's party will be made up of his brother-in-law, Joe McDermott, who handled him so successfully last season in England; Harry Wheeler, the racing man, who will ride with distinction; and the champion's father, whose eyes, though they have often been strained to see his son land a victory here at home, have never rested upon his innocent abroad while mowing down fields of the chivalry of Europe. The old gentleman is a wealthy hotelkeeper in Manasquan, N. J., courteous and kindly to a degree seldom encountered, well informed on the sport, and very properly of the opinion that his boy is the salt of the earth.

The Sanger party will include P. H. Sercombe, the Milwaukee manufacturer who attained unto eminence in the racing world last fall by pedaling a mile in something like 2:20, a very remarkable performance, seeing he never trains. Mr. Sercombe will prepare himself for the track in earnest this time, however. He is strong. He is as sound as a bell and pays such marked attention to the highly important matter of diet at all times that he will undoubtedly improve in the ratio that is always figured upon for close training. It is understood that both parties will leave for the South in March, cross to England in April, and be fit to meet all comers by May. With this long start of all other American racing celebrities Sanger and Zimmerman should prove hard men to beat when they return.

Sick headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer. Trial bottle 10c.

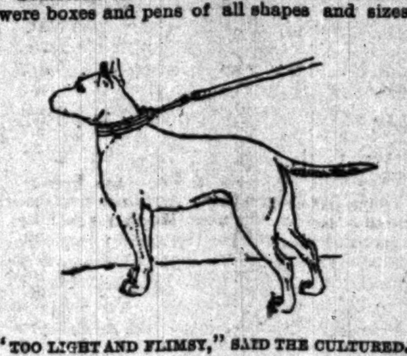
BENCHING THE DOGS.

BATTERY D IN UNDISTURBED POSSESSION OF THE CANINES.

Confusion Reigns Supreme, but Order Will Be Obtained by This Morning—Famous Animals Here for Exhibition—The Bull-Dogs Will Be a Feature of the Show—Corbett Spoils a Pretty Romance by Announcing That He Has Not Seen John L. Sullivan in Five Months.

Those who last night succeeded in evading the vigilance of a host of Pinkerton men and found themselves in Battery D were apt to wish speedily that the entrance had been impassable, as confusion reigned supreme, and such a medley of discordant howls and yelps burst on the ear as only a bench show in process of formation can produce.

Scattered around in promiscuous fashion were boxes and pens of all shapes and sizes,



"TOO LIGHT AND FLIMSY," SAID THE CULTURED.

holding all species of dogs, from the lordly, impressive St. Bernard to the shivering Italian greyhound and from the startled-looking great Dane to the toy spaniel.

Off near one of the doors the handsome Melac was reposing on a bed of straw, while near him were Major, Jumbo, and others of the Great Dane class.

In the back of the building the handsome Collie The Squire was being washed to fit him for exhibition. Standing in a tub of warm water with only his head above the surface, the intelligent specimen seemed to fairly revel in his bath.

It was rather late before any of the dogs were benched, but it was promised that everything would be in shipshape this morning.

The arrangements are much the same as in former years. The capacious hall has been divided

THE BOSTON TERRIER MIKE.

into aisles by the wire compartments, of which 500 have been placed in position.

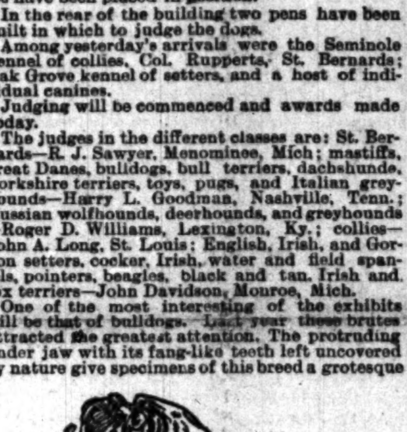
In the rear of the building two pens have been built in which to judge the dogs.

Among yesterday's arrivals were the Seminole kennel of collies, Col. Rupperts, St. Bernards; Oak Grove kennel of setters, and a host of individual canines.

Judging will be commenced and awards made today.

The judges in the different classes are: St. Bernards—R. J. Sawyer, Menominee, Mich; mastiffs, great Danes, bulldogs, bull terriers, dachshunde, Yorkshire terriers, toys, pugs, and Italian greyhounds—Harry L. Goodman, Nashville, Tenn.; Russian wolfhounds, deerhounds, and greyhounds—Roger D. Williams, Lexington, Ky.; collies—John A. Long, St. Louis; English, Irish, and Gordon setters, cocker, Irish, water and field spaniels, pointers, beagles, black and tan, Irish and fox terriers—John Davidson, Monroe, Mich.

One of the most interesting of the exhibits will be that of bulldogs. Last year these brutes attracted the greatest attention. The protruding under jaw with its fang-like teeth left uncovered by nature give specimens of this breed a grotesque



"I DON'T LIKE THE BLAWSTED COUNTRY."

and at the same time a ferocious aspect that they do not really deserve, as they are in most instances kind and gentle.

The show opens today and will continue for four nights.

In connection with the exhibits there will be a dog circus each night by a troupe of trained canines, and other novelties will be introduced.

Those who can stand the confusion of a bench show will see plenty to amuse them at Battery D.

CORBETT SPOILS A PRETTY STORY.

He Has Not Met Sullivan For a Period Lasting Five Months.

This world has so little romance mixed up with it and the age seems to tend so towards the matter of fact that when a real pretty story is given birth it seems a shame to spoil it and throw the light of cruel, cold facts on it.

Yesterday morning a local paper went to romancing. It described in the most graphic language a meeting between John L. Sullivan and Jim Corbett on a train bound from here to Milwaukee. It was a touching story. A dramatist could have done no better. Follow this description closely:

"Not until the train was under way was the Boston man aware of the fact that he who had dodged his awful swings at New Orleans was in the same coach. Manager Brady saw the big fellow first. He tried to attract Corbett's attention, but there was something in the atmosphere that seemed to make the champion uneasy. Brady slipped over to his protege's side and a whispered consultation followed. What passed between the men is not known, but the champion's cheek suddenly grew rosy and his eyes began to flash. He turned partly in his seat and cast a sidelong glance in the Boston man's direction. John L. tried to catch the Californian's eye but failed. Twice he jumped to his feet excitedly and twice he plumped back into his cushioned seat. There was something on the strong boy's mind. His manager held a whispered consultation with him. Then came the sound of a muttered oath followed by the expression, 'I'll do it.' A passenger who heard the muttered remark looked apprehensively in Corbett's direction. John L. had thrown off his overcoat. Slowly he arose to his feet. He cast a hurried glance into the mirror between the windows and slowly strode up the aisle. Corbett's back was turned. The train men and theatrical folks were now certain that the Boston man was out for gore. As he walked up the aisle every breath was drawn. Corbett knew that Sullivan was walking towards him. He was not afraid and showed no signs of nervousness. When opposite Corbett's chair Sullivan swung upon his heel. Corbett was intently scanning the snowy landscape. Thus for a full minute John L. Sullivan stood as silent as a statue. The train was approaching Western avenue. Then Corbett turned his head and his eyes rested full on Sullivan. Quick as a flash the Bostonian extended his big right hand. Corbett's expression changed, he jumped to his feet and his own right hand dropped at anchor in Sullivan's. The hand that shook Sullivan's was a hearty one, and the double clasp was as earnest as the two men could make it. The train rumbled up to the Western avenue station and the reporter alighted, leaving the two men to exchange views on things in general."

Was ever a more dramatic story written? It is fairly teeming with human interest. But, alas! Corbett himself shatters it.

Read the following telegram:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.—Have not seen Sullivan for over five months. JAMES J. CORBETT.

Thus is a scene that would have gone down to history destroyed and thus does the reporter who "alighted at Western avenue" lose a measure of his fame.

Winter Carnival at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 6.—[Special]—The hotels here are crowded with American visitors who have come on to do the carnival. The program will last during the entire week. The Governor-General, Lord Stanley, and suite will arrive tomorrow and will participate in the fun. An ice castle on a small scale has been erected. The program includes toboggan, skating, snow-shoe races, fancy dress carnival, illuminated snow-shoers' tramp over Mount Royal, hockey matches, a ball, citizens' drive, and every other kind of Canadian winter amusement. The weather is grand. The thermometer is below zero, and the snow is lying to the depth of several feet.

Eight-Club League in Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Preliminary steps for the organization of a Michigan baseball league were taken tonight. Delegates were present from Bay City, Saginaw, Benton Harbor, St. Joseph, and this city. Letters were read from enthusiasts in Battle Creek, Traverse City, Adrian, Cadillac, and Manistee, saying that there are plenty of willing ones in those towns and they only awaited formal action before taking steps themselves to come into the fold. It was decided to form an eight-club league and those towns offering the best inducements will be admitted. A salary limit of $800 per month was agreed upon, and Mr. Craves was authorized to negotiate with towns and players. Another meeting will be held at Battle Creek March 2.

Big Jump with Skates.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 6.—On the Merrimac River yesterday afternoon Frank Looney beat the world's amateur record for a flying jump on skates, clearing sixteen feet one inch. The best previous record, fifteen feet two inches, was made by S. D. Seeton of Courtland Lake, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1885.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The novelty of indoor baseball on skates has been introduced here. A team from Company E, First Regiment, M. N. G., defeated a nine from Oshkosh, Wis., by a score of 7 to 5.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Z. T. Smiley & Co. hold a sale of roadsters and a few trotters today. Fifty-eight head sold for $6,069. The only animal selling for a high price was the chestnut saddle stallion Eureka Lad, by Eureka, dam by Pinque; he going to E. L. Parker, Newtown, Ky., at $710.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—H. S. Cornish of the Boston Athletic Association called on Secretary Sullivan today and stated that at a recent meeting of the New England Association a committee was appointed to arrange that the New England champions could compete at the Chicago meeting. It is also likely that the Canada Athletic Association will send a team of athletes.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—It is authoritatively stated here that Col. C. H. Gillock, Secretary of the West Side Park Association, Nashville, Tenn., will be selected as presiding judge at the Latonia spring and fall meetings in place of Col. W. B. Cheatham, who has been engaged by the club at Roby, Ind. The other judges will be Col. Will S. Barnes of this city and Lou P. Tarlton of Frankfort.

General Sporting Notes.

Harvard cleared over $8,000 on its athletics last year.

Earl Wagner will manage the Washingtons this season.

Jerry Denny will, it is said, play with Augusta of the Southern League.

Jack Chinn and Bob Pinkerton were among yesterday's visitors to Hawthorne.

A match at three-quarters of a mile for $1,500 a side between Ivanhoe and Warren Leland, to be run at Roby, is talked of.

Sir George, 5, by Rayon d'Or—Piccadilly, now at Guttenberg, has been purchased by a syndicate of Roby horsemen and will arrive at the Indiana track this week.

TEACHES THE ART OF LAYING BRICK.

Fifteen Pupils Attending a Novel Institution in a State Street Basement.

Down in a State street basement fifteen pupils are daily attending a novel institution. The faculty consists of one man, who never went to college, and the curriculum embraces but one course—bricklaying.

"I put my pupils through a thorough training in the gentle art of laying brick," said the faculty yesterday, "and when graduation day comes they know their trade. This brick wall here is built up and taken down half a dozens times a day, but the bricks are dried after each lesson. I first teach my beginners the use of mortar, then put them on bricks. I claim to be able to teach a man of average intelligence in two to five weeks as much about bricklaying as he can learn in two years by the usual means."

Peculiarities of a Southern Preacher.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The legislative joint committee selected to examine the accounts of the Rev. S. H. Buchanan, late Treasurer of the State Insane Asylum, reported today. They discovered a shortage of $8,000. The Rev. Mr. Buchanan was Treasurer of the institution for ten years. Members of the committee say his shortage for his entire term may reach $20,000. He is one of the best known Cumberland Presbyterian ministers in the United States.

Getting a Big Boy Now.

America is worth $47,475,000,000.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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Sore Throat
Lameness
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Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

PILES.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

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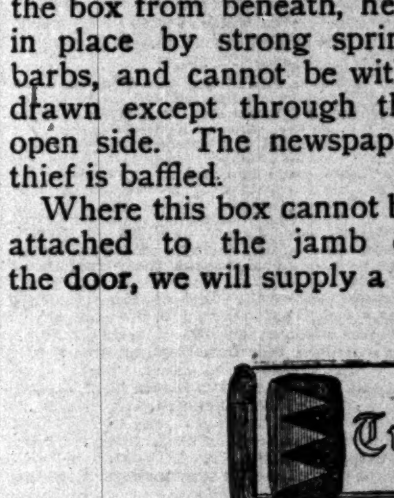

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The following cuts show you the best newspaper box ever made.

THE TRIBUNE will give one of these "Colby Lock Boxes" as a premium to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription, seventy-five cents.

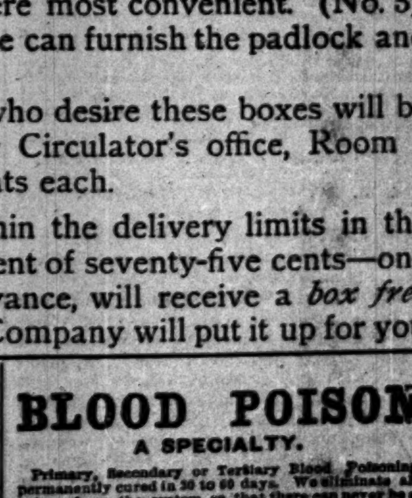
The Colby Lock Box,

Never before offered in this city, fills the bill for simplicity and practical use.

This box is to be put up at the hinge side of the frame of the outer door (right or left) and when the *door is closed* the paper is secure (see cut No. 1); open your door and the box is unlocked. (See cut No. 2).

THE TRIBUNE is thrust in the box from beneath, held in place by strong spring barbs, and cannot be withdrawn except through the open side. The newspaper thief is baffled.

NO. 2.



DOOR OPEN.

Where this box cannot be attached to the jamb of the door, we will supply a box which can be locked with

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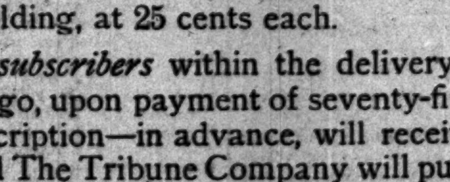

a key and can be put up where most convenient. (No. 3). It is neat and desirable. We can furnish the padlock and key for ten cents extra.

Our regular customers who desire these boxes will be furnished them at our City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building, at 25 cents each.

All *new subscribers* within the delivery limits in the City of Chicago, upon payment of seventy-five cents—one month's subscription—in advance, will receive a *box free* of charge, and The Tribune Company will put it up for you

Old Time Ale Drinkers

are quick to notice the brilliancy and mellow flavor of C. H. Evans & Sons' India Pale Ale and Brown Stout.

Try it beside your favorite brand. Isn't there a difference? See how clear it is.

No false ferments;
No harmful acidity;
No cloud of sediment.
ADAMS-SMITH CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY.

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poisoning permanently cured in 30 to 60 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease. You can be treated at home as well as here, (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eye Brows falling out, it is this Malignant Blood Poison that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. A legal guarantee to cure or refund money. Write for references who have given permission to refer to them. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 1229 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

LAST OF THE DANCES.

FIFTH OF THE LEXINGTON SERIES HELD AT BOURNIQUE'S.

Charles Mathews Leads the German, and the Social Part of the Winter Is Flung a Gay Good-By—A Party Given at the Farragut Club by Her Parents for Miss Northam—The Misses Buchanan Entertain Their Friends—Beta Theta Pi Dinner—Other Society News.

Tuesday—Oak Park club dancing party. Tuesday assemblies, sixth reception at Beck's. Mrs. S. E. Barrett, No. 109 Lake Shore drive, evening reception. "Cercle Entre Nous," calico hop at Netherwood Hall. Mrs. J. J. Borland, No. 1611 Michigan avenue, reception. Mrs. George F. Westover and Mrs. H. S. Channon, No. 140 Astor street, luncheon. Mrs. T. G. Otis, No. 4508 Lake avenue, reception. Mrs. H. O. Stone, No. 2035 Prairie avenue, at home. Mrs. W. W. Kimball, No. 1801 Prairie avenue, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Montague, progressive euchre, at the Lexington. Marriage, Miss Jennie Pollock to Joseph H. Cohen, West Chicago club. Mrs. Brightly, No. 416 Washington boulevard, entertain Union Park club.

Wednesday—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Waters and Miss Waters, No. 377 Warren avenue, reception. Boulevard Phoenix club, masque ball at Bournique's. Mrs. Charles Eimes, No. 238 Ashland boulevard, card party. Mrs. D. W. Buchanan, No. 4371 Oakenwald, tea. Harry J. Blake, No. 166 North State street, evening party. Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Maxwell, No. 3980 Lake avenue, reception. Marriage, Miss Pike, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pike, No. 3908 Ellis avenue, to Harry Rockwood. Mrs. Stirling, No. 5137 Kimbark avenue, card party. Mrs. Charles Durkee Dana and Mrs. H. R. Durkee, No. 212 Goethe street, tea. Jewelers' Association, banquet at Kinsley's. Mrs. Charles Deering, No. 67 Cedar street, reception. Marriage, Miss Rose A. Johnson, daughter of Mrs. K. Hastings, to Stephen G. Hicks. Mrs. C. M. Stokes, No. 882 Washington boulevard, entertains White Ribbon Cinch club.

Thursday—Mrs. G. W. Hale, No. 541 Dearborn avenue, luncheon. The Misses Long, No. 44 Winthrop place, card party. Mrs. L. L. Barbour, No. 348 Ashland boulevard, reception at Beck's Hall. Mrs. J. W. Richards, No. 2946 Indiana avenue, euchre party. Methodist Social Union banquet at the Auditorium. Mrs. J. H. Prentiss, No. 383 La Salle avenue, reception. Miss Belle Mosher, No. 276 Warren avenue, card party. Mrs. P. W. Snowhook, No. 4629 Woodlawn avenue, reception. Edgewater Casino club, concert at the new club-house. Mrs. Harris Pomeroy and Mrs. Cyrus Bentley, No. 307 Huron street, reception. Mrs. J. E. Hequembourg and Mrs. C. A. Fiander; reception at No. 515 Fullerton avenue. Mrs. Thomas Hoyne, Mrs. Clifford Williams, Mrs. F. G. Hoyne, and Mrs. S. R. Wells, No. 267 Michigan avenue, reception. Mr. and Mrs. Watson F. Blair, No. 164 Rush street, first dinner dance. Mrs. Earle, No. 535 Washington boulevard, reception. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Forbush, No. 533 Dearborn avenue, second at home. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, No. 470 North State street, dinner. Mrs. Bliss, No. 2903 Indiana avenue, luncheon. Mrs. E. A. Kilborn, No. 305 Forty-first street, luncheon. Mrs. Otho S. Sprague, No. 2700 Prairie avenue, dinner. Mrs. Byron L. Smith, No. 2140 Prairie avenue, dinner. Mrs. Robert S. Slocum, Mrs. Carter Haviland-Thayer, and Mrs. Susan C. Shewell, reception at Hinsdale, Ill. Mrs. Cecilia Stern, No. 413 Dearborn avenue, entertains High School class of '92.

Friday—Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Picard, No. 305 Loomis street, reception. Ball at the Auditorium by the Columbus club. Mrs. J. P. Wilson, No. 584 Dearborn avenue, luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Goodwin, No. 600 North State street, dance. Miss Kuhn and Frank Kuhn, No. 48 Powell avenue, dancing party. De Soto club, fifth reception at De Soto Hall, No. 1292 West Van Buren street. Miss Baxter and Miss Faublo, No. 4406 Grand boulevard, dancing party. The Kenwood club, dramatic entertainment. Mrs. W. B. Keen Jr., No. 1922 Michigan avenue, tea for Miss Ethel Keen. Mrs. T. Harris Pomeroy and Mrs. Cyrus Bentley, No. 307 Huron street, at home.

Saturday—Mrs. Noble B. Judah, No. 2701 Prairie avenue, reception. Ball by Chicago Turngemeinde at North Side Turner Hall. Mrs. John W. Doane, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, dinner. Miss Evabel Smith, No. 502 West Adams street, euchre party. Soiree French Literary club in Apollo Hall, Central Music Hall.

END OF THE LEXINGTON SERIES.

The Fifth Dance Is Enjoyed by a Select Party at Bournique's.

The fifth dance of the series known as the Lexington dances, given by members of the old Bournique Assemblies, was held last night at Bournique's Academy on Twenty-third street. Those preceding it were given at the Lexington Hotel, which circumstance furnished the title for the series. Last night's dance was an extra and the last of the season. It was an informal and a pretty affair and was attended by over 100 persons.

The patronesses were: Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck, Mrs. Charles D. Seeberger, Mrs. Walker H. Wilson, Mrs. John J. Mitchell, and Mrs. C. W. Brega.

The german was led by Charles Mathews. The music was furnished by Hand's orchestra and a supper was served by Smily. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brega, Miss Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Wilson, George Adams, James Hayworth, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck, Ferdinand W. Peck Jr., Otto Gresham, Miss Mary Gillette, Miss Nellie Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Mitchell, the Misses Florence and Grace Otis, Miss Hayworth, Miss Ewart, Miss Reed, Miss Buda Peck, Miss Hortense Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Seaverns Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McKenzie, S. F. Kimball, M. D. Owen, Richard Devens, W. S. Gaylord, Miss Marian Peck, Miss Wells, Miss Gaylord, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Avery, T. E. Donnelly, H. Shaw, J. C. Whitney, Miss Dore, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Seeberger, Mr. and Mrs. John Hamline, William Crawford, E. W. Herrick, D. R. Greene, Miss Harrison, Miss Fuller, Miss Adam, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson, H. W. Buckingham, Denton Sturges, Lawrence Heyworth, H. W. Magill, Miss Booth, Miss Small, Miss Henderson, H. E. Perry, J. R. Morgan, E. L. Gaylord, W. P. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Miss Docker, Walter Dore, F. O. Lomden, A. R. Warner, L. D. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. James Hill, Miss Higinbotham, Harlow N. Higinbotham Jr., Walter Keith, Charles Counselman, Gardener Reed, William L. Dearborn, E. C. Greene, Burton Smith, R. D. Hill, C. W. Hanford, Dr. and Mrs. Adams, Miss Ethel Page, and Miss Lowry.

DANCING PARTY FOR MISS NORTHAM.

It Is Given at the Farragut Club by Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Northam.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Northam, No. 3006 Groveland avenue, gave a dancing party last evening at the Farragut Boat club for their daughter, Miss Northam. A reception was held from 8 until 9:30 o'clock, after which dancing was enjoyed in the ball-room.

The hostess wore light-gray crêpe with violet velvet trimming. The débutante wore a dancing length gown of white silk, with low neck and short sleeves. The receiving party was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Whipple, Miss Shurber, and Mr. Stid. Mrs. Robinson's gown was black silk with jet trimming, and she carried a bouquet of red roses. Miss Whipple wore a black gown and carried daffodils, and Miss Thurber wore light-blue silk with lace decorations. Among the 300 guests receiving invitations were:

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. M. Manasse, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nugent, Miss Marston, Miss Tomblin, Miss Parker, Miss Shepard, Mrs. and Mrs. W. E. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pfirshing, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Kellogg, Miss Pearson, Miss Wainwright, Miss Harvey, Miss Ruff, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ullrick, Mr and Mrs. N. N. Cronholm, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Parsons, Miss Nichols, Miss Carpenter, Miss Spades, Miss Cunningham, Miss Groves, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Thurber, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Gage Tarbell, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Udell, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Plamondon, E. Davis, H. Taft, G. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Simonson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Marsh, Miss McCabe, and Miss Kempt.

GIVES A RECEPTION AND MUSICAL.

Mrs. J. W. Campbell Entertains Her Friends in Evanston.

Mrs. J. W. Campbell, No. 743 Chicago avenue, Evanston, gave a reception and musical yesterday afternoon, for her mother, Mrs. W. N. Cowler. Mrs. Campbell wore a rich gown of black and pink silk, with pink velvet sleeves and pearl ornaments, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. W. N. Cowler, in green velvet, with black lace trimmings and diamonds; Mrs. Treat Campbell, in primrose silk and point lace trimmings; Mrs. Edwin C. Belknap, in pink satin, with white lace trimmings; Mrs. Arthur Orr, in lavender satin, with heliotrope velvet sleeves; Mrs. James H. Haymond, in blue satin, with velvet trimmings; Mrs. George S. Lord, in pearl satin and point lace; and Miss Kate Weaver, in lavender crêpe and point lace. Music was furnished by George Ellsworth Holmes and Mrs. Nellie Bangs Skelton.

The house was decorated with flowers and tropical plants. Refreshments were served in the dining-room from a table decorated with English violets and white roses and in the library from a table set with La France roses and hyacinths. Among those present were:

Mrs. H. A. Pearsons, Miss Clara King, Mrs. H. S. Hemenway, Mrs. M. H. Wilder, Miss Emily Noyes, Mrs. W. H. Bartlett, Mrs. W. A. Hammond, Miss Jennie Williams, Mrs. David Noyes, Mrs. W. E. Stockton, Miss Jennie Quinlin, Mrs. Perry Smith, Mrs. C. H. Chandler, Miss Anderson, Mrs. D. H. Cable, Mrs. A. R. Clayton, Miss Bush, Mrs. Charles Rogers, Mrs. W. S. Brown, Miss Sarah Gillette, Mrs. L. C. Ward, Mrs. T. K. Stevens, Miss Rumsey, Mrs. James Monroe, Mrs. Henry Post, Miss Kate Ashton, Mrs. M. M. Kirkman, Mrs. J. K. Armsby, Miss Minnie Bradley, Mrs. T. P. Frazier, Mrs. C. J. Connell, Miss Lulu Powell, Mrs. R. L. Cunnock, Mrs. T. E. Washburn, Miss Williams, Mrs. G. M. Sargent, Mrs. W. N. Brainerd, Miss Hempel, Mrs. Edward Hotchkiss, Mrs. N. C. Gridley, Miss Anna Sargent, Mrs. D. S. Cook, Mrs. D. H. Burnham, Mrs. James Ayars, and Mrs. T. E. Balding.

Beta Theta Pi Alumni Dinner.

The Chicago Alumni Chapter of the Beta Theta Pi gave a 6 o'clock dinner last evening at the Union League club. Fifty of the 300 members of that fraternity in the city, representing twenty universities, gathered around the tables, sang college songs, told classic stories, and responded to fraternity toasts. T. M. Baxter presided. Among those present were: W. Treese Smith, Dr. Arthur Edwards, John Hitt, Profs. Tufts, F. W. Shepardson, C. N. Zeublin, and Salisbury of the Chicago University, G. A. Foster, E. B. Chandler, W. A. Hamilton, W. D. Fullerton, Russell Smith, John C. Miller, Albert S. Brown, R. L. Campbell, C. W. Barnes, Prof. C. F. Castle, Dr. E. D. Converse, Dr. C. S. Bacon, Dr. J. M. Dodson, G. R. Jenkins, and Ward B. Sawyer.

Dinner in Honor of Maj. Halford.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Maj. and Mrs. W. F. Tucker gave a tea at Calumet Place this afternoon in honor of Maj. E. W. Halford and Miss Halford. The attendance from official and social life was large. Among the guests were: Mme. Romero, Maj. and Mrs. Goodloe, Secretary, Mrs. and Miss Rusk; Mrs. and Miss Foster, Prince von Isenburg, Mrs. W. C. Whittemore, Gen. Van Vliet, Miss Elkins, Gen. Card, Col. and Mrs. Lieber, Mrs. Gordon McKay, Mrs. John Drexel of Philadelphia, Gen. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Wood, Mrs. Butterworth, Paymaster Smith, and Mrs. Schofield.

The Misses Buchanan Give a Tea.

Miss Buchanan and her sister, Miss Marguerite Buchanan, gave a tea from 3 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Lexington Hotel for Miss Wheeler of Marshall, Mich., and Miss Gould of St. Louis. Assisting in receiving and in turn pouring tea at the table, which was elaborately decorated with red roses, were Miss Kathryn Durand and Miss Florence Durand of Lake Forest, Miss Blanche Johnson and Miss Elaine Dupree. Invitations were issued to 150 young ladies.

Hear Mrs. Richards Read.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Kendall, No. 2638 Prairie avenue, entertained an informal company last evening at 8 o'clock. The pleasant feature of the evening was the reading by Mrs. Waldo Richards, who has recently returned from Europe. The entertainment was varied by mandolin selections. After the program was rendered refreshments were served and a social time was enjoyed.

Society Notes.

Mrs. Philip W. Raber, No. 3936 Grand boulevard, gave a reception last evening.

Miss Lillie Briot, No. 4821 Champlain avenue, entertained the "I. C." Cinch club last evening.

B'NAI B'RITH DELEGATES BANQUET.

Pleasant Close of the Annual Meeting of District Grand Lodge No. 6.

After a two days' business session the Independent Order B'nai B'rith delegates, who are in Chicago from Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Iowa, enjoyed a banquet at the Great Northern last evening. Leon Schlossman presided. Judge Stein was toastmaster. The following toasts were responded to:

"District Grand Lodge No. 6, I. O. B. B.," President Israel Cowen.

"Our Orphan Asylum," President Abraham Hart and Trustee Charles Kozminski.

"The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith," E. Rubovits and Leon Schlossman.

"Justice," Judge Philip Stein and the Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.

"Our Russian Refugees," the Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal and Adolph Loeb.

"Brotherhood of Man," William Salzenberger and Herman Felsenthal.

"Our Country," ex-President M. M. Houseman and Dr. Sigmund Zeisler.

"The Ladies," Samuel Folz and Charles Nusbaum.

During the business session yesterday of District Grand Lodge No. 6, Secretary E. C. Hamburgher recommended that a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress asking intervention in behalf of the Jews persecuted in Russia, Germany, and France. The committee was named. Another committee was appointed to arrange for headquarters for members of the order in Chicago during the World's Fair. The Secretary in his report said that the order now numbered 38,000 members in the United States and 2,500 in the Sixth District. The order supports five orphan asylums, ten homes for the aged and infirm, and one hospital. In charitable work $6,000,000 has been expended. If insurance money paid out be added the amount would be $12,000,000.

Among those at the banquet last night were the following:

H. Felsenthal, D. Werthan, A. Bauer, Adolph Freund, B. Ginsberg, Moses Cohen, M. N. Becker, M. N. Lando, B. A. Lange, Albert Salzenstein, E. Rubovits, A. J. Newberger, A. Loeb, L. Heller, William De Wolf, H. Swimmer, L. H. Burger, Philip Stein, Henry Greenebaum, S. Woolner, Joseph Degen, A. Kraus, S. Lubliner, S. Heldman, Albert Livingstone, Leopold Hammel, W. L. Lyon, M. M. Houseman, J. S. Strelitzky, Samuel Folz, Julius Goldberg, A. Schroeder, S. Wolf, Samuel S. Levy, Julius S. Hanow, T. Tobias, Samuel Springer, M. Levy, D. Kahn, M. H. Herrmann, Henry Kreisman, M. Hyman, Louis Hirschfield, Ralph Reese, M. Heidenrich, Dr. D. E. Greenstein, H. S. Goldsmith, Israel Cohen, Edward Brown, M. Loewenstein, J. M. Levy, B. Baer, A. Hirschheimer, Charles Nusbaum, B. Brachman, L. Schlossman, S. Eckstein, Israel Cowen, F. Minzesheimer, Max Guthman, A. J. Felsenthal, H. Reigelman, E. C. Hamburgher, A. Scheuerman, N. Nelke, Jacob Kahn, H. J. Strouse, Charles Kossing, A. Greve, A. Bondy, S. Littauer, A. Weisskopf, Charles Bressler, Carl Brandeis, Daniel Frankel, M. Morris, M. Younker, M. Ackerman, Sol Degen, L. A. Skensky.

WIDE TIRES ONLY ARE ADMITTED.

Teamsters Entering Jackson Park Confronted with a New Order.

Several hundred drivers of vehicles were greatly annoyed yesterday morning when they ran up against an order which went into effect regulating the width of tires which would be admitted in Jackson Park. Following is the order issued by Col. Rice:

In compliance with instructions received, members of the guard are directed not to allow the admission of any teams into the grounds hauling material, except such as have the prescribed width of tire—i. e. for one-horse wagons a three-inch tire, and for two-horse wagons a four-inch tire; that material admitted as exhibits be for the present received only at the Sixty-fourth street entrance; that material for the construction of buildings be received at Fifty-seventh, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-fourth, and the Sixty-sixth street entrances; and that supplies for the storehouse be received only at the Sixty-sixth street entrance.

Information to the effect of the foregoing was published some time ago, but the teamsters and other vehicle owners paid no attention to it until they were brought up with a sharp turn yesterday morning. Then, inasmuch as the ground was frozen hard, considerable leniency was extended, but the guards informed the drivers that if they wished to get into the park today they would have to comply with the regulations. This sent between 300 and 500 vehicles to wagon shops yesterday afternoon.

"Good judgment demanded this regulation," said Assistant General Manager Nourse of the Transportation Department yesterday. "The Exposition roads are made for six months' service; they could not be constructed for permanent use and small tires would soon cut them up. The order is working no unnecessary hardship, for it was right to issue it. In most cases the drivers have had thirty days' notice, sufficient to comply with the regulation.

"As an example, the driveways in the improved portion at Jackson Park before the Exposition work began were wholly adequate for the purposes for which they were to be used. Within three days, however, after teaming began over them last spring they were completely ruined. The Exposition company will have all its tires of the proper regulation. There are now ninety of the four-inch tired wagons on the grounds and ten of three inches. I do not know what the cost will be for shrinking four-inch tires over the present ordinary traffic wagons. I should not think it would be considerable, but whatever it is it must be borne by the owner."

Contractors who have been riding about in narrow-tired buggies were shocked yesterday when they found that the new order meant business and they would have to comply with it. The rule practically bars out carriages.

Text-Book Contracts Held Valid.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—Chief Justice Black of the Supreme Court rendered a decision today in a case involving the validity of a law under which a contract was made with New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia publishing houses for furnishing the public schools of the State with text-books for a period of five years. The act is held to be valid.

Before breakfast Bromo-Seltzer
Acts as a bracer. Trial bottle 10c.

HE CHANGES HIS MIND

CHAIRMAN HOPKINS NOW THINKS HE WRONGED VAN PRAAG.

Believes the First Ward Statesman Did Not Sacrifice the National Ticket to His Own Interests—Testifies That Violence Was Used at the Poll—"Workers" Allowed in the Room—To Solidify Democratic Districts—Republicans Look for Candidate for Mayor.

The investigation into the Bish-King-Van Praag election contest was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday. When the committee adjourned in the afternoon the evidence for Van Praag had been closed under an agreement to allow one witness, Ald. Carey, to be examined after the attorney for the other side had opened his case. Van Praag's attorney expects to prove by Carey that the men named in the list which was stolen from Chairman O'Donnell Saturday were non-residents and belonged at the Guttenberg race track.

Sigmund Goldstein was put on the stand for a second time and subjected to a cross-examination. He read a list of over 100 names of voters who had moved since election from a memorandum, which Bish's attorney desired to examine. This Van Praag's attorney would not allow.

Henry Boasberg, No. 2329 Dearborn street, testified to seeing a United States Deputy Marshal instructing voters within fifty feet of the polls. He told of Van Praag's quarrel with a colored man named Mitchell. He said that Mitchell drew a revolver, but was disarmed by a bystander.

John P. Hopkins, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Campaign committee, when asked what he knew of the case said: "On comparing the registration list of the Sixteenth Precinct of the First Ward with the canvasser's list we found that the population of the district had increased wonderfully in the course of a week. After investigation we swore out warrants for the arrest of ninety-two illegal voters, and gave them to Constable Cronin to serve when they should appear to vote. When I arrived in the morning I found Cronin under arrest for disorderly conduct in attempting to make an arrest. He was given his liberty and I went inside and acted as challenger while he waited outside. About 2 o'clock a colored man named McLain came in and voted. I pointed him out to Cronin as a suspect and he was arrested, which caused some excitement. When I attempted to enter the polling-place again I was threatened."

"Was the crowd armed?"

"No, with the exception of an occasional revolver. Then I went to headquarters and sent down ex-Lieut. Duffy, who was repeatedly thrown out. I complained to Capt. Jenkins and Duffy was put back."

"Did you not charge Van Praag with making a deal with the Republicans?"

"Well, I charged him with trying to better his own interests at the expense of the National ticket, but after election I changed my mind."

John Costello, one of the judges, testified to seeing "workers" in the room near the ballot-box during the day. He said he noticed Mitchell especially.

At the afternoon session William E. Davis, the newspaper-man who was examined last week, was recalled. He said he had seen a deputy marshal standing at the door during the entire afternoon, and that he questioned nearly every one who desired admittance, and excluded nearly one-third of the applicants without apparent cause. "I heard the Morrisons say," he continued, "that those men were Democrats."

Justice Prindiville was put on the stand and testified that he issued the warrants given to Cronin to serve.

After offering election and registration lists and the list of warrants in evidence Van Praag's attorney closed his case.

WANTS THEM MADE COMFORTABLE.

Congressman Forman Seeks to Solidify Democratic Districts.

Congressman Forman was in the city Sunday to see what could be done toward inducing the Cook County people who are looking after the Congressional apportionment to consent to a change that would give himself and some of the Democrats from the country districts that would be more comfortably Democratic. He had a conference with Secretary Nelson of the State committee and several others in authority and, it is claimed, went home better satisfied than when he came to town.

The apportionment of Cook County has not been fully agreed upon yet, it is understood, but it will be in a few days, and will be sent to Springfield for the approval of the committee. According to the present plans Cook County is to have six Congressional districts and part of another one. Five of the six are Democratic, while one and the portion of the one coupled to Lake County are Republican.

The First District takes in the Third, Fourth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards and all the county towns beginning with those south of the city and continuing around and including Lyons.

The Second District embraces the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards.

The Third District is the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Nineteenth Wards.

The Fourth District the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards.

The Fifth District the Tenth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth Wards, and the country towns not in the First District as far north as and including Norwood Park.

The Sixth District the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and the portion of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards south of an east and west line close to Belmont avenue.

The Seventh District the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-seventh Wards, the portion of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth not in the Sixth, the country towns north of the city, and Norwood Park and Lake County.

The First District and the Seventh District under this apportionment are Republican and all the others are figured as being strongly Democratic. Should the plan be adopted it will leave Congressman-elect Aldrich in a Republican district and will give the Evanston statesmen a chance to fight with the people up in Lake County for nominations.

REPUBLICANS WILL TAKE A HAND.

Meeting Held to Organize the Party and Select a Candidate for Mayor.

Steps were taken at a meeting held at the Grand Pacific yesterday toward organizing the Republicans for the spring campaign. The impression that seems to prevail among the Democrats that the Republicans have no show of electing a Mayor has aroused the pride of certain men in the party and it is proposed to get the party organization in shape and see what can be done to secure the nomination of a strong man.

The meeting was called by S. H. Hale of the Hale Elevator Company; Joseph H. Wood, who is connected with the Chicago and Alton railroad; and William Vocke, who was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District last fall. Among others at the meeting were George S. Willits, Maj. Blodgett, ex-County Commissioner Nelson, John M. Smyth, the Rev. J. J. Kirser, Chairman of the German Reformed Church School committee, John Turner, and a number of business-men whose faces have not been seen in political meetings for some years.

The meeting was secret, and those present declined to say much about what took place. The situation was discussed and a committee was appointed to suggest a plan of organization. The object of the meeting it was said was to organize for the purpose of assisting the City committee and to arouse interest in the primaries. It is hoped that the business-men in the party will take enough interest to secure the selection of representative men to the convention, and thus secure the selection of a strong candidate for Mayor. It was intimated that the movement was in the interest of ex-Mayor Roche, but this was stoutly denied by those present. It was claimed that the whole purpose was to elect the right kind of delegates to the convention, and it was positively stated that no one's name was suggested in connection with the Mayoralty nomination.

CREGIER IN THE MAYORALTY FIGHT.

If He Cannot Be Nominated He Means to Blight Carter Harrison's Hopes.

All the Democratic Aldermen and all the principal people connected with the last Democratic city administration received an invitation from ex-Mayor De Witt C. Cregier to call at Room 302, Ashland Block, between 2 p. m. and 5 p. m. yesterday, if agreeable. The meaning of this polite little note is that Mr. Cregier is out for the Democratic Mayoralty nomination and that his forces are being organized. Mr. Cregier announced some time ago that he would be a candidate in the event that Carter H. Harrison had aspirations in that direction and steps were taken to organize his friends. He stated yesterday with as much confidence as he did four years ago prior to the city convention that he would be nominated. His friends propose to make a fight at the primaries and will secure as many votes as possible. It is claimed that he will have the solid support of one element in the Democratic party and that if he cannot secure the nomination himself he will blight Mr. Harrison's ambition.

Not Friendly to Carter.

It was pretty clearly indicated at the meeting of the retail druggists of this city Saturday that Carter H. Harrison is not their ideal as a candidate for Mayor even if he is held in high esteem by "storekeepers" of another class. The articles attacking the prices of drugs which have appeared in the *Times*, Mr. Harrison's papers, were discussed and while no definite action was taken it was clearly the sense of those present that any other man would be more acceptable as Mayor than Mr. Harrison. There were 250 druggists at the meeting. The druggists of Chicago exert a wide influence and when they take a hand in a political fight they have a good deal to say about what the result will be.

PAID FINES FOR CAUSING BLACK SMOKE.

Titley Sand Company Mulcted $100—Twenty-seven Cases to Be Heard Today.

The Titley Sand company, which operates a line of tugboats, was fined $50 in each of two cases by Justice Glennon yesterday for violation of the smoke ordinance. The cases were appealed to the Criminal Court and came up later before Judge Brentano. The company yielded and paid the fine of $100. Fillman & Co. were fined $50 and costs and took an appeal to the Criminal Court. Suit was filed against O. S. Richardson & Co., who operate a coal crane, but on a technicality, the company claiming that they were not O. S. Richardson & Co. but the O. S. Richardson Fuel company, the case was dismissed.

"We are not yet through with them," said Mr. Phelps, the Secretary for the Society for the Prevention of Smoke, "and we intend to file another suit at once. The outlook for the society is flattering. Our directors have been busy for the last few weeks and are still engaged in interviewing men of wealth with a view to securing their financial aid, and the success with which they have met is particularly encouraging. A large sum has already been collected and a larger one has been promised. It is the intention in a short time, if the present plans are realized, to divide the city into districts and place an office in each district. Since July last $2,500 in fines has been collected." Twenty-seven criminal actions for alleged violation of the smoke ordinance came up for trial today in Justice Glennon's Court, including actions against the James H. Rice company, George N. Hubbard, Merchants' Arc Light and Power company, R. W. George & Co., Western Wheel Works, George F. Harding, L. L. Worth, William McCoy, E. F. Harris, George S. Poppers, Benjamin W. Homan, Melvin J. Neahr & Co., W. E. Hoag & Co., Brewer and Hoffman Brewing company, Albert J. Stone, E. Jennings company, William T. Lindley, Warren Springer, Pennsylvania company, Empire Show company, W. C. Clark, Drexel Café company, George D. Barrett, Charles W. Allen, W. R. Bingham, Kohn Bros., and Jacob Meyer & Bros.

Walter C. Nelson's bill for an injunction against C. F. Milligan & Co. occupied the attention of Judge Ewing yesterday. The complainant alleges that the chimneys of the Hyde Park Hotel, which is operated by the defendants, continually contaminate the neighborhood by emitting dense volumes of smoke and soot. Milligan & Co. have been arrested and fined twice for violating the smoke ordinance. This, Nelson says, did no good, and he accordingly took a new way of fighting the alleged nuisance. In his argument the attorney for the defendant questioned the jurisdiction of the court and the right of the complainant to bring a bill for an injunction. This remedy did not lie, he stated, until Nelson had by an action at law had the chimneys declared a nuisance. Then a court of equity could consider the advisability of enjoining the defendants from maintaining a nuisance. The court took the matter under advisement.

PARTS WITH THE REV. MR. NORRIS.

Westminster Presbyterian Church Severs Relations with Its Pastor.

At the meeting of the Chicago Presbytery at the Second Presbyterian Church yesterday Mr. Briggs, a commissioner from the Westminster Church, made a motion that the relations between that church and its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Norris, be severed. The motion was finally carried and the Rev. Mr. Norris was recommended to the Pittsburg Presbytery. The Rev. Mr. Rubenclan of the Buffalo Presbytery was recognized as a member of the Chicago Presbytery. Dr. McClure was made Chairman of the committee to draw up resolutions in memory of the late Rev. Glenwood of Lake Forest. Dr. Patterson moved that a committee with Dr. McPherson as Chairman be appointed to amend the Book of Discipline at Sec. 10, Chap. 2, and forward the amendment to the General Assembly in such a way that it could be embodied as amended in the book of discipline. The Revs. Weston, Wallace, and Lewis were then appointed as the Committee on Presbyterian Convention and the Presbytery adjourned until Feb. 20.

The Rev. Thomas C. Hall met Elders Henry W. King, A. F. Waite, Henry J. Willing, and Charles H. Mulliken of the Fourth Presbyterian Church by appointment and announced that he would accept the call to the Fourth Church—recently vacated by the Rev. Woolsey M. Stryker, now President of Hamilton College—recently tendered. A copy of the call was presented to the presbytery. At the meeting Feb. 20 he will be given the official power to accept the pastorate. He is now pastor of the Forty-first Street Church. He will preach his farewell sermon there Sunday, Feb. 26.

The Baptist ministers of the city listened yesterday morning to a paper by the Rev. L. L. Turney, pastor of the Millard Avenue Baptist church, in which he severely criticised politicians and gamblers. The Rev. Mr. Turney also denounced winter horse racing and the proposed Sunday opening of the World's Fair. The latter he declared has been inspired by greed on the part of a number of capitalists.

At the meeting of Methodist ministers a resolution was passed urging all small local Sunday unions to coöperate with the American Sabbath union in securing the Sunday closing of the World's Fair and recommending that March 5 be set apart as a day for considering the Sunday opening question. "University Extension" was the subject of a paper read by Prof. Charles Kent of the University of Chicago. He urged the necessity of the church's recognition of university extension and stated that the movement would be materially aided by the support of the church and the use of its rooms for lectures.

Dr. J. G. Johnson of the New England church addressed the meeting of Congregational ministers yesterday at the Grand Pacific. His subject was "The Church and Its Relation to Society." A resolution was passed favoring the establishment of a branch Sabbath Union in every county in the State, and calling on Christians to pray that the Sunday Fair question might be so settled as to secure the establishment of a Christian Sunday.

MGR. SATOLLI AND THE BISHOPS.

Cardinal Gibbons' Organ Finds It Necessary to Make Explanations.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The *Catholic Churchman*, whose relations with Cardinal Gibbons enable its editor to talk intelligently upon the points at issue in the present controversies, said today that the Pope, Mgr. Satolli, and Cardinal Gibbons had a perfect understanding about the appointment of the Monsignor to the position of Apostolic delegate. The Cardinal had corresponded with the Pope on this appointment even before the meeting of the Archbishops in New York last November, and he knew that the Holy Father would follow his advice. There were two or three prominent prelates who opposed the proposition to request the Pope to send a special Commissioner to America, but every opportunity was given the objectors to agree to the fair and just plan for the settlement of all the church difficulties. The Cardinal did not deceive any member of the American hierarchy. As the trusted counselor of the Pope, he kept him advised of the sentiment of the American Bishops and Archbishops, and finally, seeing that there was no other way out of the difficulty, requested the immediate appointment of the Apostolic delegate, who will consider and decide all church controversies under the guidance and direction of the Cardinal Primate of America.

DR. WORCESTER DEAD.

HE PASSES AWAY AT LAKEWOOD, N. J., OF HEART DISEASE.

Called from the Pastorate of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Chicago a Year Ago to the Chair of Theology in Union Seminary—The Remains of Thomas F. Withrow Laid at Rest—Death of Algernon Charles Sartoris, Husband of Nellie Grant.

Dr. John H. Worcester, formerly pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of this city, died yesterday at Lakewood, N. J., where he had gone from New York for his health. He died of heart disease, and was 45 years old. Dr. Worcester came to Chicago, after a ten years' pastorate in South Orange, N. J., in 1882. One year ago he resigned his position as pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church here to assume the chair of theology in Union Seminary. Dr. Worcester was born in Vermont. His father was a Congregational clergyman. The doctor had achieved no little renown in Presbyterian circles by his fairness and toleration in the Briggs matter. It was his speech at Detroit defending Dr. Briggs before the presbytery that resulted in his call to Union Seminary.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS F. WITHROW.

Dr. Milsted and Prof. Swing Officiate—At Rest in Graceland.

The funeral of Thomas F. Withrow, general counsel of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad company, was held at the family residence, No. 627 Dearborn avenue, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. T. G. Milsted of Unity Church and Prof. David Swing conducted the services in the absence of the Rev. Robert Collyer, who was unable to be present. Music was rendered by a quartet. The funeral services were private, only intimate friends of the family attending, at Graceland, where the remains were placed in a vault. In the spring the body will be buried in the cemetery at Lake Geneva, near the summer home of the family. The honorary pallbearers were:

Marshall Field, H. H. Potter, Judge G. Wright, A. Kimball, T. S. Wright, E. St. John, H. F. Ross, W. D. Allen, W. N. Sage, A. R. Swift, Judge J. Springer, P. J. Ide, J. Shepard, T. H. Crosby, W. H. Truesdale, P. S. Ayer, E. E. Ayer, J. L. Huggins, John C. Wilson, Gen. G. W. Smith.

The members of the Bar Association present were: B. F. Ayer, Elliott Anthony, F. Lackner, G. W. Smith, Thomas Dent, G. E. Adams, Edwin Walker, H. F. Waite, F. S. Winston, J. C. Hutchins, A. M. Pence, W. E. Furness, J. N. Jewett, J. W. Bradwell, J. Rosenthal, J. P. Wilson, N. Williams, E. S. Isham, H. W. Bishop, T. A. Moran, J. S. Runnels, J. B. Leake, H. S. Bouteile, A. A. Goodrich.

ALGERNON CHARLES SARTORIS.

Nellie Grant's Husband Passed Away at Capri, Feb. 3—Cause Unknown.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—News of the death of Algernon Charles Sartoris, husband of Gen. Grant's daughter Nellie, reached London today and excited much interest in American circles. He died at Capri Feb. 3. The writer saw Mrs. Sartoris today. She could add but little to the bare news, and does not yet know the cause of death of the man who brought her so much sorrow. It is not likely to make any difference in her mode of life, she will continue to live in London attending to the education of her three children.

[No bit of society news ever created greater surprise than the announcement of the engagement of Miss Nellie Wrenshall Grant, daughter of the President of the United States, to Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris, British subject. The prospective bridegroom was the son of Edward Sartoris of Hampshire, Eng. His mother was Adelaide Kemble, daughter of Charles and sister of Fannie Kemble, the actress. In 1872, on the steamship Russia, while Miss Nellie was returning from a trip to Europe, the couple met and formed one of those unaccountable attachments called by women "love affairs," which terminate in courtship and marriage. At that time Nellie had turned 17. In Washington society Mr. Sartoris was only a figure as the friend of Miss Grant. He possessed none of the finer social qualities of young men. His ill-considered and usually irresponsible comments among the officers about Miss Grant, the lady to known he was known to be engaged, in disparagement of her intelligence and education, often almost led to chastisement. It was only his relations to the executive mansion which compelled them to suppress their indignation and tolerate his presence. When it became known to Mrs. Grant and the President that the attentions of Mr. Sartoris meant marriage there was a deep sense of disappointment, to refer to the matter mildly. The marriage was the talk of society for weeks, and the event itself was the most brilliant which had ever been witnessed within the stately walls of the Executive Mansion. Mr. Sartoris' father, Mr. Edward Sartoris, has been from the first devoted to her, and has kept her with him as much as possible. He lived on his own property in the country, near Southampton, England. He was very well off at the time of his son's marriage, and had previously been a member of Parliament.]

Death of Samuel Brown Vernon.

Samuel Brown Vernon died yesterday at his home, No. 327 Dayton street. Mr. Vernon was an old resident of Chicago, having come here in 1852. He was born in New York City in 1827, graduated from Brown University in 1848, and Harvard Law School in 1850. He came West in 1851 and was admitted to the bar at Grand Rapids in 1852. The same year he came to Chicago and opened a law office with Henry Shreve opposite the old Tremont House. He was twice elected Justice of the Peace for North Chicago.

Pallbearers for Mrs. Whitney's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Col. Daniel Lamont has taken charge of the arrangements for Mrs. Whitney's funeral, which will take place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from St. Bartholomew's Church on Madison avenue. The Rev. Dr. Greer, the rector, will conduct the services. Following are the names of the pallbearers: Grover Cleveland, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George Peabody Wetmore, E. Randolph Robinson, H. McK. Twombly, George G. Haven, Thomas S. Cushing, Buchanan Winthrop, and Edward A. Wickes.

James B. Turner of Shawneetown, Ill.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—James B. Turner died here today. He was a member of the Legislature in 1862 and had been prominent in political and business circles for the last thirty years.

Death of a Centenarian.

ATLANTA, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Wikel of this city died today, aged 100 years 9 months and 27 days.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Frank G. Tibbitts, an old resident of Milwaukee, Wis., died yesterday.

Mrs. Mary C. Matson, wife of ex-Congressman C. C. Matson of Indiana, died yesterday of heart failure at Green Castle, Ind.

The funeral of Mrs. Cecilia L. Wechselberg, wife of Julius Wechselberg of Milwaukee, Wis., will take place Wednesday morning at the Hotel Aberdeen in Milwaukee.

May Raise Rates at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special].—D. H. Hartwell, Inspector of the Central Iowa Inspection Bureau of Underwriters, today notified the City Council that the water supply in the city was of such a nature that a raise in insurance rates is inevitable unless immediately remedied. The complaint will have bearing on the water-works contest which is now at its height here.

Chamber of Commerce for Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce was organized by merging into that organization the Board of Trade, the Board of Industry, the Jobbers' and Manufacturers' club, and the Committee on Promotion of Industry. The new body takes the charter of the old Board of Trade and will be its successor.

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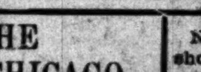

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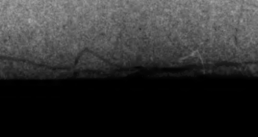

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Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

BRIBES FOR TIPPING.

SUIT AGAINST THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH FOR $25,000.

Indiana Poultry Commission Men Bring the Case for the Alleged Surrender by Messenger Boys of Their Market Quotations—The Jordan Poultry Company the Alleged Beneficiary of the Schedule—Legislative Investigation of the Wann Disaster to Begin Today.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Suit was filed in the Daviess Circuit Court today by Bierhaus & Son of Vincennes against the Western Union Telegraph company for $25,000 damages. A few days ago Harry Richey, an employé of the Jordan poultry house in this city, was arrested, charged with embezzlement of funds of the house. Richey promised to show that his arrest was for the purpose of putting him where he could not expose the Arthur Jordan system of doing business. The charge against the Jordan poultry establishment, whose headquarters are at Indianapolis, is that Richey, acting under instructions from the house, bribed Western Union messenger boys in this city to deliver to him the market quotations of Bierhaus & Son, which were daily sent to David Taylor, the Bierhaus representative here. After Richey had examined the quotations he alleges that he telegraphed the same to the Indianapolis house and received his price-list for that day, which was always high enough to exceed the prices of the local opposition. Then he resealed the telegram and sent it to Taylor by the messenger.

Richey claims to have letters from Arthur Jordan instructing him how to procure his business rivals' price-lists by bribing messengers and also the code used to transmit his information to Indianapolis. It is alleged tonight that David Taylor will file a suit against Arthur Jordan tomorrow for $30,000 damages.

WANT INVESTIGATION TO BEGIN.

Committee Makes a Survey of the Scene of the Disaster and Prepares for Work.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Legislative committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the Wann disaster arrived here this morning with the exception of W. H. Snyder Jr. of Belleville. Those here are: Messrs. Robert Fowler of Springfield, James T. McMillan of Jacksonville, O. A. Snedeker of Jerseyville, L. S. Baldwin of Windsor, J. P. Fletcher of Bridge Farm, and George S. Coughlin of Trenton. This afternoon the committee was taken by special train to the scene of the wreck and explosion where a careful survey of the ground, the switch, and the tracks was made. Arrangements are being made for sketches and photographs of the tracks and the wreck. The formal investigation will not be commenced until tomorrow when witnesses will be summoned and their evidence taken.

The little son of Charles Hermann of Wann died about midnight. He is another victim of the disaster. All the others injured are reported to be in a fair way to recovery.

INDIANA FISHERY DAM BREAKS.

Thousands of Fine Carp Make Rapid Flight to White River.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The levee supporting one of the largest fisheries in this State and owned by Cox & Co. and Bartholomew County gave way this morning without any warning. Fully 6,000 fine carp had a rapid flight of four miles into White River. Hundreds were killed by ice, which covered the pond and which went out with the rushing waters. This fish-pond was stocked six years ago and contained some of the largest carp in this State. The loss is estimated at several thousand dollars.

RUN OVER BY A SNOW-PLOW.

In a Raging Blizzard Two Men Are Killed on the Northern Pacific Road.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Feb. 6.—The Northern Pacific snow-plow going west Sunday night at 6:30 struck three men about a mile east of Perham, Minn. The men were walking on the track and a blizzard was raging. They did not hear the snow-plow, neither did the men running the plow see the men on the track. Michael Lapazaewski, a Polander, was killed instantly; Robert Burget, the Perham blacksmith, died this morning; and Jacob Kamiski, a brewer, is not expected to live.

Lectures for Wisconsin University.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In the engineering department of the Wisconsin University a course of lectures is to be given. The lecturers thus far engaged and who will begin their work next Friday are William Carroll, Superintendent of Construction of the Electrical Department of the City of Chicago; H. D. Mitts of Detroit, Signal Engineer of the Michigan Central railroad; Richard Birkholz, Mechanical Engineer of the Pabst Brewery, Milwaukee; Prof. A. J. Rogers, Principal of the Milwaukee High School; Thomas Pray Jr., of Chicago; Thomas West, of the Chicago Electric Lighting company; and D. J. Whittemore, formerly with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company.

Street Railway to Go at Auction.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court today a decree of foreclosure was rendered against the People's Street Car system, comprising the five electric lines of this city. The lines will be sold under the hammer next April to satisfy a mortgage held by the Central Trust company of New York and local creditors. The total bonded indebtedness and interest is $1,448,000, and the intervening claims of creditors amount to $15,552.82. The assessed valuation of the personal property and real estate of the system is as follows: Union line, $52,000; Wyatt Park line, $32,000; People's Street Railway and Electric Light and Power company, $42,300. Total, $126,300.

Waukegan's Religious War in Court.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The preliminary hearing of Garrett Grady, Patrick Grady, Hugh Kennedy, Thomas O'Mahoney, John Grady, Thomas Grady, Walter Joyce, and James Quinlan, charged with assaulting Newton Knox, riot, and disturbing church worship Jan. 4, began today. The Rev. Mr. Knox was the main witness and told how he had championed the cause of the Rev. Mr. White, the anti-Catholic lecturer; was attending prayer-meeting at the church when the disturbance began; had gone out and recognized the defendants in the crowd, and when near them had been knocked down. The hearing was continued until Monday.

Minister Reviled for Love of Tobacco.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Rev. W. F. Gilmore, pastor of the Methodist church at Shelbyville, Ill., has requested the Postoffice Department at Washington to arrest and prosecute the Rev. T. H. Agnew, pastor of the Methodist church at Auburn, Ill., on the charge of sending defamatory matter through the mails. The Rev. Mr. Gilmore loves a good fragrant cigar. The Rev. Mr. Agnew is bitterly opposed to the use of the weed, and in a private letter to the Rev. Mr. Goodwin of Englewood, Ill., declared, it is alleged, that the Rev. Mr. Gilmore was a disgrace to Methodism on account of his use of the filthy weed.

Freight Wreck on the Big Four.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A wreck occurred on the Michigan division of the Big Four last night three miles north of Niles, Mich. The caboose and one car of a freight train were thrown from the track. The caboose was set on fire by its stove and entirely consumed. Fred Scott, brakeman, was so badly cut, bruised, and burned that he cannot move in his bed. James Scott, conductor, had his nose broken and bone of right leg fractured, while William Palmer, brakeman, was so bruised, cut, and burned on the head that doctors say he will not recover.

Spinners Stab a Strike Organizer.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—John Stott, organizer of the Kearney, Neb., cotton spinners' strike, was stabbed six times about the head today by two Janesville spinners, who suspected he was planning to get places in Janesville for many of the Kearney strikers.

Farnham Is Now Charged with Forgery.

LA PORTE, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—George Farnham, President of the La Porte Business College, decamped two weeks ago, leaving a large number of creditors of his school enterprise. Various forms of crookedness by Farnham have since come to light, and today forgery was discovered whereby banks and private money lenders are out about $2,000. Farnham, it is alleged, would duplicate notes given him, forging the name on the original and then sell the genuine to one party and then go to another with the duplicate.

Interrupters of a Meeting Indicted for Riot.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The grand jury of Tippecanoe County returned a number of indictments today against parties for participating in the riot week before last, growing out of the attempt of George Rudolph, an ex-priest, to speak here. P. J. Clark, Street Commissioner and a Democratic politician, Philip McCauley, William Temple, and Bart J. Murphy are each indicted on four counts—conspiracy to commit a felony, assault and battery with intent to murder, riot, and disturbing a public meeting. Several others were indicted for riot.

Ohio River Ice Floe Reaches Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Ohio River here has been rising rapidly for the last three days and at 4 o'clock this morning ice that had formed immense gorges between here and Cincinnati began passing out into the Mississippi. The floe is nearly a mile wide, from eight to ten feet thick, and is estimated at fifty miles long. The ice has been broken up so badly that it is now comparatively harmless, though navigation will be suspended until it has passed. More than a dozen wrecked coal barges from Louisville have passed here today.

Locomotives for Railroad Taxes.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The County Treasurer today levied on two locomotives of the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad for non-payment of taxes. Supt. Coroet signed a bond and they were released. The Treasurer will also levy on the "Big Four," Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and Chicago and Indiana Coal road locomotives, if taxes are not immediately paid. The action of the County Treasurer is the result of the decision of the Supreme Court holding the tax law to be valid.

Heavy Lumber Deals in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 6.—A sale of 6,000,000 feet of high grade lumber was made here by Bradley & Hanford to Noyes & Sawyer of Buffalo. The Cranberry Lumber company of this city, which last year sent an even 10,000,000 feet of high grade stuff by water to South America, is figuring on another big lot to the same destination. This timber goes from Duluth to Buffalo by lake, to New York by canal, and to Rio Janeiro by Atlantic steamer.

Suit Over an Indiana Gas Plant.

LA PORTE, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A. C. Burdick of Chicago today entered suit for possession of the La Porte Gas Works, and an additional suit against J. G. R. Wright of Cincinnati, O., former owner of the works, for $10,000 damage for breach of contract. Burdick claims to have had an option on the purchase of the plant of Wright, the time expiring Jan. 15. He says he attempted to close the deal, but Wright demurred.

Baptist Missionary Institute at Elgin.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A missionary institute under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union will hold its first meeting of a three days' session tomorrow night. Dr. W. R. Harper, President of the Chicago University, will preside, the the Rev. H. C. Mabie, D. D., the Missionary Secretary, will deliver an address on his trip around the world. About 300 delegates are expected for the institute.

To Establish Herself an Heiress.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The case of Mary E. Tynan (née Murray), the Portland, Ore., heiress, came up in the Alton City Court today, a petition for a nunc pro tunc record of her adoption by Jacob Young and wife, formerly of this city, being filed. This was opposed by an attorney for Michael Sins and the successor in interest, Henry Weinhard, both of Portland, and the case will be argued tomorrow.

Escapes for Years, but Not Forever.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Charles Carter seven years ago killed John Crockett, an aged man who accused him of moonshining in the Ozarks of this State. Carter was convicted and the death sentence was passed upon him. Six years ago he broke out of jail at Mount Vernon, Mo., killing his guard in doing so. Last week he was captured in Portland, Ore., and brought back to be hanged. He had married and has two children in Oregon.

Crushed by Tons of Iron.

MEROM, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—While George Toby and William Step were loading a car with stock iron at the Westerman Rolling mills last night the beam which supported the bars of iron gave way burying Toby under eight tons of iron, killing him instantly. Step's head was badly cut and he received serious internal injuries. Toby leaves a widow and six children.

Compromise of the Seligman Divorce.

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Jake Seligman has compromised the financial end of his divorce suit with people from Pontiac, Mich., who represented his wife, on a basis of $25,000. Mrs. Seligman wanted $100,000, but when she learned that most of Seligman's property had been put out of her reach she compromised.

Says Thrun Suits Are Not Settled.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Several State papers have contained notices to the effect that the Thrun insurance fraud cases were about to be settled and that several companies had already compromised. McPhillips, attorney for all the insurance companies except two, denies the report.

To Pay Back the Brewers.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The defeat of the resubmission bill is attributed to the Milwaukee and St. Louis brewers, who will gain the sale of $250,000 worth of beer per annum in this State. Now it is proposed to enforce the prohibitory law and keep those brewers out of the State.

Wisconsin Girl Mysteriously Missing.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Miss Mabel Southwood, aged 15 years, of Hudson, Wis., is mysteriously missing. She came to St. Paul Saturday, as usual, to take a music lesson and since then nothing has been seen or heard of her.

Northwest Notes.

Eight gambling-houses in Ashland, Wis., were raided by the Chief of Police Sunday night.

William Woldt, an employé of the Aurora, Ill., cotton mills, fell through a shaft yesterday and was killed instantly.

The Peshtigo Lumber company of Marinette, Wis., has closed a deal for 50,000,000 feet of lumber with Perley, Lowe & Co. and T. H. Sheppard & Co. of Chicago.

George H. Anderson resigned his position as agent of the American Express company at Beloit, Wis., yesterday. He had been an agent of the company for forty years.

The agent of the P., C., C. & St. L. road at Seymour, Ill., refused Saturday to take any more freight for transportation. The move is believed to be in the way of preparation for the threatened strike on the Pennsylvania lines.

WORK RESUMED IN A NOTED SILVER MINE

Company Headed by Ex-Senator Warner Miller Purchases the Bassick Property.

PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The starting today of new machinery in the Bassick mine again calls attention to what was ten and twelve years ago the most widely-known mining property in the United States after the Comstock lode. The mine was opened by Charles E. Bassick twelve years ago, who, after taking out profits to the amount of $300,000, sold it to a syndicate, headed by Dennis Ryan of St. Paul, for about $700,000, and the new owners took out ore valued at $2,400,000.

Eight years ago the owners of the Bassick became involved in a quarrel, which resulted in all work in the mine being stopped, and it has been idle till today. Recently a new company was formed, of which ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York is the President, and with whom are associated George P. Foltz and C. R. Snell of New York and Henry F. Selleck and N. M. Tabor of Denver. They bought the Bassick, have put in the best hoisting machinery that could be secured, and have begun operations.

Reforming the Michigan Board.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Senator M. A. Ginley has about completed his bill amending the act creating the World's Fair Board, and will introduce it some day this week. It provides for the retirement of all the present members of the commission, save the President, and the naming of their successors by Gov. Rich. The object of the bill is to secure to the Republicans, who are largely in the majority in Michigan, representation on the commission, which was denied them by Gov. Winans.

Cowles Electric Company Appeals Its Case.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—The Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum company has filed a writ of error in an application for appeal which will probably be granted in the case of the Pittsburg Reduction company, which was recently decided against the Cowles company.

TARIFFS ARE ISSUED.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATES PUT TEMPORARILY IN EFFECT.

Western Freight Association Lines Do Not Agree to Protect the Rates at Former Divisions—They May Relinquish the Tariff When It Is Deemed Unremunerative—Eastern Freight Shipments Are Delayed by the Bad Weather—Colorado Extension of Gould Lines Reported.

At the meeting of the lines interested in transcontinental traffic held in this city Jan. 5 it was decided to await action by the lines west of the Missouri River that are to meet in St. Paul Feb. 9 before outlining the course to be pursued by roads in the Western Freight Association. The transcontinental lines and those specially interested in North Pacific coast traffic have since been in almost daily session endeavoring to evolve a readjustment of rates. The interested lines were somewhat restricted by the effect of a decision rendered late last year by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and entitled "The Merchants' Union of Spokane Falls vs. the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific railway companies."

The roads directly concerned have agreed on a readjustment of Northern Pacific and Spokane tariffs, to meet in a more effective manner clipper competition on the coast, and to adjust Spokane rates in conformity with the interpretation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's ruling. Extensions of time were obtained from the Inter-State Commission, but the order finally required the tariffs to be made effective Feb. 15, 1893.

Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association states that the tariffs will be temporarily issued and will be made effective from Chicago, St. Louis, and Missouri River common points to Spokane and West. Mr. Midgley's name as Chairman of the Western Freight Association appears on the temporary tariffs, and request has been made to allow it to stand until the transcontinental lines can so adjust their relations as to enable them to meet with the lines east of St. Paul and the Missouri River to agree on more permanent conditions to govern in the interchange of transcontinental traffic. The further request is made that the Western Freight Association lines will temporarily, at least, continue to accept the divisions heretofore in effect under the Transcontinental Association.

Chairman Midgley has replied that his name of Chairman of the Western Freight Association might be allowed to appear on the tariffs as stated above, with the distinct understanding that it did not imply that the lines in his association would be obligated to protect all the rates announced at the divisions stated, because the right was reserved by members to relinquish such traffic whenever they deemed it unremunerative. This temporary assent, Mr. Midgley has informed Messrs. Hannaford, Monroe, and Finley, should expire March 31, unless in the meantime other arrangements be made with the Western Association lines.

As the Central Traffic Association decided at its recent meeting to exact the agreed proportions of the last published transcontinental tariffs on shipments to and from Central Traffic Association territory, and the transcontinental lines have not agreed to publish any tariffs from points east of St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, etc., it should be understood that the latter are arbitrary and that rates from points east will until navigation opens have to be made by adding locals or proportions of former tariffs, as initial Eastern lines elect, to the rates established from Chicago and St. Louis.

Prior to the opening of lake navigation, Mr. Midgley says, a conference between the interested lines will presumably be held to determine the manner in which business in competition with the lakes shall be handled.

SUFFERED FROM THE BLIZZARDS.

East-Bound Freight Shipments Are Reported to Be Exceedingly Light.

East-bound freight business from Chicago is in bad shape. The weather that has prevailed for the last two months has caused a serious accumulation of freight in the yards of most of the east-bound roads. The Lake Shore has given notice that for the present it cannot receive through grain from connecting lines for transfer on account of the inability to handle it. Other roads have given similar notices, and there are but two or three of the east-bound roads that continue to take transfer grain for the East. The weather for the last two days has been such as to aggravate the situation, and if there is no speedy change east-bound shipments will become exceedingly light, and it will take weeks to clear up the blockade.

Besides these troubles, more or less rate cutting is being indulged in by some roads, and a meeting of the managers of Trunk Line and Central Traffic Association roads will be held in New York Wednesday to consider the situation and devise measures of relief.

The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 55,173 tons, against 48,389 tons for the week previous, and 71,753 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 9,620 tons, against 8,370 tons last year; grain, 37,962 tons, against 52,876 tons; provisions, 8,590 tons, against 10,507 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 8.3; Big Four, 3.7; Chicago and Erie, 8.2; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 13.7; Lake Shore, 19; Michigan Central, 12.8; Nickel-Plate, 3.6; Pan-Handle, 4.4; Fort Wayne, 16.3; Wabash, 10.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, iron, and coal, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads last week were 78,615 tons, against 80,042 tons for the week previous and 105,259 tons for the corresponding period last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 9,413 tons; Wabash, 6,591; Lake Shore, 16,533; Fort Wayne, 9,676; Pan-Handle, 7,937; Baltimore and Ohio, 5,336; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 6,898; Nickel-Plate, 4,274; Chicago and Erie, 9,379; Big Four, 2,638.

EXTENDING THE GOULD RAILWAYS.

The System Acquires a Road from Pueblo to the Southwest.

PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the directors of the Pueblo, Gunnison and Pacific railway company, held in this city Saturday, officially confirmed a contract, the details of which were agreed upon with S. H. H. Clark, General Manager of the Union Pacific railway, while in Pueblo a few days ago, which will practically result in extending the Gould system from Pueblo, its present Western terminus, to the southwestern part of this State a distance of 300 miles. It is believed this extension will finally reach the Pacific coast.

The Pueblo, Gunnison and Pacific company is a Colorado corporation which was formed two years ago for the purpose of building a railroad to the south and west from this city, and is understood to represent the Gould interests here. It reaches the great coal fields owned by the Missouri Pacific and also the famous Wet Mountain and San Luis Valleys, the best agricultural portions of this State. This is regarded as the most important railroad enterprise ever started in Southern Colorado. The right of way has been secured and the contracts for construction were made Saturday.

New Illinois Road Incorporated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today by the organizers of the St. Louis, Collinsville and Eastern railroad company. It is proposed to construct a railroad from East St. Louis to Collinsville, with a branch line from the nearest and most practical point thereon to the Town of Venice. The capital stock is $250,000 and the principal office is in East St. Louis. The incorporators are Alexander Young, St. Louis; Walter Young, St. Joseph, Mo.; James Hannerty, Chicago; John S. P. Gordon, Collinsville, Ill., and Perry A. Gordon, Glen Carbon, Ill.

Ohio Roads Coming to Detroit.

It is learned from a prominent official of the Flint and Père Marquette railway that the road has in contemplation a new line from Delray, Mich., to Monroe, Mich., the present terminus of its east line. This branch will permit the entrance of five Ohio railways to Detroit and will be the means of opening to Detroit and Southern Michigan connections with the railway system of the South. The roads which will probably take advantage of this new move will be the Wheeling and Lake Erie, Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, Northwestern Ohio, Cincinnati, Toledo and Ohio Central, and Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City. The Flint and Père Marquette already has the right of way through the business portion of Monroe.

Western Passenger Complications.

The special meeting of the Western Passenger Association to be held at Chairman Caldwell's office today will, in addition to the immigrant commission question, consider the matter of establishing ticket offices at hotels in Minneapolis and of reduced rates to Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of President Cleveland. There is no change whatever in the immigrant commission question and the proposed agreement with the First Ward immigrant agents of New York cannot be perfected without making some important alterations as to the amount of commission to be paid and the division of the business among the various roads. As regards the proposed establishment of hotel ticket offices in Minneapolis, it depends upon the Chicago, Burlington and Northern whether such an arrangement will be made or not. That company put its tickets in the office of West's Hotel, and if it does not take them out the other roads propose to place their tickets in all the offices of the leading hotels in that city.

Railway Notes.

A. L. Evans has been appointed agent of the Western Transit company at St. Paul and Minneapolis, and A. B. Wolvin has been appointed agent of that company at Duluth, Minn.

The passenger department meeting of the Central Traffic Association, which was to have been held in this city Feb. 8, has been postponed until Feb. 14. The meeting of the rate clerks for the arrangement of rate sheets will be held Feb. 13.

The Joint committee of the Trunk Lines and Central Traffic Associations will meet in New York Wednesday, Feb. 8, to consider the alleged cutting of freight rates and devise means for their restoration and maintenance. Passenger affairs will also be considered at this meeting.

A meeting of the wheat carrying lines between Chicago and St. Paul and lines west and northwest of St. Paul will be held at the Great Northern railway office at St. Paul tomorrow, to arrange rates in conformity with the recent decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, that rates from the west to Minneapolis must not be higher than to Duluth.

HENRY WATTERSON IS BECOMING SHY.

He Doesn't Want His Name Mentioned in Connection with Politics.

Henry Watterson of Louisville is at the Richelieu. "I don't want my name connected with politics," said he yesterday, "when it is well-known I am only in the lecture field. I am not interesting myself in political questions, so don't mention that I am in Chicago."

Morgan Jones, President of the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, is at the Grand Pacific. Said he: "The Panhandle of Texas will have the most prosperous year ever known there, and thousands of acres planted to wheat will yield splendid crops. This section of Texas is being rapidly peopled by Eastern colonists, and in a few years will rival the eastern part of the State."

Auditorium—Miss Anna O'Keefe, Mrs. O'Keefe, New York; John W. Maxwell and wife, Leadville, Colo.; Mlle. Rhea and companion, New York; M. Calking and wife, Santa Clara, Cal.; Misses Woodward, Brooklyn; W. F. Ames and wife, Salt Lake; Mrs. A. J. Palmer, New York; W. P. Hart, New York; Mrs. C. Divan Sapio, New York.

Palmer House—Miss Alice Blount, Louisville; W. P. Bacon, Birmingham, Conn.; P. Waldworth, St. Joe, Mo.; L. H. Vendig, Dallas, Tex.; Edward Coles, Omaha; A. Orendorff and wife, Springfield; Roger Williams, Lexington; J. T. M. Lynch, Boston; M. G. Coleman, Jacksonville, Fla.

Victoria—Mr. B. F. Patterson, Philadelphia; Miss Delia Fox, Miss Helen Beresford, E. Stanley, New York; C. C. Smith, Denver; O. G. Thompson and wife, Harry Thorn and wife, San Francisco; M. M. Littell and wife, Cleveland; Norman McCarthy, New York.

Tremont—J. R. Jenkins, Pittsburg, Pa.; N. W. A. Neff, Cleveland; John Dell, St. Louis; A. C. Lee; B. G. Grant, C. N. Newell, S. W. Abbey, and P. Wells, New York; C. D. Miller, wife and daughter, New Orleans, and H. L. Lincoln, Wheeling, W. Va.

Sherman—Thomas Roth, Cleveland; E. Byes, Omaha; F. Hart, J. Ladd, Detroit; A. O. Oberlin, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; A. B. Wakefield and wife, Minneapolis; W. J. Livesey, Clinton, Ill.; W. C. Garrard, Springfield; G. I. Kohn and E. J. Most, New York.

Lexington — D. Meader, San Diego, Cal.; Capt. J. M. Phillips, Memphis, Tenn.; P. O'Sullivan, New York; J. M. Green, Indianapolis; J. Fruth, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. E. Stein, Minneapolis; F. F. Whilford and W. A. Ausmith, Kansas City.

Great Northern—B. Roth, St. Louis; E. B. Undershill, Cleveland; Henry Angel, Cleveland; J. S. Holt, Boston; H. B. Glover, Dubuque; G. B. Lundy, Cedar Rapids; H. Stevenson, Wheeling; J. Wallace Allen, Haverhill, Mass.

Grand Pacific—A. N. Buskin, New York; H. S. Simmons, San Francisco; H. P. Sears, Holyoke, Mass.; A. M. Blackwell, Las Vegas; L. F. Menage, Minneapolis. C. C. Viall, Cleveland; George F. Hale, San Francisco.

Wellington—John P. Gladstone, Coventry; J. M. Phillips, Providence; J. V. Riley, Grand Rapids; Thomas C. Jones, Tacoma; C. C. Stevens, London; Will O'Leary, Detroit.

Leland—J. Cheng, Lafayette, Ind.; E. E. Parker, Boston; R. Dumford, Bath, Md.; Wolf Huduale, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, Pittsburg, Pa.

Richelieu—Mr. Tibber, St. Louis; J. R. Myers, New York; Francis C. Barlow, New York; James Converse, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Duhme, Cincinnati.

BUST OF MRS. M. B. CARSE FINISHED.

It Is Now Ready to Be Placed in the Woman's Temple.

The bust of Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, which was made by Sculptor Carl Rohl-Smith for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is ready to be placed in position. It has been beautifully cut in Seravezza marble and is an excellent portrait. The bas-relief designs for the ends of the pedestal of the Fort Dearborn monument, which Mr. Rohl-Smith has been making for Mr. Pullman, are also finished, and the sculptor leaves tomorrow for New York to attend to the casting. Each side of the pedestal is to have bas-relief designs, the two larger representing the departure of the train from the fort and the assault. The smaller designs for the ends will show Black Partridge delivering up the medal he had received from the palefaces, and the heroic

MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE.

death of Capt. Wells. The sculptor has chosen for the subject of the latter scene the moment in which Capt. Wells, wounded and pinned to the earth by the body of his horse, which has fallen on him, raises his head and calls to the savages to "shoot away." The scene is dramatic and the figures are full of life and action. The handling of the figure of Capt. Wells and of the mounted female figure is especially fine and vigorous.

Cudahy's "Rex" Brand Extract of Beef is the best of food products. It's convenient, health-giving, and delicious.

NATURE'S BLACK MASK

TO BE WORN ON THE STAGE BY JACKSON, THE AUSTRALIAN FIGHTER.

His Ambition Eventually to Play the Part of Othello—Precedents of Ethiopians Who Have Worthily Spoken Shakspeare's Lines—Drama Existing with a Negro Prince as Hero—Facts in Which the Coming Tragedian Should Find Encouragement.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadowed livery of the burnished sun,
To whom I am a neighbor, and near bred.
. . . I would not change this hue
Except to steal your thoughts, my gentle queen.—
Merchant of Venice, Act II., Scene I.

So speaks the Prince of Morocco to the Lady of Belmont. His color was not prejudicial to him in many parts of Europe, both then and now; but had he visited America he

JACKSON AS UNCLE TOM.

[A fac-simile of the picture on the theatrical posters.]

would have found his complexion a serious disadvantage. Something similar to his poetical plea will have to be urged by the Ethiopian pugilist, Peter Jackson, who announces his intention shortly to go on the stage. Like his eminent Caucasian compeers, John L. Sullivan and James J. Corbett, he is going to help purify the theatrical atmosphere.

Under the direction of L. R. Stockwell, according to the San Francisco papers, he will launch out as the hero of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The hands which made their owner famous by dealing out "leads" and "cross-counters" will fondle the form of Little Eva, and the voice that clamored for Corbett's gore will be heard singing hymns about life among the angels. In his pious exercises he will be encouraged by his traveling manager, whom the coast papers refer to as "Parson" Davies. The *Chronicle* adds these particulars in regard to the cast. The performance is set for Feb. 27: "'Parson' Davies is to be the auctioneer of the piece, and on him will devolve the duty of selling Uncle Tom. H. R. Jewett will impersonate George Harris and George Osbourne will double as Simon Legree and Phineas Fletcher. Harvie Kirkman will have the part of St. Clair, Stockwell will be Marks, the lawyer, and Ethel Brandon will portray Eliza Harris. Bebe Vining is cast for Topsy, and Fanny Young for Aunt Ophelia, while some of the other characters will find representatives in George Hermance, Arthur Livingstone, Clarence Ferguson, and Frank Thompson.

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The valiant gladiator proposes if the venture in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" proves a success to essay the character of Othello, which is the top of his ambition. "I would like to play Othello," he said, "although I know it is a hard one. I believe I could look the character all right, and I wouldn't have to use walnut juice or any kind of complexion

"YOU'RE THE BRIGHTEST SPIRIT I EVER SAW, MISS EVA."

wafers. If I get myself up as the jealous Moor people, I am sure, will admit that I look the character."

This is certainly a worthy ambition, and if Mr. Jackson fulfills it he will not be the first member of his race to attain that honor. Here, by the way, may be suggested a question, even if it be not discussed. Did not Shakspeare portray Othello as a negro? True, the hero is spoken of throughout as the "Noble Moor" and similar epithets; but the physical qualities attributed to him are distinctly Ethiopian. Early in the play Roderigo speaks of him as having thick lips, and in the third act Othello himself is made to regret that he is "black, and has not those soft parts of conversation that chamberers have." Another adjective that the author applies to him is "sooty." Shakspeare in all probability believed that Moors and Africans were identical. He knew many things; but the things he did not know or knew incorrectly would fill a bulky volume.

There is no presumption therefore in Mr. Jackson's attempt, and if his modesty should make him falter let him take courage from the precedent that history has ready at hand for him. The records of the English stage relate that less than half a century ago a full-blooded negro tragedian, who was born on the west coast of Africa, made a successful tour of London and the provinces in a round of characters, including Othello, Langa, Gambia, Oroonoko, Aboan, and Mungo. His name was Ira Aldridge, and he was generally known as the African Roscius. His father was a Christian minister in his native land, and the son was sent to Glasgow University to prepare him for the same profession. At the end of his studies, however, he adopted the stage.

This Ira Aldridge was no mere curiosity. He was highly esteemed, both personally and professionally. Edmund Kean, the Shakspeare of all English actors, has left his testimonial to the merits of the African Roscius. He was cultivated instead of shunned by his fellow-professionals. In Belfast Charles Kean played Iago to his Othello and Aboan to his Oroonoko. The *Athenæum* in 1858 noticed that Aldridge dispensed with the black gloves usually worn by Othellos of the theater and displayed his own black hands, with "his finger nails expressly apparent." He traveled over the continent, and was received with enthusiasm in the theaters of Germany. Princes and people vied in doing him honor, and honors and medals were showered upon him. He added to his repertory the part of the Peruvian hero, Rolla, a dark-skinned personage, and he exhibited a black Macbeth and a black King Lear.

In Aldridge's time there was a black actress as well as a black actor. She is mentioned in the "History of the Scottish Stage" as "not only excellent as to figure and speaking, but remarkably so as to singing." The latter part of the sentence cannot be surprising to those who heard the Black Patti recently at Central Music Hall in Chicago. This actress in Scotland used to play Juliet, and the critics had a startling illustration of the poet's famous expression in "Romeo and Juliet:"

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear!

***

If Mr. Jackson, the future Roscius Africanus of America, wishes to blaze out what is virtually a virgin path for himself, let him revive "Oroonoko," of which a negro Prince is the hero. It is by Thomas Southerne; it was produced in London in the last century, and may be found in the eighteenth volume of "Bell's British Theater." The tragedy is founded on fact. The real Oroonoko was an African Prince stolen from his native kingdom of Angola during the reign of Charles II. and sold as a slave in one of the English settlements in the West Indies. Mrs. Aphra Behn saw him at Surinam—the scene of the play—when her father was Governor-General of the islands; and on her return to England she made him the hero of a tale. On her story Thomas Southerne founded his play.

Without describing "Oroonoko" at length it may be said that the subplot, which is intended to be comical and must be played by whites, would have to be discarded, because it is too coarse for the taste of this generation. The serious portions in which the Prince figures are dignified and stirring. The hero has by treachery been carried away on a British ship and sold into slavery. Here are brief extracts from his speeches:

OROONOKO— Let them stare on.
I am unfortunate, but not ashamed
Of being so. No, let the guilty blush;
The white man that betrayed me; honest black
Disdains to change its color. I am ready.

. . . .

You are a Christian; be a Christian still.
If you have any God that teaches you
To break your word, I need not curse you more;
Let him cheat you, as you are false to me.
You faithful followers of my better fortune,
We have been fellow-soldiers in the field,
Now we are fellow-slaves. This last farewell.
Be sure of one thing that will comfort us.
Whatever world we are next thrown upon
Cannot be worse than this.

. . . .

No; all the theatrical achievements of the African race have been by no means confined to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the minstrel stage; and it is to strengthen Mr. Jackson's better hopes that these instances are brought out of the obscure corners of the past.

WHO IS THE CHICAGO CINDERELLA?

Opportunity to Refute the Libels on Chicago Women's Feet.

Coupons have begun to pour in from the petite women of Chicago, and the prospects now are that some one will be found to carry off the Cinderella slipper offered by THE TRIBUNE and with it the cash prize.

The woman with the smallest perfect feet will receive the slipper now being manufactured, and with it $25 in gold. She who has the next smallest feet will receive $15 in gold. The contest is open to women 20 years of age and older, but the feet must be natural. No Chinese monstrosity or other freak will receive attention.

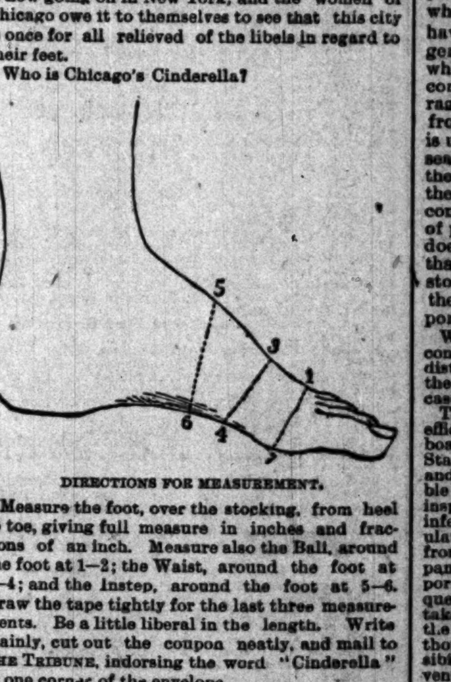
The replies already received show that Chicago has its full share of women with dainty feet, but there are more to come.

The Cinderella slipper will be a marvelous creation, as fairy-like as ever graced the foot of an elfin Princess. It is of white satin, delicately embroidered in pearls about the edge and across the toe, where a bow of satin is held in place by a small rhinestone buckle. The heels are high, of course, and even Cinderella's crystal slipper could not be finer.

Cut out the annexed coupon, measure your right foot according to the directions given, and send the coupon by mail to THE TRIBUNE, indorsing the envelope "Cinderella" in one corner. Your name will not be used unless your express permission is obtained in writing. Should you become the winner of the beautiful slipper, a young woman reporter will call to verify the measurements.

Remember, that the smallest foot in Chicago takes the slipper and the gold. A similar contest is now going on in New York, and the women of Chicago owe it to themselves to see that this city is once for all relieved of the libels in regard to their feet.

Who is Chicago's Cinderella?



DIRECTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT.

Measure the foot, over the stocking, from heel to toe, giving full measure in inches and fractions of an inch. Measure also the Ball, around the foot at 1—2; the Waist, around the foot at 3—4; and the Instep, around the foot at 5—6. Draw the tape tightly for the last three measurements. Be a little liberal in the length. Write plainly, cut out the coupon neatly, and mail to THE TRIBUNE, indorsing the word "Cinderella" in one corner of the envelope.

Trim to this rule.

CINDERELLA COUPON.

Date ____________________ 1893

Name ____________________

Street ____________________

Number ____________________

Length ____________________ Inches

Ball ____________________ Inches

Waist ____________________ Inches

Instep ____________________ Inches

Trim to this Rule.

Steals a March on Attorney Mason.

Edwin Walker, attorney for the World's Fair, stole a march on ex-Congressman W. E. Mason yesterday. It was in the case of the Babcock company against the Columbian Exposition company. Several days ago Master in Chancery Winchester filed a report in which he recommended an injunction restraining the Fair people from allowing the Stirling Boiler company to put its boilers in the space allotted to the Babcock company, and also recommended that the court compel a specific performance of the contract between the Babcock people and the Fair. Attorney Walker asked to be allowed to remove the case to the United States Circuit Court. Attorney Mason strenuously objected. The court finally granted Mr. Walker's request.

NO FEAR OF CHOLERA.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS THINKS IT CAN BE AVERTED.

To This End It Is Necessary That the National Government, the City, and the Exposition Take Prompt and Proper Sanitary Measures—Substance of His Report to President Higinbotham—Commissioners Summoned to Washington to Argue for Appropriations.

Director-General Davis thinks that if proper sanitary regulations are observed in Chicago and at Jackson Park this year, and the government takes proper quarantine measures, there is little to be feared from an invasion of cholera. He transmitted yesterday to President Higinbotham and the Council of Administration a report on the subject which he was requested to make. In his introductory remarks he says there are but two sources from which cholera can be expected. The first and most dangerous, he regards, is the arrival of immigrants and visitors from the Baltic and North Sea ports, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Havre, where the cholera has prevailed during the last season and is not entirely eradicated.

The second and less dangerous source of infection he regards as the arrivals from the ports mentioned of bales of merchandise which may, before or during the sea voyage, have been exposed to contact with cholera germs. The class of merchandise, he says, which forms almost the exclusive vehicle for conveyance of disease germs in that way is rags. These, however, are largely received from Southern Europe, and the bulk imported is used in paper and cloth mills of the Eastern seaboard States, and but a small fraction of them ever reaches Chicago. He recites further that in the cholera-infected districts of continental Europe the winter has been one of phenomenal severity, and, while severe cold does not kill the cholera germ, it is admitted that it checks the spread of infection and stops the reproduction of the germ except in the already infected human subject. The report then continues in substance:

With reference to the first mentioned source of contagion, the arrival of persons from infected districts or crossing in cholera infected vessels, the question is more serious; but even in these cases the element of danger is but slight.

To give the general public confidence in the efficacy of the quarantine regulations at the seaboard it is absolutely necessary that the United States Government should assume the control and direction of the service and become responsible for the enforcement not alone of sanitary inspection and precautions on the arrival of infected or suspected vessels, but also of the regulations governing the acceptance of passengers from infected districts by the steamship companies plying between our own and European ports. The United States Government can unquestionably control the situation if it undertakes to do so, and the public announcement that the matter was in the hands of the national authorities, and that they had assumed the responsibility, would at once inspire confidence and prevent or allay any general apprehension of an epidemic. The anxiety existing about a possible outbreak of cholera this year arises largely from the agitation of the subject by alarmists, principally of the medical fraternity, with whom the discussion of the probability of an epidemic of some nature is a professional fad.

With more particular reference to the local aspect of the question, I say without hesitation that I do not anticipate that the cholera infection will reach Chicago in any serious form; nevertheless I believe it to be the duty of the municipal authorities to make this city conspicuously clean, and keep it so, from now until next November, and I believe, if that is done public sentiment will demand thereafter that there be no relaxation of the system.

More particularly with reference to the Exposition I am of the opinion and recommend that a special sanitary corps should be organized under the Medical Director, consisting of possibly twenty or thirty inspectors. Their duty should be to make a minute inspection of the entire Exhibition daily, or twice a day should the weather require it, under such rules as the Medical Director may prescribe. I believe such a service to be essential and absolutely necessary in connection with the Medical Bureau. If the sanitary condition of the Exposition and the city is maintained at a high standard I have no fears about the health of our visitors or our own citizens.

WILL ASK FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

World's Fair Officials to Appear Before the Senate Committee Next Friday.

World's Fair officials will appeal to Congress next Friday for the purpose of securing the several appropriations desired. Secretary Dickinson of the National Commission received yesterday from Commissioner Harris at Washington and John Boyd Thacher telegrams announcing that Senator Allison of the Subcommittee on Appropriations had set apart Friday for a hearing, and Col. Dickinson immediately telegraphed prominent members of the commission to be present then.

For the National Commission there will be present President Palmer, Secretary Dickinson, Col. J. W. St. Clair, George V. Massey, John T. Harris, John Boyd Thacher, and others. Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Ralph Trautman, the latter of New York, have been invited to be present to speak for the lady managers.

This opportunity of appearing before Senator Allison's subcommittee is regarded as probably the best and the last chance for securing additional appropriations amounting to over $750,000. The House refused to place the appropriation on the sundry civil bill. If the Senate does the matter can then go before the Lower House as a part of the measure, which will demand action. There will then be a chance if there is a disagreement to have the question go before the Conference committee. It was in this way that the last appropriation for the Board of Lady Managers and the National Commission was secured, and if the Senate is equally friendly this time there is hope for the funds.

It would be awkward if the Senate should not stand up for the World's Fair. Involved in the amounts asked for are $125,000 for the National Commission, $540,000 for awards, and $98,000 for the Board of Lady Managers. Upon the awards appropriation depends the selection of juries for the distribution of medals and diplomas already provided for by Congress. If this sum is not given it will devolve upon the local directory to provide the funds, and this the latter corporation is hardly in a position to do.

FOR THE CATHOLIC EXHIBIT.

Statue of Archbishop Feehan to Be Placed in the Educational Section.

A statue of Archbishop Feehan is to be placed in the Catholic Educational Department of the World's Fair. It is to be made of Carara marble, will be seven feet high, and rest on a pedestal of equal height.

The statue will represent the Archbishop in soutane, cope, chain, and cross in a speaking attitude, the right hand outstretched as if addressing an audience, and the left resting on a desk. At his feet on the uppermost portion of the pedestal two children, a boy and girl, are to be represented in a listening attitude. Around the lower portion of the pedestal will be a dozen panels, on which will be worked the names of the different classes of school work represented in the Chicago Catholic exhibit. One large panel in the center of the pedestal will bear the following inscription:

Most Reverend Archbishop of Chicago—the Protector of Our Schools.

Those who have seen the statue pronounce it a good likeness.

The sculptor is Joseph Sibbel of New York. The cost will be about $4,000. At the close of the World's Fair it will be placed in some Catholic institution in this city.

UNFAVORABLE TO SUNDAY OPENING.

Durborow Expects Nothing from Committee, but Will Not Give Up the Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Chairman Durborow will preside at the meeting of the World's Fair committee tomorrow, when the question of Sunday opening will be considered. In response to an inquiry Mr. Durborow said he did not expect a favorable decision by the committee on the proposition to keep the Fair open Sundays, but he would not relax his efforts in that direction.

More Souvenir Coins Arrive.

A fresh consignment of souvenir 50-cent pieces was received at the Subtreasury yesterday. One hundred thousand of the new coin of the brand of 1893 were deposited in the vaults. An ample stock is now on hand, representing a total of about $400,000.

PATENTS NOT VALID.

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL COMPANY ANSWERS THE EDISON CHARGES.

The Defendants in the Injunction Suit Declare That the Systems of Distribution Patented by Thomas Edison Were in Use Long Prior to March, 1883, by Edward Weston, the Famous New Jersey Electrician—Mrs. Margaret Moore Sues the Erie for $20,000—Court News.

In the injunction suit of the Edison Electric Light company against the National Electric Construction company in the United States Circuit Court, an answer was filed by the defendants yesterday. The complaint made by the Edison company is that defendants use and operate certain systems and improvements in electrical distribution that have been patented by Thomas Edison and are the sole property of the company. Defendants answer that the Edison patents referred to are invalid; that the systems referred to were in operation long prior to March, 1883, when the Edison patents were secured. Several users of the systems before they were patented by Edison are mentioned, among these being Edward Weston, the famous electrician of New Jersey. Reference is also made to the *Journal of the Society of Civil Engineers* of January, 1879, in which, it is asserted, a full description of the systems in dispute is made.

Wants $20,000 from the Erie.

Mrs. Margaret Moore brought suit yesterday in the Superior Court against the Chicago and Erie railroad company and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad company for the recovery of $20,000 damages for personal injuries which she claims to have received. Mrs. Moore was a janitress in the Government Building and lives at Ninetieth and Halsted streets. She was a passenger on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois suburban train Jan. 13 last which was run into by an Erie train at Fifty-fifth street. Mrs. Moore received permanent injuries, it is alleged.

Judge Kohlsaat Ill.

The business in Judge Kohlsaat's court-room is accumulating so rapidly that when his Honor is able to resume his duties he will be in work up to his ears. Since Wednesday last Judge Kohlsaat has been confined to his house with a severe attack of the grip. Yesterday he was slightly better, but will probably not be able to hold court for a week. In the meantime County Judge Scales is transacting a little general business in his absence.

Court Notes.

Edgar F. Truax and Henry F. Truax, heirs of Maj. Truax, yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court, asking that the will made by Henry A. Truax, their uncle, be set aside for alleged uncertainty. They claim to have been deprived of their share in the estate because their father, Maj. Truax, was dead when the will was probated. As the bequest was to the living brothers and sisters of the testator, the complainants claim that the description is uncertain, as the date of their father's death cannot be proved.

Cordelia C. Brown sent a personal letter to Judge Collins yesterday asking that her suit for divorce and alimony be dismissed. Her attorney, she said, had neglected to have the proceeding dismissed, and she appealed to the court. Judge Collins entered the desired order. W. H. A. Brown, the defendant, is a prominent Board of Trade man, and lived with his wife at No. 4306 Oakenwald avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

145,794—Louise Vols vs. Samuel P. Cady et al. Asst., $5,000. C. Porter Johnson and Roy O. West, attys.
145,795—Charles B. Eggleston et al. vs. Anna B. Kalberg et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $600. N. M. Jones, solr.
145,796—Same vs. Stephen M. Barrett et al. Same, $634. Same solr.
145,797—Benjamin Palladine and Maria Lebetta vs. Louis Gundolfi, Hector Grasse, and Sheriff Gilbert. Replevin. $250. F. G. Brewer, atty.
145,798—Hans Haimberg vs. Louis A. and Amanda Richard. Conf. of judgt., $225.80. N. N. Cronholm, atty.
145,799—George Wilson Jr. vs. J. W. Pearce. Appeal.
145,800—Herman Gladstone vs. People's Gaslight and Coke Co. Case, $5,000. Prentiss & Hall, attys.
145,801—N. A. Poul & Co. vs. Christopher Thilmont. Appeal.
145,802—Peck Bros. & Co. vs. William Daley. Conf. of judgt., $104.66. O'Donnell & Coghlan, attys.
145,803—Fanny Seiserowitz vs. West Chicago Street R. R. Co. Case, $1,000. E. D. Curtis, atty.
145,804—John Casey vs. Thomas J. Prendergast. Case, $10,000. L. P. Wilcox, atty.
145,805—Margaret Moore vs. The Chicago and Erie R. R. Co. et al. Case, $20,000. L. P. Wilcox, atty.
145,806—Catherine Bamwick vs. City of Chicago. Case, $10,000. Same atty.
145,807—J. M. Trussdell vs. Nickel Plate Stove Polish Co. Appl.
145,808—Augustus D. Lamb vs. Helen A. Kimball et al. Bill to remove cloud. Henry C. Noyes, solr.
145,809—T. W. Poor vs. James McMillan. Appl.
145,810—William H. Simons vs. Deane Bros. & Lincoln. Case, $5,000. Bracken & Ayers, attys.
145,811—J. H. Norton vs. Benjamin W. Anderson and E. Alliger. Conf. of judgt., $100.62. Adelor J. Petit, atty.
145,812—Jesse N. Westbrook vs. Joseph Steinhoff et al. Same, $150. Same atty.
145,813—Effie MacLachlan vs. Hugh W. MacLachlan. Bill for divorce. Thornton & Chandler, solrs.
145,814—Bill. Withheld.
145,815—Harris Abramovich vs. Joseph Varian. Case, $3,000. Vere V. Hunt, atty.
145,816—The W. H. Stubbings Company vs. W. Garner and M. N. Cook. Asst. $1,000. Aldrich, Payne & Defrees, attys.
145,817—Neufeld Manufacturing Company, for use of Nathan Neufeld, vs. Morris A. Newman. Attach., $130. Blum & Blum, atty.
145,818—H. W. Boies Company et al. vs. Kentucky Stables Company et al. Asst., $500. Walpole Wood, atty.
145,819—John Pezygocki vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company. Case, $20,000. Edgar Terhune, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

112,034—Asst. Suppressed.
112,035—Catherina Goss vs. Charles Goss. Bill for div. P. W. Sullway, solr.
112,036—Thomas J. Rice vs. W. C. Hilgendorf Co. Conf. judgt., $242.40. I. J. Dunne, atty.
112,037—The U. S. Brg. Co. vs. Vincent Galanska. Asst. $500. Winston & Meagher, attys.
112,038—Isaac Bush vs. C. R. Stanley et al. Conf. judgt., $39.18. H. Kelsey, atty.
112,039—Anna E. Irwin vs. John R. Irwin. Bill for div. R. B. Wiss, solr.
112,040—Cora Thomas vs. Frank Thomas. Same. Reeves & Reeves, solrs.
112,041—Edgar F. Truax et al. vs. Rose B. Truax et al. Bill to annul will. M. J. Thompson, solr.
112,042—Charles S. Bentley vs. J. Schoenheyder et al. Bill for injunction. Philetus Smith, solr.
112,043—Charles L. Porter vs. Merton B. Threft et al. Trespass. $10,000. Prentiss & Hall, attys.
112,044—Francis B. Peabody et al. vs. William L. Blood et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $1,000. F. B. Peabody, solr.
112,045—Same vs. Same. Same, $600. Same solr.
112,046—Same vs. Same. Same, $700. Same solr.
112,047—Same vs. Same. Same, $600. Same solr.
112,048—B. F. Davenport vs. Frederick A. Hardin. Asst., $1,000. D. P. Doyle, atty.
112,049—Robert C. Taylor et al., by Charles Sheridan, vs. Frank C. Taylor et al. Bill for partition. R. B. Kendall, solr.
112,050—George R. Thamer vs. The C., B. & Q. Ry. Co. Case, $1,000. E. J. Queeny, atty.
112,051—Emmie M. Westland vs. Carl M. Westland. Bill for divorce. Eldridge & Finch, solrs.
112,052—The People ex rel. John Riley vs. Mark L. Crawford. Pet. for hab. corp. Alex. Collins, atty.
112,053—Lockwood & Strickland vs. T. P. Cremwau. Conf. judgt., $199.50. F. T. Murphy, atty.
112,054—Bill. Suppressed.
112,055—Charles Le Beau, by M. Le Beau, vs. Cornelius Hughes. Case, $20,000. Deanin & O'Connell, attys.
112,056—Attch. Suppressed.
112,057—Lawrence H. Bayor vs. J. W. Hoffman et al. Debt, $250; das., $500. R. W. Robinson, atty.
112,058—In re pet. Samuel I. Luery to change name to Samuel I. Lewis. Moses, Pam & Kennedy, attys.
112,059—Horn Bros. Mfg. Co. vs. South Park Club Assn. Conf. judgt., $88.292. I. H. Hines, atty.
112,060—Lockwood & Strickland vs. Imogene L. Hanchette Cobb et al. Pet. for mech's lien, $2,885.22. F. T. Murphy, solr.
112,061—Barbara Sperl vs. Joseph Sperl. Bill for divorce. Brothers & Burwarh, solrs.
112,062—J. Isidor Kopperl vs. Ignatz Zeisser. Conf. judgt., $525. M. S. P. Thomas, atty.
112,063—Nettie F. McCormick vs. B. F. Huber. Appeal.
112,064—Henrietta Rasmussen vs. Hans Rasmussen. Bill for div. Case, Hogan & Case, solrs.
112,065—S. C. Nessler vs. Martin Bock. Appeal.
112,066—Arthur A. E. Wilbur vs. Josephine E. Wilbur. Bill for divorce. Lemma & Cope, solrs.
112,067—Andrea Hoper et al. vs. A. B. Stockham et al. Asst., $800. Anderson & Proudfoot, attys.
112,068—F. P. Hopkins vs. Chandler S. Redfield. Asst., $1,275. Coy & Brockway, attys.
112,069—The National Live Stock Bank vs. Clinton E. Phelps. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.
112,070—Cudney & Co. vs. Jacob Heist et al. Asst., $1,500. L. H. Bisbee, atty.
112,071—John N. Woodlin vs. Charles E. Marble. Appeal.
112,072—J. A. Webb vs. Paulina Phillips. Bill to forc. chat. mortg., $300. Clark Varnum, solr.
112,074—David Hyman vs. Samuel G. Ade. Conf. judgt., $45,110. Richolson, Matson & Pease, attys.
Withheld Cases—112,006—World's Columbian Exposition Co. vs. John A. Kruse. Asst., $400. Matz & Fisher, attys.
112,015—B. L. Barnes vs. Edward B. Priest. Same, $700. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.
112,017—Wm. F. Mecklenburg vs. Herman Simon. Bill for dissolution of partnership. Buell & Vocke, solrs.
112,024—Mary A. Wilson vs. Wm. H. Wilson. Bill for div. and for inj. Lewis H. Mitchell, solr.

County Court—New Suits.

10,487—Cleveland Stove Co. vs. Bernard F. Weber. Asst., $600. J. S. Cooper, atty.
10,488—Samuel Dement vs. I. Davis. Appeal.
10,489—Louis Eggert vs. Chicago Contract Co. Appeal.
10,490—John Beihl vs. Same. Appeal.
10,491—H. Burke vs. Chas. Unger. Appeal.
10,492—F. P. Francis and John E. Kohnert to John S. Hair. Vol. asgt. Assets $1,800, lia. $2,900. J. A. Ahrens, atty.
10,493—People vs. Frank Baszkowski; petn. for support.
10,494—People vs. Leo and Caroline Berg; same.
10,495—People vs. John Bostock; same.

Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—4,023—Heimesdinger vs. L. T. B. Co.; on deflt., $4,121.71, vs. L. T. B. Co., in ans. garns. B. C. and W. R. Shehl, $25 and sat. and judgt. on amd. ans. $40 and sat.
JUDGE SUGG—145,803—Leiserwitz vs. W. C. St. R. R. Co.; on fdg., $50 and sat.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—9,500—Backlen vs. Jansen; on fdg., $70.—13,815—Foster Hynes Co. vs. Silver; on ver., $50.
JUDGE ADAMS—10,287—First Nat. Bk vs. Latham; on ver., $352.35.—10,060—Curtis & Co. vs. C. D. K. Co.; on ver., $170.94.—12,861—McKillip vs. Schutzler; same, $162.—10,900—Weiner vs. Parks; on ver., $52.50 and sci fa.—13,712—Graney vs. Masterson; deflt. $272.40.—9,915—Greely Carlson Co. vs. Nolder; on ver., $14.
JUDGE WINDES—10,703—Burt vs. Ball; on findg $50 and sat in open ct.

Decrees.

JUDGE EWING—3,545—Brown vs. Weller; dec.
JUDGE COLLINS—2,090—Donnersberger vs. La Porte; dec. sale.—3,197—Wright vs. Rowley; same.
JUDGE HORTON—6,155—Int. Natl. Bk. vs. Hasterlik; final dec.—3,322—P. B. & L. A. vs. McCormick; dec. sale.

Calls for Today.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—No. 598 on trial.
JUDGE EWING—Nos. 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15.
JUDGE STEIN—Contested motions.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Nos. 3,409, 5,108, 7,954, 9,501, 9,211, 6,229, 130,928, 133,145, and 141,852.
JUDGE SUGG—Nos. 10,163, 7,249, 5,759, 6,569, 7,216, 7,234, 7,358, 5,962, and 2,791.
JUDGE GOGGIN—City condemnation cases.
JUDGE TULEY—General business. No call of trial docket this week.
JUDGE COLLINS—No. 914 at 10 a. m. and No. 818 at 2 p. m.
JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, and 79.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 2,276, 2,328, 2,343, 2,352, and 2,368.
JUDGE BAKER—No call. No. 108,160 on hg.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No call. No. 106,951 on hg.
JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 1,878, 3,421, 2,840, 3,234, 3,427, 3,433, 3,449, 3,455, 3,512, 3,540, 3,560, and 3,573 and 3,403 on hg.
JUDGE WINDES—Nos. 2,581, 2,725, 2,970, 2,817, 2,534, 2,702, and 2,107. No. 2,408 on hg.
JUDGE SCALES—First call on No. 1 to 15 inc. for Nov. trial calr., and Nos. 9,723 and 9,814 at 10 a. m.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—No further call this week owing to sickness of the Judge. There will be no call of the claim docket until next term.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Branch 1. Criminal Court. Call not extended.
JUDGE GOGGIN—Branch 2—No announcements.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Branch 3—Nos. 328, 336, 349, 371, 372, 373, 376.
JUDGE DUNNE—Branch 4—No call. No. 140 on trial.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States transacted the following business:

1,153—B. A. Shunk, plaintiff in error, vs. The Moline Milburn and Stoddart Company. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska. Judgment affirmed with cost and interest. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Field.

825—Arnold, Constable & Co., appellants, vs. The United States Atlas. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

1,042—Howard M. Hamblin, plaintiff in error, vs. The Western Land Company. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

Ex parte—In the matter of the Haberman Manufacturing company, petitioner. Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

1,080—Sallie G. Thornington, plaintiff in error, vs. the City Council of Montgomery. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

415—Josiah Barnett, assignee, appellant, vs. P. H. Kinney. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho. Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded to the Supreme Court of the State of Idaho for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

1,092—David S. Stanley et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Mary M. Schwalby et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Texas. Judgment reversed and case remanded for further proceedings to be had therein not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, dissenting Mr. Justice Field.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

42—Colin Cameron, appellant, vs. The United States. Motion to set aside decree granted and cause reinstated with leave to counsel to file additional briefs if desired on or before March 6 next.

1,248—William H. Palmer et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Mary H. Barrett. Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing on the merits.

1,128—Charles McIntire Jr., administrator, plaintiff in error, vs. Edwin A. McIntire et al. Motion to dismiss denied.

1,277—The United States, appellant, vs. Frank W. Fowkes. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the third circuit denied.

1,081—The Columbus Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William A. Wright, Controller-General, etc. Motion to advance denied.

1,141—L. F. Hennington, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Georgia. Motion to advance denied.

57—R. B. Hooper, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of California. Submission set aside and cause restored to the docket for oral argument.

3,008—Richard F. Arden et al., plaintiff in error, vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Cause restored to the docket for argument before a full bench.

1,124—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Charles S. Walker, County Auditor, etc., et al. Writ of certiorari ordered to issue to bring up the entire record and cause from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

122—The Continental Steamboat Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Burke, administrator, etc., in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island. Judgment affirmed with costs and interest by a divided court.

1,060—The United States, appellant, vs. Frank Gates. Submitted by Mr. Solicitor-General Aldrich for the appellant and by Mr. George A. King, Mr. Charles King, and Mr. W. B. King for the appellee.

1,107—Frank Hume, plaintiff in error, vs. Richmond Irving Bowie, administrator, etc. Motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. Enoch Totten in support of motion and by Mr. Walter D. Davidge and Mr. S. T. Thomas in opposition thereto.

60—William H. Hagedon, plaintiff in error, vs. A. F. Seeberger, collector, etc. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Dismissed with costs on motion of Mr. Henry F. Tremain for the plaintiff in error.

Ex-parte—In the matter of Albert Frederich, appellant. Motion for leave to docket cause to proceed in forma pauperis, to print record at public expense and to advance submitted by Mr. Frederick D. McKenney for the appellant, and motion postponed to the 6th of March next, and notice ordered to be given to the Attorney-General of the State of Washington.

1,099—The Delavergne Refrigerator Machine Company, appellant, vs. John Featherstone et al. Ordered that mandate issue.

1,254—Henry Bier, plaintiff in error, vs. J. Burrus McGehee. Motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. F. L. Richardson in support of motion and by Mr. Henry L. Lazarus in opposition thereto.

849—The Lapham-Dodge Company, appellant, vs. Henry Severin et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Dismissed with costs on authority of counsel for the appellant.

Order—It is ordered by the court that mandates issue in all cases decided prior to the 1st of January, 1893, when applied for except cases docketed and dismissed under the ninth rule, and cases Nos. 419, 608, 609, 987, 988, 989, and 990.

3—Max Rosenthal, appellant, vs. Kersey Coates as assignee. Submitted by Mr. George Hoadly for appellant and by Mr. T. A. Frank Jones for appellee.

Adjourned until Saturday, March 4, at 11 o'clock. There will be no call of the docket Saturday, March 4. The day call for Monday, March 6, will be as follows: Nos. 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, and 141.

INSURANCE NEWS.

There were no special developments in the case of the Milwaukee agents among the Chicago general managers yesterday. For the present no more companies will suspend agencies there. The most radical of the general managers have taken this step, and the less radical are content to await the issue before committing themselves by any action. It was reported that a meeting of the general agents was called for today. Inquiry among them showed this was a mistake. There is not even any meeting in prospect, and the feeling among some of the general agents, it is intimated, is too strong to admit of anything satisfactory resulting from a general conference.

Another horrible fatality is to be added to the list of deaths caused by the inferior kerosene in use in Michigan, which the Michigan Board of Fire Underwriters is seeking to remedy by changing the oil test law. It occurred at a fire in the residence of C. Haywood at Wayland. Mrs. Haywood while helping her husband carry out their effects returned upstairs for another armful. The flames cut off her retreat and prevented any assistance by her friends. After the fire was extinguished only charred pieces of her body could be found. An accident to a kerosene lamp is thought to have caused the fire.

Clarence Pumphrey, manager of the National Automatic Fire Alarm company, is sending a pamphlet entitled "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine" to the Chicago local insurance agents. Its purpose is to prevent the views of one side of the vexed question of automatic fire alarm rebates, which has been so much agitated by local underwriters in the last two or three years. The National company is one of the three competitors for patronage and incidentally of a rebate.

C. S. McHenry, formerly general agent in Chicago of the People's Mutual Accident Association of Pittsburg, has been appointed special agent of the American Casualty company. Mr. McHenry will have charge of the Western field. He begins his duties immediately.

Beginning with March 1 the Shawnee Fire Insurance company of Abilene, Kas., will begin writing risks in Topeka. This is the successor of the Kansas Farmers' of Abilene. Its capital stock is $100,000. H. P. Dillon is the President and J. W. Going Secretary.

The general agents of the American Casualty company met in New York yesterday. The convention is held at the invitation of the general manager of the company. It will occupy two days and ends tonight in a formal banquet at Delmonico's.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Casualty Insurance and Security company at Baltimore Jan. 15 last James W. Nye, general manager of the company's Western department, was elected a director.

Proofs of loss on the Chicago Copper Refining company at Blue Island were filed yesterday. The fire occurred Jan. 15 last and the damage was about $12,000. The insurance is $76,500 and the claim against the companies $4,351.

Among those who will address the underwriters at the annual banquet next Monday is E. R. Bliven, general manager of the American of Philadelphia. His subject is to be "Insurance Legislation."

Assistant Manager Littlejohn of the Connecticut has gone to Milwaukee to bring about a settlement of the Kelly claim, in process of adjustment for several months.

The Milwaukee Mechanics' has withdrawn from Boston, presumably on account of the recent heavy losses in the Federal street fire and elsewhere.

Among the insurance men visiting the city yesterday was Vice-President William Chubb of the Alliance of Philadelphia.

The Assurance Lloyds of America, which began writing in Illinois, has placed $25,000 of premiums to its credit Jan. 1.

J. P. Hubble of Kansas City, special agent of the Western department of the Atlas, was in the city yesterday.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Imperial Life Insurance company of this city has decided to give up the ghost, and is sending out circulars to policy-holders announcing this. It says it encountered a death rate during 1892 that was simply ruinous. Its new business was profitable, but the older policy-holders were dying at an unprecedented rate. It is believed la grippe is responsible.

IN AID OF MEDICINE.

DOCTORS URGE LABORATORY FACILITIES IN NEW UNIVERSITY.

They Say the Institution Should Have a Magnificently Endowed and Equipped Department for Postgraduate Study and Original Research—This Declared to Be the Special Need of the Profession—Where the Best Work Is Now Being Done—What Local Physicians Say.

That Chicago shall become the medical center of the United States is the desire and hope of a large proportion of the physicians of this city. With many the desire amounts practically to a conviction. Already the city has achieved an enviable reputation throughout the world for its immense medical colleges, for the men of national repute at the head of them, and for the work that has been done in them. But the facilities for high class scientific research in medicine are admittedly meager, and those practitioners who have at heart not merely the advancement of science but the welfare of humanity are urging the establishment of a great medical institution beside which those now existing shall be but as preparatory schools or branch colleges.

That the wished-for institution should be the integral part of the University of Chicago is also a conviction on the part of those who favor making Chicago a special means for the advancement of medical, surgical, and pathological skill. The new university, it is said, is bound to be one of the leading, if not the leading, educational institutions of the country. It is already magnificently endowed, and the ease with which gifts have been secured to further its purposes induces the belief that if the proper steps were taken little difficulty would be encountered in raising the necessary money for a magnificent medical department, to whose work the leading investigators in the world would lend their assistance and support.

Most of the important steps of progress in medicine have been taken within the last few years. That, it is said, is due almost exclusively to the improved facilities offered for research, and it is urged that if a magnificently equipped medical department of the new university were established the results would be incalculable.

Where the Best Work Is Done.

The best work now being done in the United States is at Johns Hopkins University, Harvard University, Columbia College, and the University of Pennsylvania, but all these places of learning are hampered in their efforts. The medical colleges of Chicago are almost exclusively for turning out physicians, and original work in the line of investigation is comparatively limited. The need of the West is declared to be something similar to the medical departments of the four Eastern colleges named, but something larger and better equipped.

"What we want," said a leading physician yesterday, "is more laboratories—places devoted exclusively to post-graduate study. The one now building at Rush College is but a baby to what Chicago ought to have. The progress of the future must come first and most out of laboratories where men are hired to give their whole time to investigation. The idea of those who wish to establish a magnificent department in the new university for this purpose is right and should receive the support of the entire profession throughout the country. If a movement were started in that direction I am satisfied that it would be successful. There is certainly money enough obtainable for such a purpose, and in view of the vast field and the probable results of the work there is undoubtedly warrant enough for the most strenuous efforts being made in that direction. Such an institution would do a great deal of good. There is now talk of Lake Forest University becoming an undergraduate department of the University of Chicago, and it is not unlikely that some of the existing medical schools in the city would follow suit if a special department for original research were established, as is being advocated. Now is the time, and I should like to see some of the leading lights of the profession join hands and start the ball rolling."

Need Bacteriological Study.

"It would be a move in the right direction," said another physician, "and I should like to see the matter pushed. In my opinion one of the most effective lines of work would be bacteriology—the cause of disease. The remedies used should be scientifically and practically investigated in the laboratory by the clearest medical minds of America. That, as a matter of fact, has not and is not being done as it should be. It is an admitted fact that the progress made in medicine of late years has been chiefly in the line of surgery. I think the treatment of diseases has been neglected. While surgeons now do not hesitate to undertake operations that were deemed impossible a few years ago and perform them successfully the average physician in the matter of prescribing follows the methods of a generation or two ago. It would be a blessing if means were afforded for experiments and investigations that would make medicine pure and simple more effective."

Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals of the faculty of Rush Medical College is one of the most ardent advocates of a magnificently endowed and equipped medical department for the University of Chicago. He declares it to be his special ambition to advance the medical profession and to make Chicago the point to which investigators the world over will look and come. In speaking on the matter he said:

"There are thousands who would give their all for the life of a friend or relative, and if any profession is worthy of the support of a generous public it is the medical profession. Its object is essentially noble and no pains or expense should be spared to make the work of its followers effective. Physicians do not ask for help for themselves, but solely to provide better means to obtain information. It should also be remembered that the young men who are now studying will, in a few years, be treating our children and will have their lives in their care.

"Breadth of knowledge is the index of progress, and breadth of knowledge is only compatible with ample opportunities for its acquisition. Chicagoans now have a grand opportunity to benefit humanity. The University of Chicago is young, and is starting out in a way that promises a great future. It should have a medical department second to none in the world, and there is enough money to make such a one. Provide the facilities and the investigators and earnest students will come.

American Diplomas Lightly Regarded.

"For many years American medical diplomas have been lightly considered in Europe, it being taken for granted that we were a young Nation, having little opportunity or inclination for research or thoroughness. In a measure the charge has been merited. We have not had the opportunities, though we have had any number of men who have had the inclination to devote their time and energies to the advancement of the science. The demands of our average medical college have not been great enough. A four years' course of study and from six to eight months of lectures may give a man a sufficient knowledge to go out and practice according to the methods in vogue at the present time, but it scarcely lays the foundation for adequate work in the line of research. Post-graduate study is the thing we need—something that will quicken the interest of students and make them competent to follow original lines of work.

"It is to be doubted if any American city has better clinical advantages than Chicago, but it is likewise true that the laboratory facilities are deplorable. The trouble is that but a small percentage of the 135 medical colleges in the country have any support in the work they essay to do except the fees of students, which of course can go but a short way in advancing the higher education we so much need. It is my conviction that the only way to accomplish anything of magnitude in medicine is to equip an institution with all the apparatus needed, endow it so that men can be paid to give their time to research and experiment and put the best men obtainable in charge.

"There would be an advantage of having the institution I speak of connected with the University of Chicago. The departments of biology and chemistry and some others would be of great assistance and it would be possible to make one line of work play into the hands of another. The superior advantages offered would induce the alumni of other colleges to come here and take post-graduate courses. As it now is there is little inducements for a graduate of one college to go to another, because he feels that he will not be offered sufficient advantage to pay him for his trouble and expense. Create a superior post-graduate department in medicine in the University of Chicago, though, and I will venture to say that hundreds of the graduates of medical colleges throughout the United States will attend it.

"Then, too, we have admirable facilities in Chicago in the way of reference books for students who wish to pursue a higher course in medicine. The Newberry Library recently secured 10,000 additional volumes from the American Medical Association. And there can be little doubt that if there were a special post-graduate department of the university there would be an effort made to furnish reference libraries in keeping with the department created. The trustees of the Newberry Library have even said that on the asking they will furnish a library of medical books second only to that in the Surgeon-General's office at Washington."

DEPRECATES MEDICAL MONOPOLY.

N. S. Davis Gives His Views Regarding the University of Chicago Enterprise.

The following has been received from N. S. Davis on the proposed establishment of a great medical department of the University of Chicago:

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In compliance with your request for my views regarding the desirability and practicability of establishing a medical school of a high order, with all needed appliances, in connection with the Chicago University, I give them with perfect frankness, and in as few words as the extent and importance of the subject will permit.

I have been much interested in the newspaper articles that have appeared on this topic, and still more gratified at the rapidly increasing attention of our wealthy citizens, as indicated by their many munificent gifts, not only to the Chicago University but to other important educational institutions in our midst as well. It justifies a confident expectation that those who have grown abundantly rich from the unparalleled growth of Chicago will at no distant day make her as renowned for her universities, including professional and technical schools, as she is for her commercial and material supremacy. But the subject on which you desired my views related directly to the question how medical education in this city could be put upon the broad basis and elevated position that its importance to the welfare of all classes of the people demands. Or, more directly, you and the discussions in the columns of the daily press ask whether the regular medical colleges in this city could not be united in one grand medical department of the Chicago University, provided $500,000 or $1,000,000 could be obtained to construct and equip the necessary laboratories and salary the professors, with a standard of requirements that would insure the highest scientific results. Theoretically the project is so fascinating to the mind that one is almost impelled to indulge in its eulogy nolens volens. But a practical familiarity with medical education both in this and other countries, for more than half a century has taught me to consider all questions concerning it on the basis of what is practicable in given conditions and surroundings rather than on their theoretical or ideal conception. To do this requires a correct knowledge of the medical schools we already have, their resources and obligations, and of what is actually required to constitute a complete medical school that shall place the education of medical men and women on the basis of the best results for the welfare of the whole community.

We have four regular medical colleges recognized as in good standing by the profession generally, and in no important particular inferior to the medical schools of the other large cities of this country. Three of them are for the education of men and the other for the education of women. The Rush Medical College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Woman's Medical College are located in the West Division of the city in the immediate vicinity of the Cook County Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, two well patronized dispensaries, and the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, affording an ample field for clinical instruction. Their faculties embrace a goodly number of able and experienced teachers, well-known at home and abroad, and they attract full classes of students.

I think all are virtually owned and governed by members of their respective faculties, and are dependent for support on the receipts from students. They have advanced the standard of their requirements just as fast as the rules of the Illinois State Board of Health and the laws of surrounding States have made it necessary to insure the recognition of their diplomas in procuring license to practice.

The Northwestern University Medical School (Chicago Medical College) is located in the South Division of the city in proximity and easy access to the Mercy Hospital, the St. Luke's and the Wesley Hospitals, and the South Side Free Dispensary. It was organized in 1859, as an integral department of the Lind University, expressly for the purpose of establishing a medical school on a platform of longer annual college terms, a graded curriculum of studies, including both laboratory and clinical work, and at least a moderate standard of general education on the part of the student. Although the Lind University, through financial embarrassments, failed to sustain its medical school, the half dozen medical men who had enlisted in the work carried it steadily on, not only maintaining the advanced position they had chosen but raising it higher from time to time until 1869, when a larger college building became necessary. The Northwestern University proffered the needed financial aid, and a limited union was formed, which has since been converted in a complete integral department of that university. For twelve years this medical school stood alone on its platform of broader and more systematic medical education before another medical college in the United States had the courage to follow its example. Then the old medical school of Harvard gracefully mounted the same, a few years later the medical department of the Pennsylvania University, and finally nearly all the medical schools directly connected with universities have come fully to the advanced line.

In the meantime the general sentiment of the profession has ripened into an almost unanimous demand for a good general scientific education before the student shall be permitted to enter upon the study of medicine, and that the medical schools shall require four full collegiate years of systematic medical study, including personal training in the anatomical, chemical, biological, and pathological laboratories, and in thorough hospital clinical work. But thus far only three or four of all the regular medical colleges in this country have actually adopted such full four years' college curriculum, and the Northwestern University Medical School is one of these.

Three years since, and before the present Chicago University had fairly established its existence, the Northwestern University finding the working laboratories of its medical school becoming overcrowded with the best class of medical students, and wishing to complete its ideal by so extending its laboratory accommodations as to include the most efficient original scientific research, undertook to raise $300,000 for that purpose. Liberal men and women of Chicago have tendered all but about $75,000 of the required amount; the new laboratory building is substantially completed, with room for all the practical work of the schools of medicine and pharmacy and special rooms for original research, and permanent endowments for the chairs embracing chemistry, biology, and pathology.

Therefore, if it were desirable to concentrate all medical teaching in Chicago under one university, simple justice and fair-dealing would award it to the Northwestern, whose founders were, and are still, among Chicago's most enterprising and useful citizens, who during the last forty years have placed it in the list of the four largest and best established universities in this country. Its property amounts to several millions, and its circle of schools includes the academy and colleges of liberal arts, law, medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry, all equally providing for both sexes, and actually giving thorough instruction to between 2,000 and 3,000 students at this time.

But the proposition to concentrate all medical teaching in this city under one university is neither practicable nor desirable. A very large part of medical instruction must be personal and cannot be imparted to students in masses. Each student must do his own laboratory work, and only a limited number can get near enough to a patient to receive clinical instruction of real value at one time. I presume there are today more than 1,000 students receiving medical instruction in the four regular medical schools of this city. They are not only enjoying work in the four laboratories but they also enjoy the clinical advantages of the six hospitals, dispensaries, and infirmaries in the West Division, and the four or five hospitals and dispensaries of the South Division to which I have previously alluded. Now, until you exchange the Board of Cook County Commissioners for some power equal in stability and resources to the Emperor of Austria or Germany, by whose authority all these hospitals and dispensaries shall be grouped in some one part of the city accessible to the university, and maintained there at the public expense, you will find it impracticable to concentrate all the medical instruction under one school. But, as I have already said, such a concentration is not even desirable. You give one university the monopoly of medical education in this great metropolis and salary all its professors, and in less than two decades two-thirds of them would be enjoying a comfortable Rip Van Winkle sleep.

Competition, emulation, fair rivalry is as necessary a stimulus to the best mental work, as physical exercise is for the body. So true is this, that in our country we are continually creating more schools, colleges, universities, and societies than we can sustain efficiently. If we would avoid both extremes and yet preserve all the life-giving energies of a wholesome competition, the medical situation is well adapted for its accomplishment. Let the friends of the Chicago University raise $500,000, or $1,000,000, or whatever sum is necessary to convert the Rush Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons into one well-endowed department of that university, with an honest standard of preliminary requirements and a four years' medical college curriculum; and let one or more of Chicago's wealthy men or women give to the Northwestern University Medical School the $75,000 that it still needs to round up its present work, and thus place our medical educational interests under the control of two strong universities, whose rivalry must be mainly on the line of determining which shall do the best work.

If the public press can so awaken the attention of our citizens to the importance of this subject that they speedily accomplish the result just indicated, it will merit the lasting gratitude of all classes. Respectfully yours, N. S. DAVIS.

Dog Flesh Eating in Munich.

An official document recently published at Munich gives some startling information as to the increased consumption in that city of dog flesh as an article of diet which has hitherto found most favor in the eyes of inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. So great an appetite do the denizens of the Bavarian Capital seem to have developed for that "strange food" that the authorities have thought it time to interfere for the protection of dog-owners, whose pets are stolen to grace the table of the intrepid gourmets who lust after these canine flesh-pots. This new form of poaching has, it appears, grown into a regular industry in Munich, the demand creating the supply in accordance with economic laws. Dog flesh is largely consumed as such by Italian workmen, many thousands of whom are employed in Munich; but there is also too much reason to believe that the same substance is as freely used in the concoction of sausages in that city as the flesh of the harmless necessary cat is supposed to be nearer home.

Daily Hint from Paris.

AN EMPIRE CLOAK.

Our illustration shows the latest form of the "manteau Empire." In the model the material used was bottle green cloth. The empiècement and lower part of the sleeves were of white cloth embroidered with gold and the trimming was in sable.—*New York Herald.*

Disclaims the Honor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In this morning's paper you report me as the successful captor of a youthful Dick Turpin. Not wishing to deprive the true hero of his just laurels I wish to state that to another Singer belongs the honor of this victory. I was peacefully at home when this deed of valor was performed and must decline the fame your generous reporter heaps on the name of your undeserving, A. L. SINGER.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 6.—[SPECIAL.]—Licenses for the incorporation of new stock companies were issued today by the Secretary of State as follows:

The Pike and Wilson company at Chicago; capital stock, $40,000; for the manufacture of jewelry and silverware. Incorporators, Albert H. Pike, Elzey C. Pike, and William Wilson.

The Industry Brick and Tile factory at Industry, McDonough County; capital stock, $4,000; for the manufacture of brick and tile. Incorporators, C. R. Shannon, M. F. Bruner, A. H. Marlow, William R. Clauson, C. W. Garrison, and C. W. Greenup.

Elmwood Coal company at Elmwood, Peoria County; capital stock, $100,000; for mining coal and other minerals. Incorporators, W. E. Phelps, W. T. Sloan, and J. F. Caverly.

The Alpine Heights Furniture company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; for the manufacture of furniture and office fittings and inside finishing for houses; incorporators, W. W. Watson, Christopher Anderson, and N. A. Wilson.

The Pleasant Remedies company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250; for the manufacture of proprietary articles; incorporators, Elmer Dwiggins, M. C. Dwiggins, and Ida Milliken.

The Portage Entry Quarries company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,030,000; to do a general quarrying and stone business; incorporators, Henry Fuerst, Peter A. Pickel, and Edwin T. Malone.

Glenn Planing Mill company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $50,000; to do a general planing mill business; incorporators, Borfleet W. Glenn, Thomas B. Glenn, and John W. Griswold.

The Saylor Springs Railroad company, at Clay City; capital stock, $100,000; to construct and operate a dummy railroad from Clay City to Saylor Springs, in Clay County; incorporators, Nathaniel M. Burns, Myles Dorsey, and I. I. McCawley.

The Tudd Manufacturing company at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; for the manufacture of popcorn and peanut roasters, corn shellers, and popcorn machinery; incorporators, William M. Johnson, Edmund Furthmann, and Frederick Furthmann.

The Androvette Decorative Glass company at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; to conduct a general decorative and glass working business; incorporators, George E. Androvette, Parry L. Wright, and Harry B. Malthus.

The Press and News Syndicate at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; to furnish correspondence to newspapers and for a general printing, publishing, and advertising business; incorporators, W. H. Eckman, Henry B. Woodbridge, Donald A. Latshaw, and William E. Lewis.

The Ozo Medicine company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for the manufacture of proprietary medicines; incorporators, Louis M. Turbin, Stephen E. Parron, and M. S. Shamovski.

Katlinsky, Gatzert & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; for dealing in watches, jewelry, and fancy goods; incorporators, Lazar Katlinsky, Abraham W. Gatzert, and Israel Shrimski.

The Columbian Sanitarium company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for the management of a sanitarium and the manufacture of trusses and proprietary articles; incorporators, Maj. McGregor, John H. Hill, and William D. Fullerton.

The Alfred L. Reese Commission company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for dealing in produce; incorporators, A. L. Reese, F. J. Reese Jr., and W. M. Wilburn.

The Public Service company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000; to conduct a general commission, purchasing, and agency company; incorporators, E. B. Calvert, M. S. Calvert, and May Hickman.

A certificate was filed to record the dissolution of the Cesko Americky Sokol California, a Chicago corporation; also one to record the increase of the capital stock of the Ingraham Mercantile company, at Ingraham, Clay County, from $5,000 to $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Monday, Feb. 6, 1893:

Feinbirge-av., 33½ ft w of Southport, n f, 50x125½ ft, Jan. 18 (S. E. Nelson to E. Stock) ... $1,300
The same property as the above, Jan. 19 (E. Stock to M. L. and F. L. Day) ... 1,300
Linden-av., n w cor Lawrence, and ½ int in 342½ ft to alley, with 229x570 ft on Argyle-st., s w cor Linden, n and e f, Jan. 3 (Conrad Bristol to George P. Schert) ... 11,000
Wright-st., 57 ft s of Balmoral-av., w f, 50x125 ft, Jan. 28 (J. E. Hjerpe to C. Swanson) ... 1,200
The same property as above, Jan. 28 (C. Swanson to P. R. Peterson et al.) ... 1,200
W. Jackson-st., 125 ft w of W. 44th, s f, aggregate 75x121¾ ft, Jan. 6 (J. E. Price to W. H. Price) ... 6,250
61st-st., n w cor Drexel-av., s f, 115x115 ft, Feb. 2 (G. S. Coffin to E. B. Van Ingen) ... 14,000
Bowen-av., 180 ft w of Vincennes, s f, 25x119 ft, March 28 (M. Manasse to S. W. Nathan) ... 2,750
69th-st., s e cor Dearborn, triangle, 26¼x70 ft, to Vincennes-av., May 7, 1892 (C. Schmidt et al. to G. C. Kofer) ... 2,300
Hamlin-av., 75 ft n of 15th-st., e f, 50x125 ft, Dec. 1, 1892 (M. Kaiai et al. to A. Silha) ... 1,220
Avers-av., 149¼ ft s of 15th-st., e f, 50x125 ft, with 25x125 ft on 16th-st., 73 ft e of Crawford-av., s f, Dec 1, 1892 (same to F. Scheffel) ... 1,537
Jan Huss-av., 88½ ft s of 15th-st., e f, 25x125 ft, with 25x125 ft s of 15th-st., e f, Dec. 1, 1892 (same to A. Trapp) ... 1,038
Harding-av., 266 ft s of 14th-st., w f, 100x125 ft, Dec. 1, 1892 (same to V. Kolacek) ... 1,736
Noble-st., 69½ ft s of Schiller, e f, 24x124¾ ft, Feb. 1 (H. Dinet to A. Grabarski) ... 3,500
Oakenwald-av., bet. 45th-st. and Lake-av., w f, 60 ft to R. R. right of way, Feb. 1 (S. P. Marshall to J. V. Rider) ... 16,666
46th-st., 79 ft e of Champlain-av., n f, 47x77 ft, Jan. 31 (J. Blain to C. Haffner) ... 11,000
Murray-st., 100 ft n of 89th, w f, 40x132 ft, Feb. 1 (F. J. Hanchett to W. R. Jamison) ... 2,900
Armido-av., s e cor 105th-st., 101½x150¼ ft, Jan. 3 (F. C. Shays to A. W. Sterrett) ... 2,000
Belmont-av., 101 ft s of 105th-st., 101½x150¼ ft, Jan. 3 (same to same) ... 2,000
W. Jackson-st., n e cor W. 45th, s f, 75¼x121¾ ft, with 3 other lots in same subd, Jan. 11 (J. E. Price to C. Davis) ... 5,750
Stanley-terrace, 148 ft s of Jackson-st., e f, 18 ft to alley, Sept. 14, 1892 (F. M. Chapman to D. Chapman) ... 6,000
Emerald-st., n e cor 80th, w f, 71¼x125¼ ft, Feb. 4 (F. T. Ecker to H. Seyforth) ... 3,000
The premises No. 121 Barber-st., Feb. 4 (F. Smidt to J. and M. Ruszicka) ... 2,425
Park-av., 50 ft w of Falls-st., s f, 25x91 ft, Dec. 1, 1892 (W. F. Lester to H. Green) ... 3,500
Crossing-st., bet N. Ashland-av. and Paulina-st., n f, 25 ft to alley, Dec. 12, 1892 (E. Hauck to J. Miller) ... 2,500
Emerald-av., 122 ft s of 59th-st., w f, 24x124¾ ft, (W. Frink to H. H. Gage) ... 3,740
Alley lot, bet 56th-st. and 146 ft s of Garfield-blvd., 366x124 ft, Jan. 13 (W. A. Gardner to L. A. Walton) ... 12,000
La Salle-st., 743 6-10 ft n of Cloud-ct., w f, 24x127 ft, Feb. 6 (J. G. Treadway to J. S. Brown) ... 3,800
Ellis-av., 216 ft n of 46th-st., w f, 21x171 ft, with barn lot in rear 21x112 ft, Jan. 28 (Frank H. Barry to Carrie S. Colby) ... 28,000
Alley lot, 139½ ft w of Clarkson-av., 25x119½ ft, Dec. 15, '92 (W. S. Frisby to M. Y. Prettyman) ... 2,200
Wilcox-av., near 45th-st., agg. 75x121¾ ft, with 75x121¾ ft on Adams-st., near 45th-st., n and s fronts, Jan. 6 (J. E. Price to W. Collins) ... 5,000
Sawyer-av., 203¾ ft n of 16th-st., w f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 24 (H. Scheerer et al. to C Rapp) ... 1,400
Sopieiski-av., 341 ft s of Fullerton-av., w f, 50x126¾ ft, with 25x126¾ ft, e f, on same st., 141 ft s of Fullerton-av., Dec. 31, 1892 (A. V. Armour to J. F. Smulski) ... 1,400
Wabash-av., s w cor, Harrison-st., e f, 40x165¼ ft, with 26x120 ft on Harmon-ct., 137¼ ft w of Michigan-av., s f, and 25x100 ft on State-st., 347 ft s of Harrison-st., e f, Feb. 2 (Horace B. Taylor to D. Harry Hammer) ... 95,000
Fay-st., 112¼ ft e of Wolcott, n f, 62¼x120¾ ft, Oct. 1, 1892 (C. J. Ford to C. A. Dickerson) ... 1,875
Langley-av., 103 ft s of 44th-st., e f, 22x80 ft, Feb. 1 (E. Bannister to C. N. Gillespie) ... 6,500
Ogden-av., 96 ft n of W. Harrison-st., s e f, 24 ft, irregular rear, Feb. 6 (B. Bartelme to H. von der Heydt) ... 11,000
Exchange-av., 55 ft n of 89th-st., w f, 25x133½ ft, Jan. 31 (Cal. & Chicago Canal and Dock Co. to J. Kowalski) ... 1,325
Prairie-av., 239 ft s of 59th-st., w f, 75x160¾ ft, Jan. 31 (C. Haffner to J. Blain) ... 8,250
North Leavitt-st., 74 ft n of Le Moyne, w f, 24x150 ft, Feb. 6 (M. Lenahan to A. C. Petersen) ... 1,400
Washington-st., 151¼ ft e of Tilton-av., n f, 25x175 ft, Jan. 6 (A. F. Doremus to W. Collins) ... 1,650
Nutt-ct., 169 ft s of West 19th-st., w f, 26x87¾ ft (A. Kupka to J. and A. Kostka) ... 2,425
The premises No. 741 Carroll-av., Jan. 6 (H. H. Gage to W. Frink) ... 3,000
Thornton-road, n of 107th-st., e f, 66x124 ft, imp, Jan. 2 (L. Ton to S. B. Moore) ... 3,100
72d-st., 41¼ ft e of Evans-av., s f, 40x105 ft, Dec. 28, 1892 (estate of W. R. Glover to W. V. Jacobs) ... 4,000
Madison-av., 258 ft n of 69th-st., w f, 40x161 ft, Feb. 2 (R. C. Jacobson to T. B. Marston) ... 1,700
Evans-av., 233 ft s of 45th-st., e f, 25x178¾ ft, Feb. 4 (E. Hendricks to J. J. Murphy) ... 3,900
Aberdeen-st., 221 ft n of 53d, w f, 21x125 ft, Jan. 6 (W. Frink to H. H. Gage) ... 1,850
School-st., n of 56th, w f, 35 ft to alley (G. Hade to N. A. Lalky) ... 3,000

OUTSIDE SALES.

Block 40, S. Lawn subdn, Thornton, May 4, 1892 (E. A. Pritchard to E. Underwood) ... 12,000
L 44, 45, 46, blk 11, Berwyn (D. Dudenhaven to W. H. Ballard) ... 12,000

FLAT.

Second add to W. Pullman, 123d-st., s e cor Halsted, 16 blocks, by American Trust and Savings Bank.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Ira Woodward, two 1-story frame addition story, 7685 South Chicago-av ... $2,000
L. H. Stafford, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 7318 Bond-av ... 3,500
E. S. Jensen, 1-story brick addition, State and 20th-sts ... 5,000
M. W. Burk, 2-story and basement brick flats, 396 Wabansia-av ... 4,000
Bach & Beckwith, 2-story frame storage, 63d and Winter-sts ... 2,000
E. Casperson, 2-story and basement frame flats, 2143 Commercial-av ... 2,000
Fred Lundgren, 2-story frame dwelling, 3179 Grover-st ... 4,500

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614 ... C. E. Kreyssler.
Cor. 31st ... J. H. Hoger.
Cor. 35th ... C. E. Marshall.
Cor. Oakwood ... F. W. Hurlburt.
4134 ... I. W. Blood.
Cor. 63d ... Curti & McRae.
HALSTED STREET—
2603 ... A. J. Kettering.
Cor. 19th ... F. J. Hondle & Co.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison ... Mrs. A. Reichel.
2300 ... Golden Key Drug Store.
Cor. 31st ... W. K. Forsyth.
3160 ... H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th ... Hurst Pharmacy.
Cor. 44th ... W. F. Gray.
4700 ... Jno. I. Bell.
Cor. 59th ... C. E. Reiss.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ... E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th ... T. H. McInnerny.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123 ... J. & R. Simms.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth ... R. P. Braun.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 12th ... A. V. Lane.
Cor. 16th ... O. F. Fischer.
Cor. 18th ... W. J. Kelley & Co.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
219 ... C. G. Muehlman.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 ... L. W. Schwab.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake ... O. F. Schmidt.
405 ... C. H. Truesdell.
Cor. Evans ... C. S. Terrill & Co.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 ... F. G. Secord.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison ... J. & W. E. Holland.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson ... O. F. Schmidt & Co.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th ... I. W. Blood.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4642 ... J. A. Kaerwer.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32nd ... R. H. Wheeler.
WATER STREET—
288 ... F. E. Webner.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams ... Adams Street Pharmacy.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
567 ... Henry Schmitt.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland ... F. Eiterman.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
587 ... J. S. Scott.
5022 ... Wm. Storck.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 ... L. Woltersdorf.
Cor. 14th street ... C. J. Kasbaum.
Cor. Laflin ... Kaplensky Pharmacy.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina ... R. T. Sills.
771 ... J. J. Fleck.
1014 ... W. W. Thumser.
2081 ... M. H. Watson.
MADISON STREET—
Cor. Halsted ... G. F. Wisshack.
278 ... Dell & Co.
384 ... Passaic Pharmacy.
572 ... F. E. Thayer.
785 ... J. W. Crain.
826 ... K. McLennon.
1001 ... C. D. Stone.
1049 ... MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento ... E. E. Foster.
Cor. Homan ... L. P. Kotz.
1971 ... M. H. Watson.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 ... Ford's Pharmacy.
465 ... Henry Schroeder.
875 ... R. W. R. Meinung.
1218 ... Moyen Bros.
FULLERTON AVENUE—
245 ... Brewerton Pharmacy.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149 ... Frank Grammes.
296 ... W. A. Brabrook.
475 ... F. J. Knowles.
TWELFTH STREET—
422 ... T. R. Behrens.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center ... J. M. Scott & Co.
Cor. Laflin ... W. T. Mason.
Cor. Robey ... C. E. Button.
Cor. Francisco ... F. H. Kellett.
HARRISON STREET—
Cor. Hermitage ... Frank E. Fisk.
Cor. Oakley ... G. A. Goetsch.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 37th ... A. J. Mueller.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 ... R. H. Hanka.
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Wellington ... A. G. Lunning.
NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland ... A. M. Reis.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio ... H. J. Bate.
Cor. Chestnut ... White Bros.
Cor. Division ... E. Webber.
Cor. Goethe ... R. E. Rhode.
Cor. North avenue ... Henry Goetz.
Cor. Center ... C. R. Olds.
Cor. Webster ... Frank Schrage.
Cor. Frederick ... C. L. Feldkamp.
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Cor. Halsted ... Baker & Mason.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio ... C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak ... H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie ... Dinet & Delfosse.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison ... R. L. Brown.
Cor. Graceland ... R. J. Fischer.
STATE STREET—
292 ... M. K. Dorsey.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 ... Henry Schaller.
1152 ... Perlau & Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton ... L. F. Barlow.

SUBURBAN.

HINSDALE ... H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK ... E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD—
66th and Wentworth ... H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue ... E. G. Binz & Co.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks ... I. E. Penberthy.
RAVENSWOOD ... A. E. Bierstedt.
EVANSTON ... Eitch Pharmacy.
GLEN ELLYN ... Erwin Pulse.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM 74 MAPLE-ST., ST. BERNARD dog, 9 months old, answers to Ken, is yellow, with white collar, runs a little lame. Return and receive reward.

LOST—PARTY WHO TOOK WATER SPANIEL dog from 26th-st. elevated station return to 16 26th-st.; liberal reward.

LOST—PURSE—COIN SILVER WITH INITIALS E. A. E. on cover; lost on Franklin, Monroe, or Clark-sts. or Boston Oyster House Annex. Return purse and keep money for reward. Room 33, 69 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN OR NEAR the Auditorium, a black India shawl. Reward for return to 252 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY WITNESS OF ACCIDENT TO gentleman by grip car at State and Madison-sts., Monday, Jan. 30, at 11 a. m., will confer a great favor by sending their name and address to D. W. BAKER, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

PERSONAL—$100 REWARD FOR THE ARREST of C. F. Coon, generally known as "Fred Coon," formerly employed by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Wanted by us for forgery. The E. M. Hulse Company, Omaha, Neb.

PERSONAL—CLAYTON: LETTER IN POSTOFFICE. NEIL.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—LADIES—CALL OR SEND FOR 32-page HEALTH BOOK; treating on diseases peculiar to the sex. Consultation and examination free. VIAVI CO., 45 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL physician. R. 4, 183 S. Clark-st.; hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN SPEAKING four languages, being good translator, correspondent, and office man, wishes position in clearing-house, office or hotel anywhere; best references. Address 4615 Atlantic-st. DE GRELLE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY 18 AS BILL clerk or office work; good penman and figurer; reference. Address H 114, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN store or office; can furnish references. Address H 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper or general office work; No. 1 city references. Address H 111, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY YOUNG man; fair penman. Address H 108, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER OR ORder clerk; printing preferred. H 124, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED MAN as salesman in butter, cheese, or bacon department. Address M. H., 1157 Oakley-av.

Trades.

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House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTLER—BY YOUNG Frenchman; thoroughly competent, sober; in private family. Best references. Address F. D., 1429½ Wabash-av.

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Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER (5 years' experience); also admitted to the bar; with law firm; age 25; salary $75. Address H 148, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LAWYER WITH MUCH experience in Chicago in general practice, conveyancing, and examination of titles, wishes a position in a law office; best of recommendations furnished. Address H 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BROTHER ODD-FELlows, can any of you help a young brother, well recommended, to find situation? H 145, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—

Miscellaneous.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man as porter or hostler; willing to try anything. Address by letter or call at 2919 Armour Flats, upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AMERICAN FAMILY by young Swede. Chicago references. Address C 63, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—AT ANYTHING BY young man, with good references. H 141, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper, assistant, or cashier. References given. Moderate salary. Miss DAISY REED, R. 6, 582 Madison-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL, GENeral housework. ELIZABETH ANDERSON, 286 W. Superior-st., 1st. flat.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND OR chamber work in private family. Address H 132, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT YOUNG cook and laundress; city or suburbs. Call 220 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress or general work. 313 40th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK BY GERman girl; references. Call 3130 Cottage Grove-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED SEAMstress and artistic designer in the remodeling of party gowns desires engagements; $2.50 per day. Address C Y 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WOULD like a few more engagements in families; $1.50 a day until March 1. 3383 Parnell-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WOULD like to make a few engagements in families, with references. Address C Y 95, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOGrapher, owning machine; city references; moderate salary. Address H 119, Tribune office.

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Miscellaneous.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH GENTLEwoman, middle-aged, high references, in wealthy family as companion to young ladies. Address MADAME MARIE, care of P. O. Box 1199.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT TO SHIPPING CLERK IN LARGE manufacturing concern—A young man living at home who can furnish good references; must be quick and correct at figures. Address, stating salary expected, H 130, Tribune office.

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CASHIER—$1,000; BOOKKEEPER, $18; CLERKS, and other vacancies. R. 11, 108 Washington.

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SALESMAN—CLOTHING, EXPERIENCED, IN A retail store. Also experienced man on stock. Must have first-class references. Call this morning from 10 to 11 at 174 Randolph-st., near La Salle.

SALESMAN—ON SALARY, TO SELL A LINE OF chairs in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; one who has an established trade. Address C S 37, Tribune office.

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SOLICITOR—AN EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR for merchant tailoring business. LANG & KNEFF, Aurora, Ill.

SOLICITOR—OF GOOD ADDRESS. CALL MARSly, 1317 Masonic Temple.

$7 A DAY SELLING WORLD'S FAIR STEREOscopic souvenir. J. H. McGREW, 639 Rookery, Chicago.

Trades.

ARCHITECTURAL CARVER. 39 AND 41 SOUTH Canal-st.

FOREMAN—IMMEDIATELY; COMPETENT; FOR machine shop working 25 men; small engine work; permanent position to competent man who is a hustler. Address stating wages expected, experience, etc., "MACHINIST," Lock Box 224, Chicago P. O.

PAINTERS—ADVERTISING SIGN—ON COUNtry routes. Apply "Hotes" Brush Advertising, 76 Madison-st.

PATTERNMAKER—METAL, FIRST-CLASS; ONE used to modeling will be given the preference. Address H 152, Tribune office.

WOOD PATTERNMAKERS WANTED. 51 JUDD-st.

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BOY — OFFICE — GRADUATE OF PRIMARY school, who resides with parents; and city bill clerk acquainted with paper business. Address H 150, Tribune office.

BOYS—THREE; HONEST, BRIGHT. CALL BEtween 12 and 1 o'clock today. "American Tit-Bits," 115-117 Fifth-v.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—STEADY IRISHMAN PREFERRED who can furnish good references. F. C. TAYLOR, 246 Market-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; NORTH SIDE near State and Indiana-sts., to exchange dictation nights. Address H 161, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON OR SMITH Premier; ordinary; $40. 412 First Nat. Bk. Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; REMINGTON operator; $10. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

STENOGRAPHERS—ONE $75; TWO $65. 504 Tacoma Building.

STENOGRAPHER; $15. ALSO YOUNG MAN FOR office; $8. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

YOUNG MAN—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter (Remington), for factory 25 miles out of city; $7 per week. Spencer Baking Powder Co., Chicago Heights.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR—YOUNG MAN LIVING WITH HIS parents, and well acquainted in city; also boy in store. C. H. BESLEY & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal-st.

MAN OF EXPERIENCE TO SELL GENTS' FURnishing goods in a retail store. Also an experienced parcel man. Only those with experience and first-class reference need apply from 11 to 12 o'clock this morning at 174 Randolph-st., near La Salle.

MAN—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC MAN OF ABILity, with business experience and $1,000 in cash; also able to give bond for $2,500; good opening. Address H 160, Tribune office.

MAN—TO WASH FLOORS AND WINDOWS AND be janitor; must have reference. DERBY CYCLE CO., 161 South Canal-st.

PROMOTER—TO JOIN ME IN RAISING $5,000 operating capital; plant erected; second one in the world. Address H 116, Tribune office.

TRAVELING INSPECTOR—HIGH GRADE POSItion. R. 609, 100 Washington-st.

YOUNG MAN—ASSISTANT MEAT CUTTER that can help in grocery. 436 East 47th-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—YOUNG LADY; MUST WRITE A good hand and be absolutely accurate in figures; state age, experience, and references. Address H 107, Tribune office.

CASHIER—YOUNG LADY, FOR LUNCH ROOM. Apply between 8 and 11 a. m. or after 3 p. m. 143 Dearborn-st.

GIRL—OFFICE—EXPERIENCED—CITY STEAM Laundry. 2218 Wabash-av.

Domestics.

COOK—AND SECOND GIRL; A GERMAN OR Swede. Call afternoons at 2520 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK; one who cooks well; highest wages paid. 3239 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AND care of children. 5656 Ellis-av., down-stairs.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3607 Indiana-av., middle flat.

SERVANT—FEMALE—2212 DEARBORN-ST., near 22d and State.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SCARFMAKERS—EXPERIENCED BOW AND four-in-hand; also operators on Wilcox & Gibbs machines; best prices; steady work. Apply neckwear department, WILSON BROS., corner Jackson and 5th-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY WHO CAN furnish machine; $6 per week to start. Room 912, 258 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY, $10. CALL early. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—$12; ALSO GIRLS FOR ADdressing, $5. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; SPEAK GERman. R. 609, 100 Washington-st.

TYPEWRITER—LADY; ONE THAT CAN GIVE reference for ability and honesty; $6 per week to commence; stage age. Address H 129, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

GIRL—ABOUT 14, TO ASSIST WITH BABY. 3153 Rose-av.

GIRL—BRIGHT—FOR WRITING IN OFFICE; $5. 611 Temple Court Bldg.

GIRLS—TO LEARN TO SEW ON GLOVES; steady work all the year. Western Tannery and Glove Works, 37 to 43 Coventry-st.

LADIES—FEW, OF FOOD APPEARANCE AND business ability; at once; call this afternoon. 90 E. Harrison.

LADY CANVASSERS—SALARY OR COMMISsion—To sell Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science, and our toilet preparation for ladies; workers can make big money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—LADIES AND GIRLS, WE PAY YOU from $4 to $10 per week to work for us at your own home; no painting or canvassing; send self-addressed envelope. GEORGE F. EMMONS & CO., cor. Batterymarch and Water-sts., Boston, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

INCREASED SALES DEMONSTRATE that our plan of marking ALL INSTRUMENTS IN PLAIN FIGURES and selling AT ONE PRICE ONLY Has found favor with piano and organ buyers.

ONE PROFIT ONLY is paid by our customers, as they BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

Makers Kimball pianos and organs. Dealers in Hallet & Davis and other pianos. Time payments received. Old instruments taken in exchange. Pianos rented; also tuned and repaired. Second-hand pianos, $50, $100, $150, and $200. Second-hand organs, $10, $15, $20, and $25.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

262-264 WABASH-AV.

NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.

LOW PRICES. CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

Before buying it will pay you to call.

200 NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

BARGAINS in PIANOS and ORGANS which have been taken in exchange, all in first-class order. Price $25, $30, $40, $50, and $75.

NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.

WAREROOMS—262-264 Wabash-av., Chicago.
98 Fifth-av., New York.
200 Tremont-st., Boston.
26-28-30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco.
FACTORIES—BOSTON, MASS.

EMERSON PIANO CO. (Established 1849.)

BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

Before purchasing a piano, visit the new warerooms of the EMERSON PIANO CO., 218 Wabash-av. We are offering elegant and tasteful designs in cases finished in beautiful and costly woods, in addition to ebony and rosewood finish. Our prices are as low as consistent with good material and workmanship, and we sell on easy payments when desired. What family cannot afford a piano, when from 30 to 40 cents per day will obtain one? Renting of new pianos a specialty.

EMERSON PIANO CO.
218 Wabash-av.,
(Near Adams-st.).
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

BRADBURY PIANOS. Forty years before the public.
BRADBURY PIANOS. Twenty years in the White House.
BRADBURY PIANOS. The choice of President Harrison.
BRADBURY PIANOS. Sweetest toned piano made.
BRADBURY PIANOS. Sold on easy monthly payments.
BRADBURY PIANOS. Sold at manufacturers' prices.
BRADBURY PIANOS. In oak, mahogany, walnut, ash, rosewood, ebony, bird's-eye maple cases.
BRADBURY PIANOS. Some slightly used at great bargains. 255 AND 257 WABASH-AV.

ESTEY & CAMP, THE LEADING HOUSE. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS. 200 new pianos, including Decker Bros., Estey, Brambach, Camp & Co. 500 new Estey organs. 50 second-hand pianos, grands, uprights, and squares of all makers, from $40 upward. GUARANTEED THE BEST VALUE OFFERED.
Easy terms if desired. Renting, tuning, etc.
233 State-st. 49, 53 Jackson-st.

ELEGANT WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD 7⅓-octave pianos from $200 to $250; payments to suit. Pianos to rent, $3 and $4 per month.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st., first stairway south of The Fair.

TWO BEAUTIFUL HAZELTON UPRIGHT Grands, very ornate cases; one French walnut and one silver birch; finish slightly damaged but interior guaranteed absolutely perfect; will be sold at a material reduction. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

CHICKERING PIANOS. CHASE BROS. PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

THE FAMOUS BAUER } PIANOS. THE POPULAR "OPERA" } Pianos of all grades at lowest prices. Exceptional bargains in second-hand pianos.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 226, 228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

$375—FINE KNABE UPRIGHT BEAUTIFUL French walnut case; this instrument is new, but sustained a slight damage to case in transit; a rare opportunity. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at
LYON, POTTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

THREE UPRIGHT PIANOS—EACH......$100 $5 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $200 AND UPwards; large stock in all the fancy woods at 319 and 321 Wabash-av., opposite Auditorium.

$50, $75, $100, TO $175 EACH, SECONDhand upright pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THREE SQUARE PIANOS—EACH $25; $5 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$290—LARGE SOHMER UPRIGHT, LATE style; practically new. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, LATest styles; low rates; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT PIANO LEFT ON sale; bargain; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$200—HALLET & DAVIS GRAND PIANO; this price is a fraction of its original cost. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$125—SEVERAL UPRIGHT PIANOS IN good condition; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$25, $40, TO $75 EACH, SQUARE PIANOS, in good repair.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$138—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS; FANCY oak case, modeled after a popular English design. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$175—FISCHER UPRIGHT (CABINET grand); has had very little use. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—ESTEY OR KIMBALL organ for three or four months; rent about $2 per month. W. H. MARSHALL, 1306 Michigan-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co. X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—LADY—ONE DOLLAR AN HOUR. This is no boy's play. Address Lock Box 47, So. Bend, Ind.

BOOK AGENTS—THOSE NOT ASHAMED OF their profession, come and talk with us; we have the best thing going. EDGAR, 243 Wabash-av., Room 62.

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO sell the Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science; only workers required who desire to make money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen and bookkeepers; some own machines. NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. Irresponsible bureaus always ask such a fee. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS, salesmen. Call 185 Dearborn-st., room 31.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARIsian School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

DRESS CUTTING AND MAKING TAUGHT—Paid while learning. 300 Michigan-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BAXTER ENGINE, TEN HORSEpower. Sefton Mfg. Co., 7 South Union-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5,170.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two new and elegant residences, built regardless of cost; nothing better in Chicago; $85,000, $100,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine brown stone house, 34 ft wide, heated by hot water; $60,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Handsome modern house, 42 ft. and barn; $65,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, 51 ft.; $42,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brown stone, modern house, 22 ft., with brick barn; $24,000; a bargain.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brick house, extra well built, 25 ft. and brick barn; $25,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine house near 29th-st.; $36,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Beautiful modern house near 21st-st.; $47,500.
MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE—Connecticut brown stone, one of the most costly homes in Chicago; $250,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Brown stone house, with lot 68x171 ft. and barn; $95,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—First-class new house with lot 55 feet front; $60,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Three fine residences; $75,000, $85,000, $125,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New stone-front house, No. 3122, finished in quarter sawed oak, bird's eye maple, birch, cherry, and other hard woods, heated by hot water; best sanitary plumbing; tile bath room; lighted by gas and electricity; handsome combination fixtures for gas and electric light; fine decorations; lot 25x177 ft. The house is new and has never been occupied; immediate possession.
CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x173 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft., near 37th-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—90x199 ft., near 37th-pl.
DREXEL-BLVD.—66x250 ft., S. W. cor. 45th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—119x227 ft., near 45th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—60x232 ft., near 46th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x200 ft., near 49th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—150x200 ft., S. E. cor. 49th-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Ins. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., No. 2007; valuable business lot, 70x160 ft., now ripe for permanent improvement; $75,000; will lease for 99 years without revaluation.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone-front houses, Nos. 1716, 1913, and 2021; growing rapidly into business property.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100 ft. n of 76th-st., e. f.; lots on Dickey-st., 50x133 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. f. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision of 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same on the C., R. I., and P. R. R. dummy branch; will make liberal terms.
JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—$13,500. We are directed to offer for sale at a reduced price, a first-class stone front flat building on good through street north of 43d-st. The lot is 30 feet front and the rooms well lighted. Apply for further particulars to
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK BARGAINS—MODERN apartment, steam heat, near L road, north of 47th-st.; rented $2,400 yearly; price $14,000. Also modern brick residence near 43d and Champlain-av., $5,000. Apartment buildings to exchange for clear vacant north of 63d-st. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
LUMBER YARD SITE.
Well established business, with switch for 12 cars on principal railroad on South Side; one-half million feet sold within last three months.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY, 420 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON 24TH AND 25th-sts.; only $400 and $500 each; 10 per cent down, balance long time without interest; only a few left; first come first served; send for plat and map of Chicago.
E. H. PRINCE & CO., 225 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—LOT, 33X130 FEET; 2-story brick flat building and brick barn; will be sold at a bargain or equity traded for clear or vacant.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN ON INDIANA-av., near 59th-st. 10-room house; lot 34x130; price reduced to $6,250; convenient to station of the elevated road.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—50,000 FEET ON ALL sides of the World's-Fair Depot; complete map of hotel district just out; call or send for one. FRANK S. BETZ, Suite 907, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2110 PRAIRIE-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL 3-story stone front residence; 13 rooms; and modern throughout.
EUGENE S. KIMBALL, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 38.

FOR SALE—N.E. COR. BERKELEY-AV. AND 45TH-st., 100x100 to alley; vacant; beautiful location; will sell at a positive bargain. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5,170.
INDIANA-AV.—House with 26x177 ft., near 30th-st., 5 bedrooms; barn. Only $11,000. A bargain.

FOR SALE—A CORNER ON COTTAGE GROVE-av., near 47th-st.; 96x120; can be had at a bargain.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

FOR SALE—12TH-ST., NEAR WABASH-AV., 20.2x95 ft.; can be had cheap.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—ALL OR PART OF 2,400 ft. frontage, right at 67th-st. entrance to World's Fair. G. N. McMURRAY, 29 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—CHICAGO-AV., near Western-av., n. front, 48x123; $2,600.
ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, DAUPHIN PARK, AT sacrifice for cash. Address H 140, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—
$2,600 will purchase 2-story brick, 1171 Greenshaw-st.
$2,400 will purchase brick cottage, 1160 Fillmore-st.
$2,600 will purchase 2-story frame, 1158 Fillmore-st.
$3,200 will purchase 2-story frame, 1174 Fillmore-st.
$3,200 will purchase 3-story frame, 1152 Harvard-st.
$4,500 will purchase 3-story brick (flats), 525 South Western-av.
Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ADAMS-ST., EAST of Garfield Park. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington.

FOR SALE—75X125 FEET OF IMPROVED PROPerty, corner of Warren and Western-av. By owner, 488 Warren-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—INCOME PROPERty, modern, paying 11 per cent; $4,100; $900 cash. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE ON ASTOR-ST.; COST $38,000; owner leaving city and will sacrifice to sell quick. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD; SOME GOOD BARgains in houses, $3,000 to $9,000; also choice residence lots. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN JOHN CUDAHY'S ADdition to Morton Park; $1,500 up; small payments; small amt. down; 5, 6, 7 rooms; sewers, sidewalks, electric lights, graded streets; I. C., C. B. and Q. R. R.'s; free fare any time.
WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—TO MAN OF MEANS OR GOOD INcome, on terms equal to rent, equity in fine large new modern residence, north shore, beyond city limits; every city convenience and facility; choicest neighborhood. For particulars as to exchange, 2d mortgage, or close cashoffer, address C P 131, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—FIRST-CLASS 9-room house, with bath and all conveniences; lot 50x125; $4,250; easy terms.
MODERN HOUSE AT OAK PARK—8 rooms and bath; $4,500. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK HOUSES FROM $3,000 to $4,000; easy terms. Lots $500; $10 cash and $10 per month. BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—$2,500, $3,100, $3,750, $4,500, $6,500, $10,000; complete list.
SMITH & JUNE, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE—THE PREMISES 3231 COTtage Grove-av., lot 25x110 to alley, with two-story brick building, 25x80; will be sold at auction at Real Estate Board salesroom, 57 Dearborn-st., Monday, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock a. m.; premises rent for $900 per year and leased to May 1, 1897. For particulars and terms of sale apply to BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY 12 O'CLOCK THIS DAY, THE best modern and well-rented flat building that $12,000 to $15,000 cash will buy, well located, on South Side.
G. J. M. PORTER & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—100 TO 200 FEET FRONTAGE SUITable for manufacturing purposes on R. R. north of 39th, east of Halsted-st. Address H 120, Tribune.

WANTED—50 OR 60 FEET, NORTHWEST CORner of Webster, Harvard, or Yale-sts., between 65th and 73d-sts. Address H 117, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD INCOME-PAYING BRICK flat property from owners only; give particulars. Address C P 94, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

I WILL EXCHANGE MY MODERN BRICK houses, well located, and rented to prompt paying tenants at $1,728 per year. Price $25,000; will take one-half in cash and time, and balance in property suitable to subdivide. Address H 135, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—
Modern 2-story flat building in choice location on N. W. Side; 6 and 7 rooms.
PRICE $5,500.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Bldg., Madison and La Salle-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$6,500 EQUITY IN flat building on the North Side, paying 10 per cent, for well-located residence lot on the South Side.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AT LOWEST RATES, WILL LOAN ON REAL ESTate or to build. Purchase money notes bought. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS MADE—BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND building loans; do delay. H. C. BUNN, 415 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN—
IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT LOW RATES; LOANS MADE TO BUILD.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., EST'D 1879. MAJOR BLOCK, 149 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 1 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD REAL estate security.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone, M 424.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND GOOD SUBurban real estate, $500 and upwards; any good loans promptly made.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY; mortgages bought and sold.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—SHORT TIME AND SMALL amt. only. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle, Room 220, Tel. 1098.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums to suit. The Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums of $500 upwards, at low rates; no delay.
LOBDELL, FARWELL & COMP'Y.
Charles C. Wheaton, Mgr. Mtg. and Loan Dept., Owings Bldg.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate; building loans.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—$225,000 5 OR 10 YEARS, 5 PER cent; will not pay full commission; secure loan with Michigan-av. hotel and corner worth $560,000; rented well. Address H 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 7 PER CENT, $6,800 ON BRICK property, South Side, renting for $1,400 per annum. Address B. F. HINMAN JR., Attorney at Law, 300 Tacoma bldg.

WANTED—TO BORROW $20,000 ON IMPROVED residence property at low rate for building. Address H 106, Tribune office.

5%—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$8,000 ON HAND TO LOAN ON APPROVED South Side property. B. F. HINMAN JR., Atty.-at-Law, 310 Tacoma Building.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY. Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building. 161 Madison-st., near Halsted.
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
153 MONROE-ST.,
or
351 63RD-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, R. 28.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 122-124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! Send me your address and I will give you particulars about a rich gold mine which will pay 10 cents per share dividends at least; stock cheap now. Address L. GALITZKI, 806 Tacoma Building, Chicago.

I WANT TO ARRANGE WITH CAPITALIST FOR $22,000 to be provided weekly in 13 payments of about $1,700 each; will pay interest on whole amount for whole time, etc.; will put up well rated paper; also bonds two for one as money is received. All particulars and references submitted as first-class. Address C P 96, Tribune office.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE—BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

IF YOU WANT MONEY ON YOUR FURNITURE or note, secured by diamonds, watches, etc., call on ALPHEUS M. SMITH, investment banker, 134 Washington-st., Room 716.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES—WE BUY AND negotiate loans on same at lowest rates. T. R. BARTLING & CO., 605-6 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—WE HAVE any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry; liberal advances made at low rate of interest. H. BAUMAN & CO., Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle and 5th-av.

TO BANK OR CAPITALIST—I WANT TO DIScount two short notes, less than $900 each, made by party mercantile agency reports $30,000 and good standing. Address C P 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM BANK OR CAPITALIST DIrect—$11,000 for three months on two-name paper, very high rating and special collateral additional. Address C P 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE CITY OF CHICAGO special assessment warrants at best market rates. Apply at the Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

130 ACRE GOLD PROPERTY, WITH AN ASSAY of $20 and $3 expense per ton, requires capital for development. Address Southerner, Box 51, Palmer House; no agents.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—OR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR—ON 67th-st., joins Jackson Park 14 acres, 2,400 feet frontage; the new south entrance is on this property; also 168x127 on Oglesby-av., 100 feet south of 71st-st. G. N. McMURRAY, 29 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DURING THE WORLD'S FAIR—Stony Island-av., between 56th and 59th-sts., 500 feet, in lots of 25 feet and upwards; this property is at 57th-st. entrance to Jackson Park, and opposite South Park station and cable road terminus.
F. C. GIBBS, 115 Dearborn-st., R. 106.

TO LEASE—WORLD'S FAIR TERM—HOTEL site, corner Evans-av. and 65th-st., size 58x130; no restrictions. For particulars apply to
O. L. BENEDICT, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR WORLD'S FAIR term furnished house; 18 to 20 rooms, on avenue leading to Fair grounds.
O. L. BENEDICT, 185 Dearborn-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED—FRAME HOUSES on premises 87 E. Huron-st., northeast corner Sedgwick-st. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING TURNSTILES for the World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, Feb. 7, 1893.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 17th day of February, 1893, for furnishing the necessary turnstiles, four hundred (400) or more, for entrances for the World's Columbian Exposition. Parties must make propositions for self-registering stiles, register to be of such character that the turnstiles cannot rotate without registering one every quarter round of the stile, and they must show not less than five figures on the dial. Propositions must be submitted for renting these machines to the Exposition from May 1st until its close at a monthly rental to be paid each month, beginning June 1st. The contractor must guarantee to keep them in perfect repair and to furnish a competent man to look after same and be subject to the orders of the Superintendent of the Department of Admissions, and the stiles to be removed at the close of the Exposition at the expense of the contractor. These stiles must all be delivered and set up not later than the 28th day of April, 1893. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for one thousand ($1,000) dollars.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works,
World's Columbian Exposition,
Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

RECEIVER'S SALE—IN PURSUANCE TO AN order entered by the Circuit Court of Cook County on the 6th day of February, 1893, in the case of Friedman vs. Neufeld Mfg. Co., the undersigned will receive bids for all, or such portions thereof as purchasers may desire to purchase, up to 10 o'clock Monday, the 13th day of February, 1893, at the office of the Chicago Title and Trust company, receiver, No. 100 Washington-st., and will at that time and place sell to the highest bidder for cash, subject, however, to the approval of said Circuit Court, all of the following described goods:
Nine cabinets, 145 bath tub rims, 100 seats, 42 frames, 800 feet molding, 300 feet maple, 12,000 feet cherry, assorted, 3,000 feet oak, 4,000 feet oak, a lot of scrap iron, now located at the corner of 15th and Throop-sts.
Also one Remington typewriter, one lot of yellow, white, and silver leaf, now at the receivers's office, No. 100 Washington-st.
Also 2 bbls. glue No. 1, 2 bbls. glue No. 2, 110 bbls. whiting, 150 bags whiting, 1 bale shellac, 3 boxes of molding, 1 box plush, 2 boxes of Sunlight, 180 paintings, 116 oak frames, 37 20x24 frames, 23 boxes of sheeting, 3 jointing machines, 54 10x10 mirrors, 140 10x10 mirrors, 500 8x8 mirrors, 300 10x10 mirrors, 600 8x12 mirrors, 2,000 15x20 oleos, 200 engravings, 100 engravings, 382 chairs, 131 rollers, 3 pieces sheeting, 44 boxes 20x25 glass, and 8 rolls manilla paper, now at the Home Storage Co.'s warehouse, cor. Laflin and Harrison-sts.
Parties wishing to inspect said goods may do so at any time. Chicago Title and Trust Co., Receiver, 100 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—GENTLEMAN WISHING to invest $2,000 in boarding-house or small hotel, equal shares, with experienced and competent man and wife. Address H 125, Tribune office.

SILENT PARTNER—WITH $10,000, IN ESTABlished jobbing business. Stock preferred. 30 per cent guaranteed. Address H 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE PARTNER; MUST BE rustler. Call or write 3157 Indiana-av.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—FINE ST. BERNARD DOG NOW at Battery D dog show; a bargain. Address H 162, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—40 WAX FIGURES, OR WILL MAKE to order for musee. 191 W. Madison-st.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

ACCOUNTANTS.

BOOKS OPENED (FOR NEW FIRMS), CLOSED, and audited, balance sheets and inventories prepared, partnership accounts adjusted by expert; terms 50c per hour. Address C P 121, Tribune.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—A MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE IN Kenwood; will be leased furnished or unfurnished, Wilton carpets; new furniture; gas and coal ranges, etc.; everything first-class in every particular. Address T. A. COLE, Room 304, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FOR WORLD'S FAIR—LARGE stone residence, finest at Jackson Park; five minutes' walk of the Fair; twenty-one large rooms, including three bathrooms; will easily accommodate forty persons; will rent furnished for six months, $6,000. Apply Room 530, 225 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3802 LANGLEY-AV.—10-room residence, newly papered; will give long lease. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—SOME OF THE FINEST FURnished residences on the South Side; close to World's Fair grounds; from 8 to 17 rooms. W. G. PHYALL, 187 La Salle-st., Room 78.

FOR RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—MY home in Kenwood for two years; possession any time. Apply at house 4800 Kimbark-av. or at Room 10, 122 La Salle-st. J. FRANK ALDRICH.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM STRICTLY MODERN furnished house; large yard. 4409 Champlain-av. J. O. F. ROYER, 801 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—A COMPLETELY furnished house; modern conveniences; 552 Englewood-av.; until May or June.

TO RENT—HOUSES, ALL PRICES, THROUGHout the city. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—329 LOOMIS-ST.—10-room house; rent $35.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—HOUSES, FLATS, and rooms; all conveniences. SMITH & JUNE, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—133 E. PEARSON-ST.—A FINE house of 14 rooms; newly decorated; having all modern improvements; fine view of lake and Lake Shore-drive; natural gas in grates and range; a luxurious home; will be rented reasonably to private family; inspection invited.
W. D. KERFOOT, 85 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE POTOMAC,
MICHIGAN-AV. AND 30TH-ST.
Elegant 7 and 8 room apartments, located in fashionable neighborhood, containing steam heat, gas range, hot water, gas logs, gas and electric fixtures, shades, gas dryers, passenger and freight elevators, telephone, janitor service, electric light furnished to tenants gratis. Agent on premises from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
3920 Cottage Grove-av. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—46TH-ST., NEAR LAKE-AV., 7-ROOM and bath modern flat; $37.50 to May 1; $40 after.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Est'd. 1879. Major Blk., 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLAT, 4504 CHAMPLAIN-AV.; steam heat, gas range, gas log, sideboard, etc.; janitor service; $40 per month.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3D FLAT, 4504 CHAMPLAIN-AV.; steam heat, gas range, gas log, sideboard, etc.; janitor; $35 per month.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$18, COZY 3-ROOM FLAT; RANGE, boiler, bath, gas fixtures. 3558 Cottage Grove-av, Carlyle A, Flat 2.

West Side.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—
6-room flat, 355 Claremont-av.
8-room flats, new, 463 Claremont-av.
8-room flat, 532 Oakley-av.
8-room flat, 581 Ogden-av.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

TO RENT—
944 W. MONROE-ST.,
2d flat, 7 rooms, modern; $35.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Bldg.,
Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—FLAT—168 LAFLIN-ST.

TO RENT—444 ASHLAND-BLVD., CHOICE locality, modern 7-room flat, Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLAT, 1019 Washington-blvd.; $30. Inquire Flat 3.

North Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, NOS. 7034-42 WEBster-av.; price $35 and $40 per month.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS; HEAT, ELEVATOR janitor service. Inquire 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—52 AND 54 STATE-ST., NEAR RANdolph, from May 1; will consider renting stores and basements separate; no liquor; 50 State-st. to be improved and occupied by the Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.
J. W. ADAMS & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORES, NOS. 570 AND 574 43D-st., ½ block from "L" road station; splendid location for jeweler or druggist; price $50 and $60 per month.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES—AT 57TH-ST. ENTRANCE to World's Fair, 18x60, with plate-glass fronts and hardwood floors; possession April 1.
F. C. GIBBS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 106.

FOR RENT—STORE, NO. 2942 COTTAGE Grove-av., $30 per month.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE; 111 W. HURON-ST.; LOW rent. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Blk.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—IN THE GARDEN CITY BLOCK, Northwest corner of 5th-av. and Randolph-st. One of the most recently completed and commodious office buildings in the city; offices of various sizes, suitable for law offices, dentists, physicians, manufacturers' agents, and other similar occupations; the building is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and gas, with first-class passenger and freight elevators; with the large street frontage and spacious skylight it is one of the best-lighted buildings in the city; the rents will be found more reasonable than other buildings of the same character. Applications for renting can be made at the office of JACOB WEIL & CO., in the building.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 N. CLARK-ST., LIGHT OFfices single or en suite; steam heat, elevator, etc. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, ALL SIZES, 182 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer; passenger elevator and steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H.O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; telephone 681.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, LIGHT AND CHEAP. Call Room 11, 166 Randolph-st., 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—FOR HOTEL PURPOSES—TO RESPONsible parties during the World's Fair, or for a term of years, new 5-story, first-class apartment building, with steam heat and elevators; on 31st-st., cor. South Park and Calumet-avs.; near street, cable, elevated, and steam railways; has two stores, each 125 feet front by 40 deep, suitable for offices, dining and other rooms; 60 four-room and 48 five-room flats, each with closet, bath, gas-fixtures, wash-stand, window screens and shades; Rent $60,000 for 1893 and $40,000 thereafter, in monthly payments.
Also, new 3-story first-class apartment building, on Cottage Grove-av., near 63d-st., at intersection of electric, cable, and elevated railways; within fifteen minutes' walk of Fair grounds; has 12 stores 20x40 feet each, 42 four-room and 30 five-room flats, each with closet, gas-fixtures, window screens and shades; rent $40,000 for 1893 and $20,000 thereafter, in monthly payments. Address
J. A. McLENNAN, Owner,
1216 Chamber of Commerce,
Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—
Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair,
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.
Branch Office, 318 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—FROM MARCH OR APRIL 1, 32-ROOM hotel one block from Ill. Central station, two blocks from Cottage Grove car line.
F. U. HOUSEL, 263 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL, 50 ROOMS, with cafe, kitchen, etc.; 8 minutes' walk from Fair grounds; plans can be seen at Room 33, 226 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS AND RESIDENCES, ALL kinds, furnished and vacant.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS; WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING 140-146 Monroe-st., steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—102 MADISON-ST. 2 UPPER FLOORS; passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, and power; from May 1, 1893. WM. H. HOLDEN, 510 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE; 16,000 FEET FLOOR space; lumber district, near 22d-st.; immediate possession given. Inquire of the Morgan Co., cor. W. 22d and Union-sts.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 N. CLARK-ST., SPACE WITH power. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouse. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2,500 FEET, WITH POWER, AT 148-154 Monroe-st. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago, benefited by the services of over 20 experienced men; we handle stores, houses, flats, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence, without trouble to you; office open day and night. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PROPERTY TO MANAGE; rents to collect, bargains in real estate. We are hustlers and give advantage of bothoffices. Address
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st.,
Also Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED HOUSE; 10 to 15 rooms; respectable neighborhood; North Side; south of Chicago avenue; reasonable rent; or would take flats. Address H 151, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE BARN FOR 15 horses and 7 wagons; South Side, between 12th and 22d, and east of State-sts., preferred. Address H 115, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLACE FOR A CARpenter shop; rent not over $25. Address H 102, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLOOR, 2,000 SQUARE feet, for light hardware manufacturing, with power. Address, stating price and other particulars, J. MATTHEWS, 54 Waldo-place.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED PARLORS for dressmaking purposes; 15th to 25th-sts., on Michigan or Indiana-av. Particulars and price to A1619 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, FURnished house, South Side, private family, six adults, till 1st of June. Address particulars H 159, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS ON THE SOUTH side for an organization of 8,000 during term of Fair. Address H 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—8 TO 10 ROOM FURnished house; South Side; rent not to exceed $60. Address H 103, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; first-class; alcove; fine location; references.

2438 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD; FINE room; excellent table; reasonable prices.

3010 PRAIRIE-AV.—A LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, also single room; steam heat, stationary wash basin, etc.

3132 FOREST-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; all conveniences; Jewish boarding-house.

North Side.

223 AND 225 E. OHIO-ST.—LARGE AND SINGLE rooms, with good board.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front alcove and other rooms; board if desired.

372 E. OHIO-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, ELEgant room, $5 up; bath, heat.

297 ERIE-ST.—CHOICE ROOMS, PRIVATE baths, excellent board; dining-room parlor floor

406 LA SALLE-AV.—2 PLEASANT FRONT rooms with board; table board.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED ALcove and other rooms, with board; steam heat.

West Side.

68 OGDEN-AV.—OPPOSITE UNION PARK, first-class rooms and board.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, warm rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day; $5 a week upwards.

THE BICKTON, 2236 AND 2238 WABASH-AV.—Central and convenient to cable and elevated; rooms at moderate rates; good table board if desired.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none butrespectable parties Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop

WOOD'S HOTEL—EUROPEAN; VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.; elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY (FREE), 302 Tacoma Bldg., for private boarding places.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOM AND GOOD BOARD, two meals daily, on South Side, within easy walk of State, for youth of 17. Address H 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO LADIES EMPLOYED DURING day would like board in private family; North or South Side; state terms. Address H 104, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN AN AMERICAN FAMily; Ashland, near Lincoln-av. Address H 142, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

YOUNG BUSINESS GENTLEMAN DESIRES companion to share first-class rooms and board; South Side; best references given and required. Address for 2 days C Y 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM; heat, etc.; low rent through Fair time; block from L station. 561 42d-st., Flat B.

TO RENT—323 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished parlor floor; also rooms single or en suite; steam heat; will contract for World's Fair.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board if desired. 1613 Prairie-av. MRS. MURRAY.

TO RENT—1436 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITHIN WALKing distance, beautifully furnished single and double rooms.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 265 55TH-ST., TOP FLAT.

TO RENT—10 ROOMS; $50; FURNISHED; AT sacrifice. 2825 S. Park-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—ALPINE, 69-71 PINE-ST., NEAR VIRginia Hotel—Elegant furnished rooms; steam heat; restaurant.

TO RENT—157 DEARBORN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished single and double rooms and parlor.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE; TWO UNfurnished rooms; good references. Address H 137, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A PERFECT FAMILY mare; can be driven by a lady, and thoroughly city broke. Barn 295 East Erie-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT LIGHT CANOPY top cut-under surrey; made to order for $350, used six times, will sell it for $175. Private barn rear 460 North State-st. Call at barn only.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN EXTENSION TOP cutunder family surrey. 149 N. State-st.

FOR SALE—A HANSOM WAGONETTE, TO carry eight or ten persons; only used a few times. Private stable, northeast corner of State and Erie-sts.

FOR SALE—LOW, A SLIGHTLY USED leather top buggy with the latest improvements. Barn 2729 Wabash-av.

BARGAIN—A FANCY WOOD-TOP WAGON with young horse and harness. 75 N. May-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO.
Phone, Main, 2,985. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN CURED BY CHICAGO Medical and Surgical Institute, 30 Van Buren-st.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 W. Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 9 to 5 daily at Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices; call personally on us before selling Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE CARPETS household goods. T. F., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—73 RUSH-ST.—FURNITURE OF 10 rooms, all or by the piece; everything in first-class order.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

A FINELY FURNISHED 9-ROOM HOUSE, ELEgant location, for $150. Call early. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 617. FLETCHER & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE—2012 ARMOUR-AV.; 15 rooms; lease and furniture for sale. Apply at once, 1838 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY SMALL WELL FURNISHED flat; steam heat and gas range, bath, etc.; good locality, walking distance, North Side; will pay spot cash. Address H 136, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

"BENN PITMAN" SHORTHAND SCHOOL WILL give a course of three months to all entering during February for $25; we teach the best, quickest, surest, most popular system; individual instruction day and evening; dictation classes for all systems; positions furnished. Suites 809-810 Ashland Block, n. e. corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

SCRIPT SHORTHAND—PUPILS GRADUATE within two months; this system taught for years in English public schools. 269 Dearborn-st.

YOUNG GERMAN WILL GIVE LESSONS IN German or French in return for English by American. Address C Y 91, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON TYPEWRITER WITH oak cabinet desk; cheap for cash. Apply at Room 422 Phoenix Building.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER—MACHINES rented; Paragon ribbons, papers, typewriter repairing; trained stenographers sent promptly by our position department. Intending purchasers afforded opportunity to try the REMINGTON; constantly improved. Correspondence solicited.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
Telephone 137. 175 Monroe-st.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 89 State, Palmer House.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHICAGO NATIONAL BUREAU OF JUSTICE IS the people's friend and helper in collecting wages and bills and in legal business. Advice free. Office 97 Clark-st., Room 72.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant.
Telephone west 209.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ATTORNEY, SHORTLY TO VISIT PACIFIC Northwest, would like business to look after. Address H 109, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TAKE IMPROVED CHIcago property in part payment for controlling interest and management of well established manufacturing business located near Chicago. Reason given for selling. Address C S 108, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, 30 ROOMS, PAYING PROFIT of $250 per month, four blocks from Court-House; 1894 lease; price $3,000. F. CLEVELAND, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A $25,000 STOCK OF DRY GOODS, fixtures, and long lease; the best location in Chicago; parties retiring from business. Address C P 139, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SAMPLE ROOM ON STATE-ST.; everything first-class; long lease; cheap rent. RUDOWSKY, 509 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, FINE LOCATION, complete stock, good trade; cheap for cash. Address H 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNDRY, $150 TO $200 work per week; must be sold cheap for cash; reason going out of business. C F 88, Tribune.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET ON E. CHICAGO-av., cheap. Call 739 Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—GOOD GROCERY; REASONABLE terms. Address H 121, Tribune office.

I KNOW WHEREBY YOU CAN GET RICH REturns, at least 10 cents per share per month, by getting into a rich gold mine now, where the stock can be picked up now cheap. Address L. GALITZKI, 806 Tacoma Building, Chicago.

LAMSON TAPE PRINTING REGISTERS, WHICH Lamson Co. sell for $200, you can buy of us for $100; all other makes at reduced prices. Chicago Cash Register Exchange, 128 Clark, 2d floor.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

SPOT CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCKS OF MERchandise. Address H. HOMER, 134 Market-st., by mail only.

WANTED—MAN WITH $1,500 TO $2,500 FOR half interest and full control of general store; flourishing suburb; stores and house rent free and half profits to right party.
GASS & BASSFORD, 1410 Ashland Block.

WANTED—A NEW YORK IMPORTING HOUSE wishes to make arrangements with a pushing man or firm to handle their high grade English bicycle in this city. Address H 122, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOTEL, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, 50 to 200 rooms; if location is central will make long lease. O. L. BENEDICT, No. 185 Dearborn-st.

WE HAVE A SALOON THAT COST $1,200 TO fit up that we can sell you for $400. Call early. FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn, Room 617.

WANTED—BIG STOCK GROCERIES OR DRY goods for some elegant lots. C 13, Tribune.

YOUNG, RELIABLE MAN WANTED TO MANAGE our Chicago business; good salary; must have capital; big profits; no competition. J. W. BLACKLEDGE, Room 401, 167 Dearborn-st.

$75 TO $250 CAN BE MADE MONTHLY WORKing for B. F. JOHNSON & CO., No. 3 So. 11th-st., Richmond, Va.

$1,000 CASH AND PURCHASER'S TIME SEcures half interest in publishing business paying $6,000 a year; none but bright, active, and intelligent business-men with the necessary funds need apply. References exchanged. Address H 105, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY—177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced. Telephone 4996.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 301
SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE IS NOW OCcupying its large new building, 80, 82, and 84 East 12th-st., between State and Wabash. Plenty of light, dry storage space and compartments for furniture at lowest rates. Moving, packing, and shipping done. Est'd 1875. Tel. South 786.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PERRY.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND BUILDINGS FOR STORage purposes. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

UNION PARK Fire-proof Furniture Storage Warehouse. | CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W 153. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FIRST-CLASS 4-FT. OAK DESK WITH SLIDES and automatic lock, $20; also 5-ft. of the same, $25; other special bargains in desks and office chairs; everything guaranteed.
R. X. McARTHUR & CO., 86 Lake-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DESKS AND CHAIRS—A 5-foot oak desk, roll curtain, automatic lock and slides; only $25. 3⅓-foot desk, $17.50. Office chairs very cheap. HIRAM B. COLE & CO., 179 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. SMITH—THE GREAT CARD AND HAND Reader—Come and see me. Prices 25 and 50 cents. 83 West Indiana-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARRIERS' NAMES WANTED—DOWN-TOWN routes; extra good pay; one chance ready now. M. C. EAMES, Room 4 Tribune Bldg.

WANTED—15 OR 20 SECOND-HAND BABCOCK Fire Extinguishers; must be in good condition. Apply to R 1406, 100 Washington-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.
Trave, Tues., Feb. 7, 10 am | H.H. Meier, Tu., Fe. 28, 2pm
Lahn, Tues., Feb. 14, 6 am | Aller, Tues., Mch. 7, 9 am
Lahn, Tues., Feb. 21, 9 am | Trave, Sat., Mch 11, 11 am
SPRING SAILINGS, 1893,
to Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Lahn	Tues., April 18	Lahn	Tues.,	May 16
Saale	Sat., April 22	Saale	Sat.,	May 20
Spree	Tues., April 25	Spree	Tues.,	May 23
Elbe	Sat., April 29	Elbe	Sat.,	May 27
Aller	Tues., May 2	Aller	Tues.,	May 30
Havel	Tues., May 9	Ems	Sat.,	June 3
H.H.Meier	Wed., May 10	Havel	Tues.,	June 6
Trave	Sat., May 13	Trave	Sat.,	June 10

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days
Kaiser W.II., Mch. 4, 10 am | Fulda, Sat., April 29, 10 am
Werra, Sat., Mch 11, 10 am | Kaiser W.II., May 13, 10 am
Kaiser W.II., Apr. 8, 10 am | Werra, Sat., May 27, 10 am
Werra, Sat., April 22, 10 am | Fulda, Sat., June 3, 10 am
NEW YORK TO GENOA AND NAPLES.
Ems....................................Sat., Feb. 18, 10 a m
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON
Every Saturday.
S. S. New York... Feb. 25 | S. S. Paris.........Mar. 11
S. S. Chester......Mar. 4 | S. S. Berlin.........Mar. 18
Shortest and Most Convenient Route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First Cabin Passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer and location of room. Second Cabin, $35 and $40. Steerage at Low Rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
General Agents. 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
SPRING SAILINGS EVERY THURSDAY:
Normannia.......March 30 | Normannia.........April 27
Columbia.........April 13 | Fuerst Bismarck......May 4
Augusta Victoria...Apl 20 | Columbia..............May 11
MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE
WINTER SERVICE.
From New York to Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar by the magnificent twin-screw express steamer
Augusta Victoria.............................March 2
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:50 pm	† 1:25 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	†12:50 pm	† 1:25 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex	†12:50 pm	* 8:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	† 9:40 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:20 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 8:13 am
Omaha Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver Ex. via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm	*7:15 am
	*10:45 pm	*9:59 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm	*7:15 am
	x10:45 pm	*9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex	†8:00 am	†7:45 pm
Waukesha Ex	*4:00 pm	*11:00 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	*10:20 pm	* 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am
Goodland and Attica	† 4:00 pm	† 9:55 am
Florida Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland and the West	†12:15 pm	† 2:15 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:30 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am	¶ 7:45 am
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 6:00 pm	¶ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	† 8:15 am	¶ 8:00 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee, Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander, Marquette and Lake Superior	†11:30 am	* 6:45 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
	* 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:00 am
	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:00 a. m., *10:00 a. m., *1:35 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *8:45 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Waukesha & Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; Ar., *10:00 a. m., †1:35 p. m., †6:45 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 2:50 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	‡ 8:35 am	‡ 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp	‡ 8:00 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:30 pm	‡ 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	e 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	‡ 3:30 pm	‡10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass	* 4:55 pm	*10:40 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	* 7:25 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. eDaily except Sunday Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:40 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:40 am	† 2:25 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'ints	*11:35 am	* 2:25 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:50 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 8:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 3:43 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe, & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Sat'y.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha, Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3.00 pm, 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a 10:30 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:45 pm.
aDaily. b Except Sunday. sSunday only

CHICAGO, GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.).

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:06 pm	4:30 pm
*Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des Moines, St. Joe & K. City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	* 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom	* 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Limited	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:08 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:08 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	* 8:08 am

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria VestibuleEx	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & BostonEx	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	†11:15 am	5:00 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:30 pm	7:15 am
Springfield and St. Louis Day Exp	* 9:00 am	7:15 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Night Exp	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	†9:40 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 20, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
Grand Rapids via New Buffalo	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 3:55 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†10:10 am
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:55 pm	*10:15 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	† 5:25 pm	† 6:45 pm
Detroit Night Express	‡ 9:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*11:45 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand R'ds Line, via Kala'azoo	*11:45 pm	* 8:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	† 9:45 am	† 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Baltimore & Washington	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8.00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'naw	* 8:15 pm	* 8.00 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 5:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 am
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*11:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD) —Ticket offices, 243 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila's Ex	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil's Vest. Lim	x 2:00 pm	x 5:30 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim	x 2:00 pm	x 5:30 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices 232 Clark-st., and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 11, 1892.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Electric"	* 8:35 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 8:15 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices 234 Clark st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis Cincinnati Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 p m
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:45 a m

TO PLACE THE BLAME.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO COUNTY BOARD APPOINTMENTS.

Reports of Drunkenness and Incompetence Among Employes at the Institutions for Paupers Move Commissioner Allen to Present Resolutions—They Provide for Statements from Heads of Departments Concerning the Manner of Appointments—Medical Staff Chosen.

Commissioner Allen yesterday threw a bomb into the ranks of the Democratic County Commissioners. It was in the form of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, An article appears in the editorial columns of a local newspaper in its issue of Sunday, Feb. 5, criticising the class of men selected by the Commissioners to watch over the sick and insane at Dunning, saying that the men had been appointed in return for election services, and had for work done at polls and primaries been given places where they could get meals and quarters and money with which to buy liquor; and

WHEREAS, It would seem from the statement that the General Superintendent is merely a figurehead, and that the appointments are made or dictated by the County Commissioners, so that the responsibility for having incompetent employés does not in fact rest on the General Superintendent, as it should according to our rules; and

WHEREAS, The taxpayers and general public of this county are deeply interested in the matter of having the affairs of our various institutions conducted in a humane, honest, economical, and efficient manner, and that the responsibility for any indecent or improper conduct of any employe should rest upon the person responsible for his appointment, and that the public may know who is responsible therefor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Superintendent at Dunning, the Warden at the hospital, the County Physician, and County Agent are hereby directed to present to this board at its next regular meeting a full list of all employés at said institutions, whether elected or appointed, naming the position they hold, date of appointment, by whom appointed, and by whose direction or recommendation. Also whether said General Superintendent, County Physician, or County Agent assumes personal responsibility for such appointment or not. And be it further

Resolved, That the said General Superintendent at Dunning, Warden of the hospital, County Physician, and County Agent are hereby directed and ordered to report to this board within one week of the resignation, suspension, or dismissal of any employé from said institutions, the names of such person or persons so resigned, suspended, or dismissed, with the reason for such resignation, suspension, or dismissal, and said heads of institutions are directed to report at least monthly to this board the names of persons appointed to fill such vacancies, and by whom appointed or recommended, and whether said Superintendent, Warden, County Physician, or County Agent assumes personal responsibility for such appointment or not; and

Resolved, That the clerk of this board notify the heads of various institutions named in the passage of this order and the necessity of an immediate and full compliance with it.

Discussed and Adopted.

Commissioner Allen moved the passage of the resolution.

Commissioner Struckman moved as an amendment that the custodian of the County Building also be included.

Commissioner Ebertshaeuser moved to table the resolution.

"I expected that motion," calmly said Commissioner Allen. "If any Commissioner has a lot of appointees whose names he is afraid to make known I would expect him to oppose its passage. Something is wrong at those institutions, however. Within a month the pumps have broken down and the roof has burned off the engine house. Some one is responsible."

"I withdraw my motion," said Commissioner Ebertshaeuser.

"I don't think any one is afraid to go on record," Commissioner Emerich said. "We know that six men were intoxicated. We know they were brought to the city by the Superintendent. But those facts have been enlarged on. Let Mr. Allen's resolution pass. And I hope the gentleman will get correct lists quickly."

"The resolution is in bad taste," shouted Commissioner Kelly. "I think it is unfair. It is a Republican trick."

"Let the lists be presented," said Commissioner Coyle, "and instruct the heads of institutions to report on the state of affairs they found when they entered office."

"Aye, aye!" exclaimed the five Republican members in chorus.

"This board is not responsible for the fire at Dunning," said President Edmanson. "It rests on the last board."

The resolution was passed, every Commissioner voting for it.

The board appointed a medical staff for the Detention Hospital. The staff consists of Drs. Sanger, Brown, D. R. Bower, Archibald Church, and Hunold Mayer.

Contracts for furnishing flour to the county institutions for the year were let as follows: Strassheim & Jaeger, patent flour, $3.85 and $4, according to the package; Steele, Wedeles & Co., spring wheat flour, $2.49.

The contract for furnishing ice to the County Hospital was let to L. C. Tewes & Co.; to the Detention Hospital, Jail and Criminal Court Building, Court-House, and Dunning institutions to the Lincoln Ice company; and to the County Agent's office to Griffin & Connelly.

Bids for annual supplies of meat were referred to the Superintendent of Public Service.

SAY LANE'S SALARY IS BIG ENOUGH.

Teachers Object to the Proposed Increase in the Superintendent's Pay.

The general discussion of school affairs has developed the fact that a feeling exists among the teachers of the city against the proposal to increase Supt. Lane's salary to $10,000 a year. They declare that the present salary of $7,000 a year is in itself an extravagance. They point out that the salary is greater than that received by the Mayor or United States Senators. They say it is a subordinate office requiring no great learning, knowledge of men, or originality of mind; that the Superintendent has six assistants, and that most of the work which the public supposes is done by Supt. Lane is really performed by the Board of Education. The salary is too far out of proportion to that received by the great army of teachers. It is further asserted that a general salary grabbing scramble is going on among principals of high schools and the larger grammar schools that is scandalous. Finally, as a motive for increasing Supt. Lane's salary, it is intimated that a sop in the shape of a raise of $3,000 a year is to be thrown to a man who, since he must be called into consultation on all committees, is in a position to know all.

To Nominate a Reform Ticket.

The United Municipal Reform Association and People's Party committee, organized last Saturday evening at Aldine Hall, No. 151 Randolph street, held an adjourned meeting at the Sherman House at 2 p. m. Monday for the purpose of formulating plans for the Mayoralty campaign. It was resolved to extend to all regular labor organizations, Citizens' Association, Committee of One Hundred, all business-men's clubs, and other organizations who desire an honest city government and the overthrow of gang rule to send representatives to its meeting next Saturday evening at No. 151 Randolph street for the purpose of taking action to at once place a full municipal ticket in the field.

Refuses to Enjoin the City.

Judge Ewing yesterday denied an application for an injunction made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad company. The complainant sought to enjoin the city from opening Ninety-first street across its tracks. The courts held that the merits of the case could be more fitly decided on a motion to dismiss the condemnation proceedings.

Training School at the Bridewell.

The Bridewell Inspector and a committee of Board of Education members met yesterday to plan a petition to the Council which will ask an appropriation for a manual training school at the bridewell. It is estimated that $100,000 will be needed to build and equip the school.

Municipal Notes.

Business Manager Guilford of the Board of Education said yesterday that for a time there was no danger of any schools having to be closed on account of a lack of fuel.

It is proposed to place another ambulance at Desplaines Street Station to assist in the work done by the one at Warren avenue, and also to place a city physician in charge of each.

Commissioner of Public Works Kuhns said yesterday that he had no orders from the War Department for the city street-cleaners to stop dumping street filth into the lake. The city is not using the Lake-Front as a dumping-ground, he says.

One of the water mains leading into the Fourteenth Street Pumping Station broke Saturday night on account of the cold weather and for a time residents along Indiana avenue were deprived of water. Before Monday morning the break was repaired.

At its regular meeting at Kerpen's Hall, Robey and Roscoe streets, the Citizens' and Taxpayers' Improvement Association received a report from the Committee on Schools to the effect that an eighteen-room schoolhouse will immediately be erected at Hoyne avenue and Cornelia street.

Chief McClaughry yesterday accompanied his wife, who is ill, to Hot Springs, Ark. Assistant Chief Hubbard is in charge of the police force during the Chief's absence.

City Collectors C. S. Baker of Hyde Park and Eugene Riley of the Town of Lake have not yet turned in a cent, though the city has need of money. Controller May proposes to find the reason. Adam Wolf, the West Town Collector, has been the most prompt in his payments, having turned over $200,000.

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Finest piece of Dock Property in Chicago, 300x400 feet; accessible by river and rail; long lease if desired; on five years' revaluation.
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354 and 356 N. Halsted-st

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company.
Each Stockholder of record on February 11, 1893, in The Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company may subscribe to the new issue of bonds and stock on the following basis, viz.: For each ten shares of stock will be entitled to subscribe for one bond of $1,000 at ninety cents on the dollar and receive with said bond an equal amount of stock. Bonds to be paid for in installments of 20% each every sixty days.
JOHN A. ROCHE, President,
The Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company.
The subscription paper for the above subscriptions will be taken at the office of Knight & Brown, 505, 87 Washington-st., Chicago.

Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of Stockholders of The Public Savings, Loan, and Building Association will be held Monday evening, Feb. 13th, 1893, at 8 o'clock, in the office of the Association, No. 90 La Salle-st.
A. P. HARPER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company
Notice is hereby given that the fourth regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m.
The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 20, 1893, to the opening of business on the 10th day of February, 1893.
Chicago, Jan. 9, 1893. H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, March 1st, 1893, at Room 204 Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago, Illinois. HENRY S. BOUTELL,
Chicago, Jan. 27, 1893. Secretary.

TRIUMPHANT BULLS.

NORTH CHICAGO RAILWAY STOCK CROSSES THE 300 POINT.

The Weather Starts a Little Boom in Wheat and a Part of the Advance Is Maintained—Corn and Oats Easy—Provisions Moderately Active Within a Narrow Range—General Commercial and Financial News from Foreign and Domestic Business Centers.

North Chicago Street railroad stock is selling above 300. The predictions of the greatest bulls on this stock have been verified. The stock crossed the 300 mark soon after the opening yesterday and was firmly maintained there throughout the day. It sold up as high as 301 and closed at 300⅜. The men who have been predicting for weeks that this stock would sell at 300 are now quite as confident in their prediction that it is going still higher, and very much higher too. They set 325 at the point to which it will go to soon. It was said on the floor yesterday that the stock would be made a 12 per cent dividend payer at the end of the present quarter and it is upon that prediction that the especial strength of yesterday was largely based.

West Side stock was also decidedly strong, but it has not yet advanced nearly so far in proportion to former quotations as North Side stock has. There was what appeared to be a determined effort to hammer the stock yesterday but it was in only a small measure successful. Quotations were driven off from 223¼ to 222⅛, but the buying seemed to be in even stronger hands than the selling. As soon as the sharp selling ceased prices rallied rapidly and quotations went up to 225¼ and closed strong at that figure. Jamieson was the principal seller, but he is no longer the all-important factor in the market that he was during the active operations of the Philadelphia clique. The market at that time responded instantly to his buying or selling, but it seems to have outgrown that now, and although he has been a persistent seller for two days the quotations have advanced steadily in the face of his selling. The bulls on West Side stock are predicting a rapid advance on the ground that West Side and North Side have drawn too far apart. A year ago North Side was selling at 45 points higher than West Side. Yesterday the difference was 76 points. This widening of the margin between the two stocks has come principally within a few days. During last year it ranged from 41 to 55. The first day of this month the difference was 60 points, and since then the rapid advance that North Side stock has made has not been followed proportionately by West Side.

The market was generally firm outside of the street railroad stocks. Diamond Match went up to 160⅛. Strawboard sold at 90 for the account, but was rather heavy at that figure during the afternoon. Calumet Dock stock went off some toward the close. Morning quotations reached 73⅜. No stock was sold after the first call, but the settlement price was fixed at 72¾.

There was some activity in Milwaukee and Chicago breweries, the stock being firm at 34. The Brewing and Malting stocks were dull. Bids continue to be made of 2¼ per cent for the June dividend of the Milwaukee and Chicago common.

The list of sales is as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL 10:30 A. M.

50 W C St R R act	223	50 N C St R R Co act	299⅜
50 do act	223¼	50 do	299
50 do act	223⅜	50 do act	300
100 do	221⅞	50 do	299
150 do act	223⅛	50 do act	300
50 do	222	50 do act	300¼
50 do act	223⅛	150 do act	300⅛
150 do act	223⅛	200 do act	300
100 do	223¼	50 Am S B Co act	90
100 do act	223⅛	50 do act	89⅞
50 do act	222⅞	10 do	90
50 do act	223¼	10 do act	90
50 do	222	25 do	89⅞
5 do	222½	50 do act	90
50 do act	223	100 Dia M Co, Ill	160⅛
50 do act	222⅞	50 C&C O&D act	73⅛
50 N C St R R Co act	297	50 do act	73⅛
100 do act	297⅛	100 do act	73⅛
50 do	298	100 do act	73⅛
50 do act	299⅛	100 do act	73⅛
50 N C St R R Co act	299⅛		

BONDS.

$9000 Chicago Gaslight & Coke Co 5s......91⅛

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

100 N Chi St R R Co	299⅜	50 W Chi St R R act	222¼
50 do act	299⅛	150 do	221⅞
50 do act	300¼	100 do act	223⅜
25 do	299⅛	50 Diamond M C Ill	160⅜
150 do act	300	15 Chi P & P Co pfd	93
50 do	299⅜	50 Cal & C C & D act	73
100 W Chi St R R act	222⅛	50 Am Straw Bd Co	89⅞
100 do act	222⅞	50 do	89
100 do	221⅛		

BONDS.

$8000 Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company 5s......91⅛

SALES SECOND CALL—2:00 P. M.

50 W Chi St R R act	223⅜	10 Dia M Co Ill	160⅛
50 do act	223⅛	100 do	160⅛
400 do act	224	45 do	160⅛
10 do	222⅞	150 do	160⅛
50 do act	224	50 N Chi St R R Co act	300⅛
50 do act	224⅛	50 do act	300⅛
10 do	223	50 do act	301
200 do act	224⅛	50 do act	300⅛
9 Nat Linseed Oil	39	600 Mil & Chi Brew Co	34

SALES AFTER CALLS.

10 W Chi St R R Co	223	50 N Chi St R R Co	299
50 do act	224⅛	50 do act	300¼
50 do act	224⅛	5 Dia M Co Ill	161
50 do	223⅛	50 Mil & Chi Brew Co	34
50 do act	224⅛	28 Chi & S S R T Co	97
50 do act	224⅛	50 Lake St El R R	31⅛
50 do act	225	10 do	31⅛
50 do act	225⅛	50 do	31⅛
100 do act	225⅛	50 do	31⅛
3 Chi P & F Co	49⅛	60 do	33

BONDS.

$11000 Chi & S S Rap Trans Co 5s......95

The sterling exchange market was firmer yesterday. Rates advanced ½c. New York dispatches indicate that further shipments of gold abroad are probable, and it is estimated that some $3,000,000 is likely to go this week. Quotations for sterling were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	486½	488½
Actual	486	487½
Documentary	484¾	486⅜

The bears in the New York stock market were making much capital yesterday out of a threatened switchmen's strike which they claimed is to tie up all the Chicago roads. The information regarding this strike seemed to be much more complete on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange than it is in the offices of the Chicago railroad managers or among the switchmen themselves. There have been some rumors of a proposed demand for more wages by a group of unorganized switchmen, but no such demand has even been formulated yet, and there seems to be little ground upon which to base the stories that were made free use of yesterday to depress the market for Chicago railroad stocks.

The effect of European political and monetary conditions, says Henry Clews, is apparent in the fact that the Bank of France now holds $37,000,000 more gold than a year ago, while the Austro-Hungarian Bank shows an increase in its holdings of $25,000,000. The combined accumulations of these two banks—amounting to $62,000,000—almost exactly corresponds with the net export of gold from the United States in 1892, which is officially stated at $59,000,000. The connection of cause and effect is here so obvious as to tell its own story. This transference has come about through a natural banking process. The contraction of large credit operations on the continent has necessitated a like restriction of credits in Great Britain, and that in turn has caused some contraction of credits in England's relations with the United States and has induced withdrawals of bankers' balances from employment in this country. This seems to be about the only rational explanation of our large losses of gold in the face of a condition of our foreign trade that did not call for such remittances. There is, however, a limit to our exposure to depletion by these processes, and it would seem as though such a drain cannot go much further. There is also this satisfaction, that if the dangers should really happen against which these hoards have been accumulated the catastrophe will have been provided for in advance and the exposure of the United States to drain will have been correspondingly diminished.

Now that North Chicago Street railway stock is selling above 300 transactions in it become doubly profitable to brokers. The commission rule of the exchange fixes the commission on all stocks selling at and over 300 at 50 cents a share. This brought about the curious situation yesterday of customers realizing just the same from sales made at 299¾ as from sales made at 300, the extra commission absorbing the last ¼ of the advance.

Charles T. Yerkes sails for Europe tomorrow.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 6.	Jan. 30.
New York	$ 80,710,469	$ 79,616,924
Boston	14,578,578	14,839,618
Chicago	19,290,840	18,157,431
Philadelphia	9,528,840	9,098,224
St. Louis	4,480,433	4,553,998
Baltimore	2,143,470	2,059,010
New Orleans	1,556,781	1,402,418

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 10@15c discount; Boston, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount@par.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Operations on the Stock Exchange today were conducted with an anxious eye on Washington. The silver bill and the gold export movement were the two factors that dominated dealings. There was a marked hesitancy to enter on extensive transactions until the silver question is settled one way or the other. It was this feeling that checked improvement in the market soon after opening and brought on a period of positive weakness later in the day, when adverse action on the repeal measure was reported. Regarding gold exports foreign bankers gave no assurance that the outward movement had ceased, while a belief was expressed by some export bankers that more gold would be exported at the close of the week. While the stock market opening today was inclined to be irregular a degree of strength was imparted to the general list by the activity and firmness of a few of the industrials. There were evidences of supporting pools, and the market showed that many stocks have recently passed into stronger hands. There has without doubt been considerable liquidation and selling for profits, and these circumstances were favorable to an advance of some of the specialties. Sugar certificates opened at 133, and in the first two hours trading advanced more than a full point. Distillers' certificates opened at an advance, but soon reacted and fluctuated within narrow limits, but below the opening price. Manhattan, which has been steadily advancing in the last few days, sold down. National Cordage was exceptionally strong and Cotton Oil moved up a fraction. Reading yielded slightly to determined assaults, and some of the other coal stocks were weak, apparently unaffected by the weather, so favorable to those interests. There were reports of a disagreement among the coal companies over the settlement for the current year. Omaha was again in good demand and St. Louis was firm. New England was strong at a fractional advance. Northern Pacific preferred opened at an advance and was bid up in a spirited manner. The other railway shares were without material change in prices. About noon the market became somewhat dull, with prices generally unchanged. Later in the day the market drifted into an unsatisfactory condition, there being a general slump in prices. A show of activity was maintained by the heroic efforts of the room traders, but an undertone of timidity and weakness was apparent. A slightly encouraging feature was a broadening of the market, less exclusive attention being paid to the industrials. Manhattan at one time declined more than 4 points from the opening price. Richmond Terminal was weak throughout the day, and especially so at the close. In the final hour a determined raid was made on some of the granger stocks, and this, with certain other adverse factors, brought on an indifferent close with some of the lowest prices of the day ruling.

Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent, last loan 2, closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6. Sterling exchange quiet but firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¾ for sixty days and 487¼ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 391,876 shares, including: Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 6,500; Chicago Gas, 7,000; Chesapeake and Ohio, 6,400; Cotton Oil, 6,900; Distilling, 31,200; Louisville and Nashville, 5,100; National Cordage, 24,600; New England, 27,700; Northern Pacific preferred, 16,900; Reading, 69,500; Richmond Terminal, 15,200; St. Paul, 21,600; St. Paul and Omaha, 5,100.

Government bonds dull and steady. State bonds neglected.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb. 6	Closing Feb. 4.
Atchison	2,519	35	34¼	34¼	35
Am. Cot. Oil	5,700	47½	46⅜	46⅜	46⅞
Do pfd	1,200	83½	82½	82½	82
Amn. Sugar	37,476	134¼	132½	133¼	132¾
Do pfd	700	104	103¾	103¾	104
Amn. Tob.	9,214	115¼	114¾	114¾	115⅝
C., B. & Q.	6,647	101¼	100⅜	100⅜	102⅜
C. & N. W.	2,312	115¼	114½	114½	115½
C., M. & St. P.	22,110	81¼	80¼	80⅜	81⅜
Do pfd	1,400	124⅜	124	124	124⅜
C., R. I. & P.	4,096	87⅛	86½	86½	87¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	5,200	57⅛	55¾	55¾	57¼
Do pfd	200	121	120	120	120¾
Canada So.	500	58	57½	57½	57¾
Ches. & Ohio	6,814	25⅛	24¾	24¾	25
Colo. Fuel	6,500	70	68	69	68¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	2,210	57¼	56½	56½	57⅞
Cent. R.R. of N. J	100	129½	129½	129½	129
C. & E. Ill., pfd	700	104½	104	104½	104¼
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,200	136½	136	137	......
Chicago Gas	10,900	91¼	90¼	90¼	91⅜
D. L. & W.	600	154½	154	154	155¾
Del. & Hud	2,212	136	134	134	136
*Den. & R. G. pfd	300	55¼	54½	54½	56⅜
Dist. & C. F. Co.	31,900	44½	42½	42½	43⅞
D. S. S. & A.	200	13¼	13	13	......
East Tenn.	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
Gen. El	1,515	111⅜	111¼	111½	111½
Hocking Valley	500	30¾	30	30	......
Ill. Cent.	400	103½	102¾	102¾	......
Lake Shore	800	130	129⅜	129⅜	130
Louis. & Nash.	4,087	75½	75¼	75¼	75¼
L. E. & W. pfd	100	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	......
L., N. A. & C	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	......
Laclede Gas	200	24½	24½	24½	......
Do pfd	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	......
Mo. Pac.	400	58	57⅜	57⅜	58⅜
M., K. & T.	100	15	15	15	......
Do pfd	100	26	26	26	......
Manhattan	4,760	168⅜	164	164½	168½
Minn. & St. L.	100	17	17	17	......
N. Y. & N. E.	26,740	50¼	49	49⅛	49¼
Nor. Pacific	200	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	......
Do pfd	17,119	50⅜	49	49⅜	49
N. Y., L. E. & W.	2,400	25⅜	25	25	25¼
Do pfd	100	56	56	56	......
N. Y. Central	300	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W.	1,200	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Do pfd	100	70	70	70	69⅜
Nor. Amer. Co.	600	11¼	11	11⅛	......
N. Y., O. & W.	400	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Nat. Linseed	974	40	39⅛	39⅜	39
Nat. Lead	7,500	49⅜	48⅛	48⅛	49
Do pfd	100	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	......
Nat. Cordage	100	146⅜	146⅜	146⅜	......
Do pfd	1,500	117	115⅜	115⅜	116
Nat. Cord. (new)	15,000	74¼	72	73¼	71¼
Ohio So.	100	45½	45½	45½	......
Phil. & Reading	69,500	50⅜	49⅜	49	50⅜
Pac. Mail	1,400	25¼	25⅜	25¼	24⅜
Peo., D. & E.	500	18	17⅜	17⅜	......
Rich. Term.	3,000	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	11⅛
Do pfd	600	43	42	42	41⅛
So. Pacific	200	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33⅜
St. L. & S. W.	400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	......
Do pfd	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
St. P. & Dul.	700	47½	47	47	47
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	100	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	39⅜
Tenn. Coal	1,500	35⅜	34¼	34⅜	35⅜
Union Pac.	4,926	41¼	40⅜	40⅜	41⅜
Wabash pfd	8,047	25⅛	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
Western Union	4,976	98⅜	97⅜	97⅜	98⅜

*Ex-div. 1¼ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	157	Fargo	146
American	119	United States	67

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	113¾	U. S. 2s, reg	100
U. S. 4s, coup	113¾		

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—Allouez Mining company (new), 75c; Boston and Montana, $34.50; Calumet and Hecla, $300.00; Franklin, $13.00 bid; Kearsarge, $12.00 bid; Osceola, $37.12½; Quincy, $138.00; Santa Fe Copper, $5.00; Tamarack, $161.00; Centennial, $8.00; Butte and Boston, $11.75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—Alta, 15c; Best & Belcher, $1.55; Chollar, 60c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.70; Crown Point, 75c; Gould & Curry, 75c; Hale & Norcross, 75c; Mexican, 80c; Ophir, $2.10; Potosi, $1.35; Savage, $1.15; Sierra Nevada, $1.35; Union Consolidated, $1.05; Utah, 20c; Yellow Jacket, 75c; Belcher, 85c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Crown Point, 75c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.50; Deadwood, $1.30; Gould & Curry, 90c; Hale & Norcross, 85c; Homestake, $12.50; Mexican, $1.50; Ontario, $13.00; Ophir, $1.90; Plymouth, 50c; Sierra Nevada, $1.25; Standard, $1.45; Union Consolidated, $1.00; Yellow Jacket, 65c; Iron Silver, 45c; Quicksilver, $3.50; do preferred, $17.00; Bulwer, 10c.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

The weather was the thing yesterday, overshadowing for the moment the interest in the fate of the Hatch bill at Washington. On it wheat advanced sharply, though the extreme prices were not maintained. Corn was strong and higher early, in sympathy with wheat, but sold off late, and closed lower. There was little change in provisions. The signal service map showed zero temperature all over the West and Northwest and promised an invasion into the winter wheat territory today or tomorrow. The feeling after the close was firm. Puts on May wheat sold at 78¼@78⅜c and were 78⅜c late. Calls sold at 79⅛@79⅜c and late were 79⅛@79⅜c. Puts on May corn sold at 46⅞@47⅛c and calls at 47⅜@47½c.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 280 cars; corn, 500 cars; oats, 185 cars; and 15,000 hogs.

The selling of lard was chiefly by the Anglo-American, Congdon, Logan, Baldwin-Farnum, and the Chicago Packing company. Buyers were Roloson, Floyd, Wolf, and the scalpers.

Wright, Ream, Champlin, and Seaverns were the prominent sellers of wheat on the advance. Logan, Buxbaum, Counselman-Day, Boyden, and Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick were the principal buyers.

McMurty, who is over in Indiana, wrote to Frank Logan that the fields all over were covered with two to five inches of ice. Conditions, he says, are worse than for fifty years, and farmers are alarmed at the prospect. Whether or not their alarm is well founded he cannot venture to state. He thinks that it would be better to await developments.

Vessel agents report a fair inquiry for tonnage at recently established rates on the basis of 4¼c for wheat to Buffalo, although a couple of vessels have been taken a shade above that. Boats resting in the slips, especially toward the mouth of the river, are closely confined with ice 30 inches thick, and it is said they cannot be moved for at least four weeks.

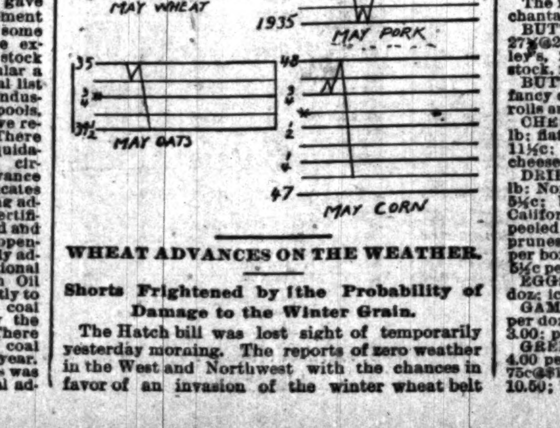
The exports of wheat from India during the last week were 80,000 bu, of which 80,000 bu were to the United Kingdom and none to the continent. The shipments for the corresponding week in 1892 were 570,000 bu. The total shipments since April 1 were 27,380,000 bu, of which 16,780,000 bu were to the United Kingdom, and 10,600,000 bu to the continent. The total shipments for the corresponding time last year were 48,514,000 bu, of which 24,110,000 bu were to the United Kingdom and 24,404,000 bu to the continent.

"While the crowd was afraid of the market owing to the uncertainty at Washington," said Thomas H. Bellas, "it lost sight of the fact that the exports of wheat and flour are making an excellent showing. Here are the figures just compiled: The total clearances from the Atlantic ports alone last week were equal to 3,015,000 bu, against only 1,556,000 bu two weeks ago, 2,113,000 bu three weeks ago, 2,785,000 bu four weeks ago, 2,550,000 bu five weeks ago."

The inspection sheet showed barely six cars of flax received during the last forty-eight hours, and the opinion seemed to be gaining ground that little more is to come forward for the open market. Said a dealer after the close of 'Change: "The 1892 crop is sold. The seed back in the country is nearly all held against sales previously made for May delivery. Of course if holders see where they can send in a few cars and sell them on the market and buy an equal quantity of May at a profit they will do it. But otherwise no seed of consequence will be offered."

Pardridge had his short line of wheat increased about a million bushels yesterday without any effort on his part. He was a heavy seller of calls Saturday. The market opened above the call price, and he was promptly called for the whole line. Wright is said to have been in about the same sort of a boat. He was also a seller of calls and had the wheat called. But as he feels confident that wheat will sell at 60c or less he was rather pleased than otherwise at the turn matters took.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Feb. 6. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



WHEAT ADVANCES ON THE WEATHER.

Shorts Frightened by the Probability of Damage to the Winter Grain.

The Hatch bill was lost sight of temporarily yesterday morning. The reports of zero weather in the West and Northwest with the chances in favor of an invasion of the winter wheat belt started the shorts and the early part of the session was a lively one. There was a sharp advance in the price, and not until it began to snow and there seemed some chance that the cold wave would pass to the north and east was there any particular inclination to take the selling side of the market. In a general way the news of the morning favored holders of wheat. The cables were steady to firm, the Indian shipments were light, the visible supply was expected to show a good-sized decrease, and receipts here and in the Northwest were light. The visible decrease was smaller than expected and this and the snow-storm combined to induce some selling. There was a good demand for cash wheat at an advance of about ½c for the contract grades. May opened anywhere from 78⅜ to 79c, with few trades at the inside figures, advanced to 79⅛c, and then began to ease off, closing at 78⅝@78⅜c. The storms at other points seriously interfered with the wires and outside business was therefore restricted. Receipts at principal Western points were 350,900 bu and at Eastern points 65,300 bu, a total of 416,200 bu. The shipments from Western points were 120,900 bu and from Eastern points 226,800 bu, a total of 347,700 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports aggregated 339,000 bu wheat and flour, and the local out-inspection was 17,700 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 75c for No. 2 red, 63c for No. 3 red, 68c for No. 3 hard, 75@75½c for No. 2 spring, and 62@68c for No. 3 spring. Free on board sales were at 61c for No. 4 red winter, 66c for No. 3 hard, 54@56c for No. 4 spring, and 64@73c for No. 3 do.

Corn advanced early in sympathy with wheat and held fairly well until the visible figures were posted showing an increase during the week of 928,000 bu. This with the estimate of 500 cars for today was sufficient to bring out free offerings, under which the price steadily declined and the market closed easy at the bottom. May opened at 47⅜c, sold up to 48c, declined to 47⅛c, and closed at that. There was a moderate call for cash corn at a slight advance over the previous day. Outside markets generally were firmer at ¼@⅜c advance. Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick were the best sellers in the speculative market. Receipts at principal points were 728,000 bu, and shipments 297,200 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 40,000 bu, and the local out-inspection was 33,500 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 44@44¼c for No. 2, No. 2 white, and No. 2 yellow, 40c for No. 3, 40¼c for No. 3 yellow, 40¼c for No. 3 white. Free on board sales were at 39⅜@40c for No. 4 mixed, and 40⅜@41¼c for No. 3 yellow and No. 3 white.

Oats were without change of consequence, a fair business passing, and prices remaining at nearly a recent level. When wheat and corn showed such strength early oats followed, but the initial advance of ⅛c did not hold. May sold near the opening at 35c, although only a part of the selling orders at that figure could be executed, and toward the close of the session the market declined to 34½c, closing at that, with February 38⅛c. No particular support was at any time afforded values. Receipts were small at 94 cars, but the visible supply showed an increase for the week of 247,000 bu, and local stocks also indicated a little growth. Cash lots were steady. Free-on-board sales were at 30⅜@32½c for No. 3 mixed, and 33@35c for do white.

There was little in the provision market outside of local trading, and as the quality of hogs at the yards was poorer and the price lower there was more disposition to take the selling side. Under the offerings prices for pork and ribs declined some, lard alone showing an advance at the close. Receipts of product were light and shipments moderate. There were no cables. Outside markets were steady to easy. Pork opened at $19.52½ for May, sold as high as $19.65, as low as $19.35, reacted and closed at $19.55, cash being $19.12½@19.25 for regular. May lard opened at $11.70, ranged at $11.62½@11.82½, and closed at the outside, cash being the same as May. May ribs opened at $10.12½, declined to $9.95, and closed at $10.10, cash being $10.10@10.20. Cash sales included 180 brls beef hams at $20.00 and 375,000 lbs short ribs on private terms.

Rye was dull and neglected all day with little business possible owing to the small character of the offerings. The early strength in wheat did not mean much for rye, as the demand was tame all around. May sold at 58c and closed at 58c, with February about 4½c discount. Receipts were larger at 17 cars, but a part was a transfer from store and actual offerings inconsequential, with sales of No. 2 at 53c, or ½c up. Barley was not at all active and the trade rather unsatisfactory to salesmen. Offerings were only moderate, but so was the demand and the dark day was against showing samples. Prices were not quotably changed and No. 3 sold by sample at 46@61c, with No. 4 at 38@45c. A few sales were reported in flour at about previous prices. One small lot was sold to go abroad.

Millstuffs were quiet, with bran about 25c higher, selling sparingly at $14.00@14.50. Middlings sold at $14.75@15.00.

Flaxseed showed unquestionable strength, closing ¾c higher for futures and 1¼c higher for cash lots. A meager half-dozen cars were received, and No. 1 on track sold sparingly at $1.18¼, and finally at $1.18¾, with rejected inactive through an absence of offerings. Shipments were 5,500 bu. May sold at $1.21, and that was bid, with near deliveries inactive. Timothy was firmly held and an undercurrent of strength discernible. The cash offerings were limited to two or three cars and a good shipping demand was reported. Sales by sample were at $4.00@4.46 and for March $4.58 was bid, no sellers appearing. Clover was offered sparingly and sales by sample were at $13.75@14.50, with $15.15 paid for March, indicating continued strength.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
February	$ 74¼	$ ....@....	$ 74⅜
May	78⅜	78⅜@ 79⅛	78⅝
July	77⅜	78⅛@ 79⅛	78⅜
CORN.			
February	$ 44	$ ....@....	$ 43¾
May	47⅞	47⅛@ 48	47⅛
July	47⅜	47⅛@ 47⅜	47⅛
OATS.			
February	$ 31⅛	$ 31⅛@ 31⅛	$ 31⅜
May	34⅜	34½@ 35	34½
MESS PORK.			
May	$19.57½	$19.35 @19.65	$19.52½
July	19.55	....	19.52½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
May	$11.70	$11.62½@11.82½	$11.80
July	11.45	11.40 @11.47½	11.45
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
March	$10.02½	$....@....	$10.02½
May	10.10	9.95 @10.12½	10.10

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	February.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 88⅜	$ 91⅜	......
No. 2 corn	41⅛	42⅜	......
No. 2 oats	29⅜	32	......
Mess pork	11.85	12.10	......
Lard	6.47½	6.72½	......
Short ribs	5.85	6.12½	......

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Saturday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	32	24	4	60
Spring wheat	6	47	5	58
Corn	30	221	19	270
Oats	15	79	......	94
Rye	17	......	......	17
Barley	......	15	23	38
Total	100	386	51	537

Inspected out: 1,717 bu wheat, 33,508 bu corn, and 5,000 bu rye. The receipts announced today are expected to include 280 cars wheat, 500 cars corn, 185 cars oats, and 15,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.
Flour, brls	14,876	28,623	21,759	20,176
Wheat, bu	93,001	49,291	22,555	27,663
Corn, bu	187,330	132,417	73,025	129,546
Oats, bu	137,912	141,224	167,172	218,618
Rye, bu	5,085	4,394	8,845	7,343
Barley, bu	71,814	61,844	35,475	28,489
T. Seed, lbs	......	108,384	120,154	113,064
C. Seed, lbs	5,290	......	14,280	29,751
Oth. S'd, lbs	......	24,000	37,403	......
F. Seed, bu	4,615	16,545	3,675	6,448
B. Corn, lbs	76,000	101,500	66,470	37,100
Cheese, lbs	85,957	44,670	151,370	180,695
Butter, lbs	231,712	359,720	316,195	370,514
Hides, lbs	216,355	285,560	909,503	950,184
Wool, lbs	1,680	47,853	93,592	145,771

The following were the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close on the dates named (bu):

	Feb. 4, 1893.	Jan. 28, 1893.	Jan. 21, 1893.	Feb. 6, 1892.
Wheat	17,290,000	16,420,000	15,440,000	9,727,047
Corn	7,280,000	6,898,000	6,658,000	1,379,095
Oats	2,673,000	2,658,000	2,659,000	813,741
Rye	364,000	353,000	377,000	581,019
Barley	51,000	51,000	52,000	91,104
Total	27,658,000	26,380,000	25,186,000	12,583,006

These figures show an increase during the week of 870,000 bu wheat, 382,000 bu corn, 15,000 bu oats, and 11,000 bu rye.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain (bu):

	Feb. 4, 1893.	Jan. 28, 1893.	Jan. 21, 1893.	Feb. 6, 1892.
Wheat	81,390,000	81,487,000	82,227,000	43,160,888
Corn	13,462,000	12,534,000	12,176,000	8,531,825
Oats	5,954,000	5,707,000	5,618,000	3,721,524
Rye	918,000	937,000	1,011,000	2,023,810
Barley	2,155,000	2,109,000	2,048,000	1,621,771

These figures show an increase during the week of 928,000 bu corn, 247,000 bu oats, and 47,000 bu barley, and a decrease of 97,000 bu wheat and 19,000 bu rye. For the corresponding week one year ago wheat increased 42,918 bu and corn 1,145,998 bu.

STREET PRODUCE.

General Firmness Characterizes the Trade—Potatoes Higher.

While the week opened quietly in the South Water street markets there was a liberal aggregate business. The turn to warm weather permitted the free shipment of many kinds of perishable stuff, and merchants were thus busily engaged in filling orders which had accumulated. Cheese was firm and active for the time of year, and all desirable grades were independently held. Butter was quiet and practically steady, and eggs remained at the high level established last week, although purchases were made rather sparingly. The receipts of poultry were small, and the soft temperature unfavorable for handling dressed stock. Potatoes were scarce and materially higher.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 28@29c; fine, 27½@28c; fair to good, 26½@27c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 25½@27c; medium to good, 24@25c; packing stock, fresh, 18@20c; roll, good to choice, 18@22c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 23c per lb; fancy creamery, 21c; extra dairy, 19c; dairy 16@17c, rolls and small pails ½c additional.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, 11@11½c per lb; flat shapes, 11¼@11¾c; Young Americas, 11½@11¾c; slightly skimmed, 9@10c; imitation Swiss cheese, 11½@12½c; brick cheese, 11@12c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 9@11c per lb; Northern sun-dried apples, 6@7c; peaches, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 6½@8c; raspberries, 21@23c; California dried fruits—Apricots, 17@19c per lb; unpeeled peaches, 12½@15c; peeled peaches, 25c; prunes, 9½@14c; raisins, London layers, $1.45@1.65 per box; muscatels, $1.35@1.50; with ditto loose, 4@5½c per lb.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh laid stock, 31@32c per doz; ice-house stock, 26@30c.

GAME—Mallard and red head ducks, $4.50@5.50 per doz; small ducks, $2.00@2.50; teal ducks, $2.25@3.00; plover, $1.25@1.75; rabbits, $1.00@1.50.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.25@4.00 per brl, and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, 75c@$1.75 per bunch; Cape Cod cranberries, $9.50@10.50; Wisconsin, $8.00@8.25 per brl; lemons, $2.50@3.50 per box; Florida oranges, $2.00@2.75 per box; California navel oranges, $3.75@4.25 per box.

HAY—The small offerings were wanted at firm prices. Sales were: On track, 2 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.00@11.50; 16 cars upland prairie at $7.50@9.00. Receipts, 609 tons. Shipments, 127 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@3½c; No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½@7c; No. 1 country tallow, 5@6¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 4½@5¼c.

POTATOES—Fair to choice mixed on track Wisconsin rose, 68@73c; Hebrons, 70@75c; Wisconsin Burbanks, 78@80c; Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $3.50@4.25 per brl.

POULTRY—Dressed hen turkeys, good to choice, 12@13c per lb; fancy, 13½@14½c; dressed chickens, 12@13c; roosters, 6@7c; dressed ducks, 12@14c; dressed geese, 11@13c; live geese, full feathered, $10.00@12.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $2.50@2.75 per brl; cabbage, per 100, $10.00@15.00; cauliflower, $1.00@1.50 per doz; celery, 25@35c per dozen bunches; onions, $3.50@4.25 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsnips, $2.00@2.50 per brl; turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.17.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Advance in the Price of the Best Grades of Steers and Cows.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the period indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 6	15,000	500	20,000	11,000
Total last week	58,048	8,533	104,179	41,456
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 6	3,000	......	10,000	1,500
Total last week	18,219	822	41,986	7,578

Receipts Feb. 6, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	20,000	11,000
Kansas City	2,500	2,500	......
Omaha	2,000	1,500	600
St. Louis	2,300	3,800	......
Totals	21,800	27,800	11,600
Cor. day last week	28,000	28,500	12,500
Cor. day, 1892	20,000	36,100	7,600
Cor. day, 1891	18,400	56,000	11,600
Cor. day, 1890	17,000	30,000	9,500

Today's receipts are estimated at 15,000 hogs, 7,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep, against 22,036 hogs, 6,725 cattle, and 6,573 sheep one week ago, and 28,230 hogs, 7,724 cattle, and 7,719 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Best grades of steers and cows advanced 5@10c and other descriptions of cattle sold at last week's closing prices. Trade was brisk. Two loads of "white faces" averaging 1,448 lbs sold at $6.05, and 29 head of 1,525-lb steers sold at $5.85, but the next highest was $5.75, with only one other lot above $5.50. Most of the "beef" cattle sold at $4.40@5.25, with comparatively few below $4.25. Native cows and heifers sold at $1.60@4.00 principally at $2.40@3.10. Stock cattle sold at $2.60@4.10, largely at $3.25@4.00. Texas sold at $2.00@3.00 for 247@273-lb calves, $2.10@2.90 for 581@885-lb cows, and $2.40@3.40 for 708@850-lb steers. Quotations:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.50@6.15
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.55@5.40
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	4.10@4.85
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,000 lbs	3.60@4.30
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	3.20@3.80
Inferior to good cows and heifers	2.25@3.10
Stock steers, 630@800 lbs	2.50@3.40
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.25@4.30
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@6.25

HOGS—There was no quotable change in the market. The feeling was weak at the start, but the finish was strong with only 5,000 pigs and underweights left in the pens. Receipts were small and quality poor. The top of the market was $8.35. Heavy sold principally at $8.00@8.20, mixed largely at $7.85@8.05, light largely at $7.60@7.85, and most of the pigs at $6.50@7.25. Rough heavy quotable at $7.75@7.90.

SHEEP—The market opened steady, but closed 10c lower. Lambs sold at $5.00@6.15, bulk at $5.40@6.15. Native sheep sold at $3.75@5.25, bulk at $4.90@5.10. Western sheep, $4.50@5.25, bulk $5.10@5.15.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 3,400. The market was active; good steers 10@15c higher; common steady to 10c higher; cows 10c higher; stockers and feeders quiet and strong. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.25@5.50; cows, $2.00@3.75; stockers and feeders, $2.20@3.80. HOGS—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 300. The market was quiet and steady to 5c lower; all grades, $5.50@7.80; bulk, $7.60@7.70. SHEEP—Receipts, 300; shipments, none. The market was quiet and unchanged. Representative sales; Muttons, $4.60.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 1,400; market firm, but no good natives on sale; fair to good steers would bring $3.00 to $4.50; choice, $4.75@5.00; fed Texas steers, $3.25@4.40; grass do, $2.20@3.15; grass Texas cows, $1.75@2.60. HOGS—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 3,300; market steady; heavy, $7.70@8.20; packing, $7.40@8.00; light, $7.60@7.95. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, none; market firm; fair to good natives, $3.25@4.50; choice muttons, $4.75@5.00.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; 10c higher; steers, $3.30@5.40; cows and mixed, $1.50@3.60; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75. HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; strong to 5c higher; heavy, $7.80@7.90; light and mixed, $7.70@7 80; bulk, $7.80@7.90. SHEEP—Receipts, 600; steady, $3.50@5.00; lambs, $4.00@5.50.

New York, Feb. 6.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,365 head, including 26 cars for sale; market active and 15 cents per 100 lbs higher; native steers, $4.25@5.82½ per 100 lbs; bulls and cows, $1.60@4.05. Dressed beef steady at 8@9½c per lb. Shipments tomorrow, 700 beeves. CALVES—Receipts, 449 head; market firm; veals, $5.00@9.00 per 100 lbs.; grassers, $3.00@3.40; Western calves, $3.62½@3.70. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 12,081 head; market active and a shade higher; sheep, $4.00@5.75 per 100 lbs; lambs, $6.00@6.80. HOGS—Receipts, 5,633 head, consigned direct; nominally firm at $7.00@8.30 per 100 lbs.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from London, Liverpool and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet. Funds were firm and rose. Indian rupee paper advanced with silver. The favorable nature of the Great Northern report and the bright weather caused many home railway securities to harden, but the disappointing Northwestern dividend acted as a damper and caused an immediate decline in the stock of the company, which previously had been advancing. The foreign department has been firm. Argentine issues moved fractionally upward, an advance in the gold premium having no effect. There was also an improvement in some European securities. Americans were extremely quiet, at the same time the tendency has been good and in some instances an improvement of ¼ to ½ was established. Mexican railways have been well supported: so have Mexican Centrals on the weekly traffic return, which caused an alteration in quotations. The mining market was firm; nitrates were better. Canadians, however, were utterly neglected, but Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk third preferred leave off ⅛ better. The money market was easy in view of the repayment of Treasury bills falling due in about a week. For three months bank bills the discount rate was a shade under 1⅜ per cent, while for call loans ⅛ to ¼ per cent was charged.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "The English wheat unsold is estimated to amount to from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 quarters. Twenty-three country markets are firm on home wheat, while forty-six show a decline of 6d. The American proposal to legislate against option dealing does not help trade. With 1,700,000 quarters on the passage from California further exports from the Pacific coast appear to be unneeded. It is not likely that India will ship wheat until March. The visible supply of corn is over 12,000,000 bu, against 7,000,000 the corresponding time last year. It is believed that English wheat will not reach 32s during the year."

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork—Demand poor; unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; unchanged. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand fair; unchanged; No. 2 red winter steady at 5s 10d; No. 2 red spring steady at 6s 3½d. Flour—Fair demand; unchanged. Corn—Demand fair; March steady at 4s 5d; April steady at 4s 4d. Receipts of wheat last week from Atlantic ports, 15,700 qrs; Pacific ports, none; other sources, 22,000 qrs. Receipts American corn last week, 1,700 qrs.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Three per cent rentes, 97f 85c for the account.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—COTTON—Opened rather unsettled, but soon took an upward turn and advanced 12 to 13 points, closing steady, with sales of 181,400 bales. Liverpool declined 1 to 1½ points, closing steady, with spot sales of 6,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were firm and cloths quiet. New Orleans advanced 14 points and then reacted slightly. Spot prices here were unchanged, closing quiet, with sales of 1,613 bales for export and 152 for spinning. Middling uplands 9⅝c. There was a decline of 1-16c at Galveston and Mobile and partially ⅛c at Augusta. New Orleans sold 3,000 bales and Savannah 2,100 bales. The receipts at Bombay for the half week ending today were 17,000 bales, against 23,000 in the same time last year. The receipts at the ports were 15,960 bales, against 16,990 this day last week and 27,903 last year. Total thus far this week, 27,719 bales, against 27,359 during the same time last week. The receipts at Augusta, Memphis, and St. Louis were 3,474 bales, against 2,895 this day last week and 5,464 last year. Houston received 2,132 bales, against 3,382 this day last week. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
February	1,000	9.17	9.14	9.20@ 9.22
March	65,000	9.32	9.18	9.30@ 9.31
April	36,100	9.40	9.28	9.30@ 9.40
May	55,700	9.49	9.35	9.47@ 9.48
June	11,500	9.53	9.41	9.52@ 9.53
July	600	9.56	9.44	9.56@ 9.57
August	9,000	9.59	9.47	9.58@ ......
September	200	9.40	9.40	9.36@ 9.38
October	2,200	9.37	9.12	9.21@ 9.22
November	100	9.05	9.05	9.15@ 9.18

COFFEE—Advanced 15 to 20 points, lost part of this, and closed steady with sales of 45,250 bags. Rio Janeiro receipts, 9,000 bags; Santos, 15,000. Rio Janeiro was strong and 350 to 400 reis higher. Santos was quiet. Havre advanced 1½@2f. Hamburg was ⅛ pfennigs higher. The United States deliveries were 14,908 bags. Total last week, 88,186 bags, against 90,660 bags for the same week last year. The higher cables and the confidence of holders of spot and afloat coffee helped to put up prices. The deliveries were still large and the nobbers who have sold short against their stocks are expected to cover their sales before supplying the call from their trade. Some of the bulls think the highest figures on the visible supply have already been seen and that the next statement will show some decrease. Rio coffee was stronger but dull. No. 7, 18¼@18⅜c. Sales of 500 bags No. 8, to arrive, at 17⅛c, and rumored 3,000 bags No. 7, to arrive, at 18⅛c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
February	3,250	17.65	17.55	17.55@17.60
March	6,750	17.60	17.50	17.50@17.55
April	3,500	17.25	17.15	17.15@17.20
May	18,500	17.05	16.95	16.95@17.00
June	1,500	16.90	16.80	16.70@16.80
July	3,000	16.80	16.75	16.65@16.70
August	1,000	16.80	16.70	16.60@16.65
September	4,700	16.75	16.70	16.60@16.65
October	1,000	16.70	16.70	16.45@16.50
November	500	16.55	16.50	16.40@16.45
December	1,500	16.55	16.50	16.40@16.45

PETROLEUM—Last week's little speculative excitement in the petroleum market has entirely disappeared and today there were no transactions in the certificates at either of the exchanges and no quotation was recorded.

COTTONSEED OIL—Dull, easy.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 6,975 bu; export, 142,297 bu; sales, 995,000 futures, 72,000 spot. Spot market moderately active for export, firmer; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 80¼@80⅜c; afloat, 81¼@82c; f. o. b., 81¾@82¼c; ungraded red, 45@75c; No. 1 Northern, 85¼@85⅜c; No. 1 hard, 91@91⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 83⅛@83⅜c; No. 3 spring, 80@80⅛c. Options were moderately active and opened firm at ⅛@⅜c advance, and gained ½c on firmer cables, foreign buying, small India shipments, and shorts covering; declined ⅛@⅜c with the West; decrease in visible lighter than expected and local realizing, closing weak at ⅛@⅜c over Saturday; No. 2 red March, 80⅜@81⅛c, closing 80⅜c; May, 82 9-16@83 3-16c, closing 82⅝c; July, 83⅛@84⅛c, closing 83⅜c; Corn—Receipts, 38,600 bu; exports, 29,900 bu; sales, 180,000 bu futures; 48,000 bu spot; spot lower, with options dull, closing firm; No. 2 [illegible] 55¼@55½c afloat; ungraded mixed [illegible] mixed, 53½c; No. 3, 51@51½c; No. 2 [illegible] Options advanced early ⅛@⅜c, with [illegible] shorts declined ⅛@⅜c on the increase [illegible] closed weak, ⅛@⅜c under Saturday; February [illegible] @55c, closing 54⅛c; March, 53⅞@54c, closing [illegible] May, 53⅛@54c, closing 53⅛c. Oats—Receipts, [illegible] bu; exports, 370 bu; sales, 65,000 bu futures, [illegible] 000 bu spot; spot quiet, firmer; options firmer, dull; May, 39⅜@39⅛c, closing 39⅛c, spot prices, No. 2 white, 41½c; No. 2 Chicago, 39½c; No. 3, 37¾c; No. 3 white, 40¼c; mixed Western, 38⅛@40c; white do, 39@46c.

The visible supply of grain in store and afloat Saturday, Feb. 4, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange was a follows: Wheat, 81,389,000 bu; decrease, 99,000 bu. Corn, 13,462,000 bu; increase, 927,000 bu. Oats, 5,954,000 bu; increase, 246,000. Rye, 917,000 bu; decrease, 20,000 bu. Barley, 2,15[illegible] 000 bu; increase, 41,000 bu. Stocks of grain, store and afloat, Feb. 4: Wheat, 13,471,603 bu; corn, 772,598 bu; oats, 1,571,780 bu; rye, 110,768 bu; barley, 390,920 bu; malt, 27,714 bu; peas, 12,410 bu.

BUTTER—Quiet, firm; Western dairy, 18@24c.

CHEESE—Firm; fair demand; part skims, 4@10½c.

EGGS—Strong; fair demand; Western fresh, 38@40c; receipts, 2,771 pkgs.

SUGAR—Raw firm, quiet; sales, 140 tons muscovado, 89 test, at 3⅛c, and 550 bags centrifugals, 96 test, at 3 7-16c. Refined quiet, steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat active and ⅛c higher, then advanced ⅛@¼c more; later the latter was lost, and the close was ⅛@¼c above Saturday; cash, 69⅛c; May closed at 73⅛@73⅜c; July, 75⅛c. Corn—Cash higher; 40⅛c; options followed wheat early and advanced ⅛c, later dropped ⅛c, and closed ⅛c under Saturday; February and March closed at 41⅛c asked; May, 43⅛c; July 43⅛c. Oats lower; cash, 31c bid; May closed at 34⅛c. Rye dull; 53⅛c bid. Barley—No sales. PROVISIONS—Pork steady; old, $19.00; new, $20.00. Lard higher; 11.62½c. Dry salt meats and bacon quiet, with only a small job trade at previous quotations. Receipts—Wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 253,000 bu; oats, 32,000 bu; rye and barley none. Shipments—Wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 124,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 6.—WHEAT—May opened at 71⅛c, sold up to 71½c, and down to 71⅛c; July opened at 73⅜c and closed at 73⅛c. There was a fair trade and that is the most that can be said. The cash market was strong. No. 1 Northern sold at 70c and No. 2 Northern at 67@67½c principally. Close: February, 69c; May opened at 71⅛c; highest, 71⅛c; lowest, 71⅛c; closed, 71⅛c. July opened at 73⅜c; highest, 73⅜@74c; lowest, 73⅛c; closed, 73⅛c. On track—No. 1 hard, 71½c; No. 1 Northern, 70c; No. 2 Northern, 67c.

Receipts of wheat here were 232 cars and at Duluth and Superior 54 cars.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat ruled strong and higher; closed dull; No. 2 red, February, 78⅛@78⅜c; March, 79@79⅛c; April, 80⅛@80⅜c; May, 81@81⅛c. Corn—Options ruled firm and higher; closed quiet and easier; local car lots quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed, February, 52⅛@52⅜c; March, April, and May, 51⅛@52⅛c. Oats—Car lots quiet; futures firm; No. 2 white, February, 41@41⅛c; March, 40⅛@41⅛c; April, 41⅛@41⅛c; May, 41⅛@41⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 8,900 bu; corn, 20,800 bu; oats, 6,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 84,500 bu; corn, 9,700 bu; oats, 11,100 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat fairly active; No. 2 cash, 72⅛c; May, 77⅛c; February, 73⅛c. Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 44c; May, 46⅛c; No. 3, 43⅛c, No. 4, 41⅛c; No. 2 yellow, 44⅛c. Oats quiet; cash, 36c. Rye dull; cash, 55c. CLOVERSEED Steady; prime cash and February, $9.20; March, $9.25. Receipts—Wheat, 13,491 bu; corn, 32,291 bu; oats, 700 bu; rye, 300 bu; cloverseed, 182 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 6,400 bu; corn, 13,900 bu; rye, 996 bu; cloverseed, 582 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 6.—GRAIN—Corn, active, steady; No. 2, 40⅛c; No. 3, 40c. Oats, active, firm; No. 2 white, 33⅛@34c; No. 3 white, 32@32⅛c. Rye, steady; No. 2, 52@55c. WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.17; spirits, $1.19. Receipts—Wheat, 4,200 bu; corn, 41,600 bu; oats, 36,300 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 7,700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,350 bu; corn, 19,500 bu; oats, 47,300 bu; rye, 1,700 bu; barley, 3,500 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 6.—WHEAT—The market opened ⅛c higher than the close of Saturday for May. The close was dull and steady and ⅛c higher than Saturday. Close: No. 1 hard, cash and February, 70⅛c; May, 75⅛c; July, 78c; No. 1 Northern, cash and February, 68c; May, 73c; July, 75⅛c; No. 2 Northern cash, 62⅛c; No. 3, 57c; rejected, 51⅛c.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat, inactive; No. 2 red, spot and February, 77⅛c; May, 81⅛c. Corn, firmer; mixed spot, 52⅛c; March, 51⅛c; May, 52c bid. Oats, quiet and steady; No. 2 white Western 45c. Rye, quiet; No. 2, 63c bid.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 6.—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 81⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 79⅛c; No. 2 do, 78c; winter higher; No. 2 red, 77⅛c; No. 1 white, 78c. Receipts—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 10,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Thirty-three thousand six hundred lbs of butter sold on the Board of Trade today for 28c.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 6.—TURPENTINE—Firm.

HOW THE ANCIENTS PLAYED WITH FIRE.

Juggling Tricks Performed with the Devouring Element and Their Origin.

"Juggling with fire was practiced in very ancient times," said a learned professor to a writer for the Washington *Star*. "Many of the tricks of that sort which are best known today were employed to deceive the vulgar thousands of years ago. There is nothing even now which does more to excite the astonishment of the ignorant than the breathing of flame, which is deception handed down from remote antiquity.

"When the slaves in Sicily rose in rebellion about 150 B. C. and took cruel revenge for the wrongs they had suffered there was among them a Syrian named Eunus. He was a man of great craft and courage, and, having seen much of the world, he had become acquainted with a variety of little-known arts. He pretended to have immediate communication with the gods, and, as usual in such cases, he confirmed his divine mission by miracles. When desirous of inspiring his followers with courage he breathed flames and sparks among them from his mouth.

"It is said that in order to perform this marvel Eunus pierced a nut shell at both ends, and, having filled it with some burning substance, he put it into his mouth and breathed through it. The same trick is performed much better nowadays. The juggler rolls together some flax or hemp into a ball about the size of a walnut, which he sets on fire, permitting it to burn until it is nearly consumed. Then he rolls around it more flax while it is yet burning, and by this means the fire may be retained in the ball for a long time. When he is ready to do his act he slips the ball into his mouth unperceived and breathes through it. His breath revives the fire, so that sparks proceed from it, and the performer sustains no injury so long as he inhales his breath through his nostrils only. By this art the Rabbi Bar-Cocheba, in the reign of the Roman Emperor, Hadrian, made the credulous Hebrews believe that he was the long looked-for Messiah.

"For deceptions with fire the ancients also employed naphtha, a liquid mineral oil so combustible that it kindles when it only approaches a flame. Pliny states that the means which Medea chose for destroying Creusa, the daughter of Creon, was simply naphtha. She sent to the unfortunate Princess a dress besmeared with it, which burst into flames as soon as she approached the fire of the altar. The priests of old undoubtedly used naphtha to make their offerings catch fire, as if spontaneously, in order to delude the wondering mob. In modern times persons who could walk over burning coals or red-hot iron, or who could hold them in their hands and teeth, have often excited amazement. Toward the end of the seventeenth century an Englishman named Richardson made himself famous by appearing to chew burning coals, swallow melted glass, pour melted lead upon his tongue, and so forth. It has been suggested that a metallic mixture consisting of mercury, tin, and bismuth, which melts at a low temperature, may have been substituted for lead.

"Various theories have been advanced to account for the other feats mentioned. It will be remembered that during the middle ages the guilt or innocence of persons accused of crimes was often determined by ordeal, the defendant being obliged to hold a piece of red-hot iron in his hand. This was another case of juggling, such trials being conducted by priests, who covered the hands of those whom they desired should escape with a protective paste. A solution of spermacetti in sulphuric ether, colored red with alkenet root, which solidifies at fifty degrees Fahrenheit, and melts and boils with the heat of the hand, is supposed to be the substance which is used at Naples, when the dried blood of St. Januarius melts spontaneously and boils over the edge of the vessel containing it.

"Very interesting scientific experiments have shown what great heat may be endured by the human body. Dr. Fordyce and Mr. Charles Blagden staid in a room where the temperature was 260° Fahrenheit for eight minutes. A beefsteak was cooked in the same atmosphere and was overdone in thirty-three minutes. Sir F. Chantry and others remained for two minutes in a furnace which was much hotter, the thermometer they carried with them indicating 320 degrees when they came out. The peculiar property of mineral salts such as alum in protecting articles of dress from fire has long been known. The Chevalier Aldini of Milan devised a costume consisting of a cloth covering for the body, arms, and legs which had been steeped in a solution of alum. The headdress was a large cap enveloping the whole head down to the neck, with holes for the nose, eyes, and mouth, and the shoes were of asbestos cloth. A metallic dress was added to this, consisting chiefly of wire gauze. The costume was intended to be worn by firemen. Clad in it a man could walk on hot iron in the midst of high flames."

British Shipbuilding.

During 1892 711 vessels, aggregating 1,261,107 tons, were launched in the United Kingdom. Of this number thirty were war ships, aggregating 151,157 tons displacement. The remaining 681 vessels totaled 1,109,950 tons. The output of the year falls below that of 1891 by about 21,000 tons. In both years the proportion of sailing tonnage was unusually high, amounting last year to over 24 per cent and in 1891 over 22 per cent of the total production. The output of 1889 is the largest on record. Making allowances for estimated proportionate values of steam tonnage compared with sailing tonnage the output of 1892 was 350,000 tons below that of 1889.